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Greece's English Language Monthly



Controversial Anti-Terrorist Law

The Benaki Museum

The Corfu Reading Society

The Phaleron Delta

The Ionian Academy

Greek Evangelists

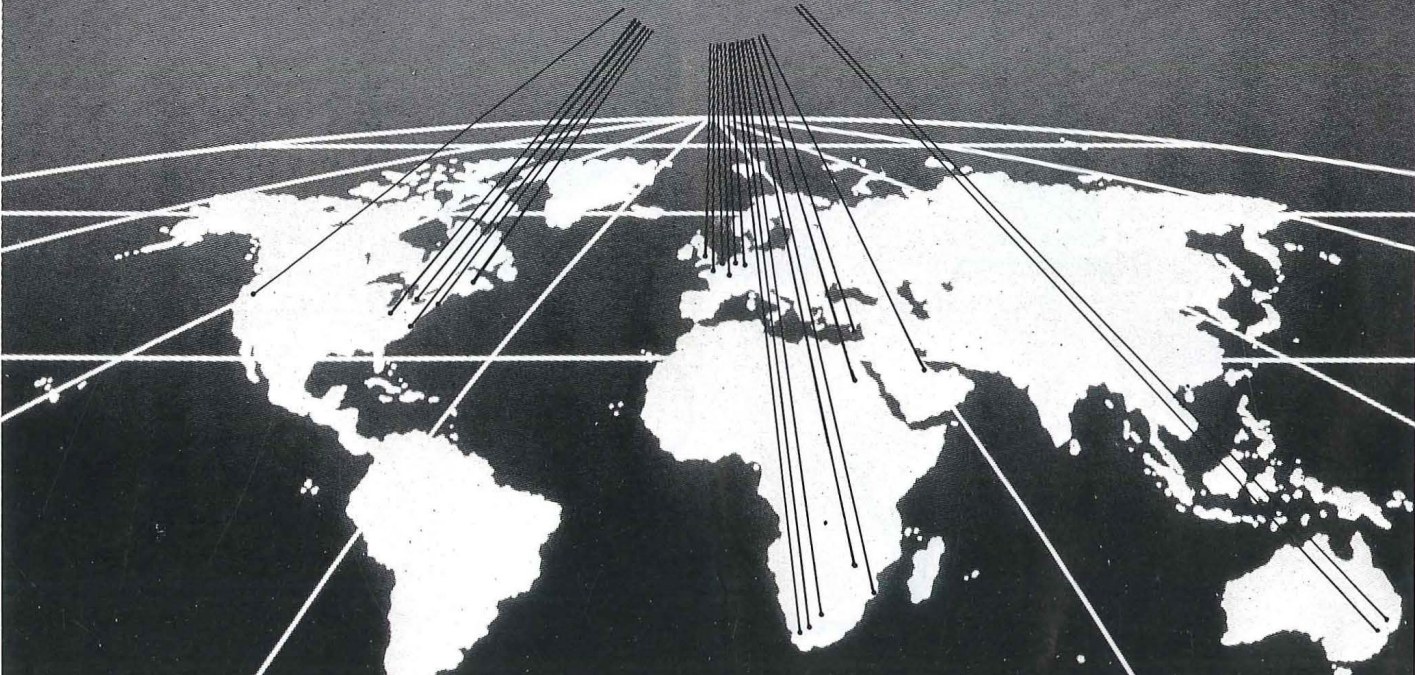
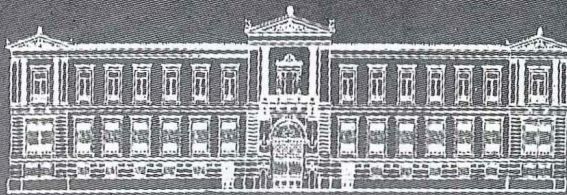
The Foreign Archaeological Community

OLYMPIC ACTION RADIO GUIDE (BBC, CNN, VOA EUROPE) Athens 102.1

ΛΙΚΟΤΣΟΥ ΠΗΣ

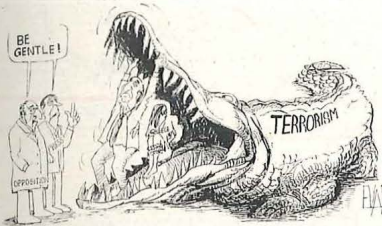
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FEATURES



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Controversial Anti-Terrorist Law 16

Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis last month pushed a new anti-terrorism bill through Parliament which includes a ban on unwarranted press publicity for terrorists. Paul Anastasi and Jenny Paris report on the content and the reactions.

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Fourteen countries have archaeological schools or institutes in Athens where scholars come to study at the cradle of western civilization. Winter is the season when the archaeological community shares the fruits of the summer excavation harvest. Louise Zarmati was in attendance for us.

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Upon completion of its extension the Benaki Museum will be the only institution in Athens to display the entire evolution of Greek civilization. Ann Elder interviewed deputy director Amalia Yeroulanou about the project and its repercussions.

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J.M. Thursby discovered that evangelicalism in Greece is served by two parallel but completely independent churches, with distinctive origins and structures.

The Corfu Reading Society 30

One of the oldest cultural institution in Greece, the Corfu Reading Society is a still flourishing literary club. John Allcorn is our cicerone.

The Ionian Academy 32

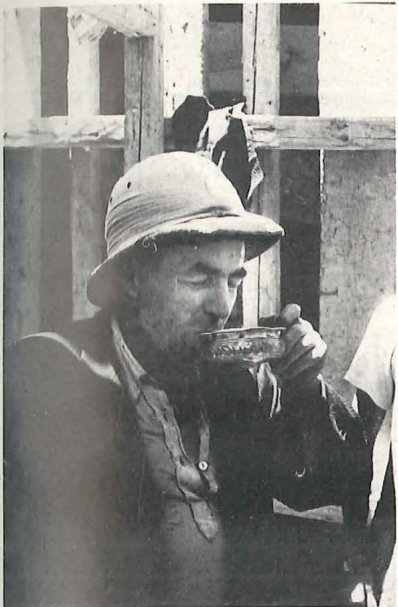
Founded in 1824 by Lord Guilford as the University of Corfu with four faculties, the Ionian Academy formed a valuable nucleus of culture and learning in the Heptanese. Robin Cook tells us her story.

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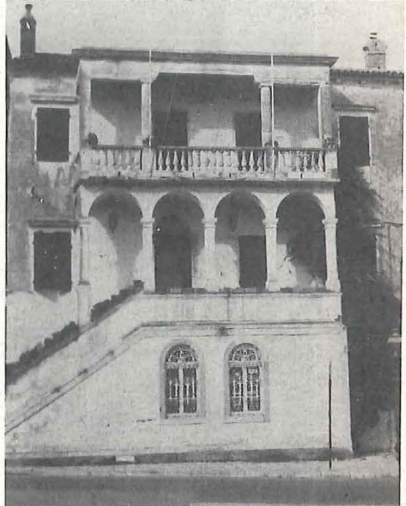
At the junction of Syngrou Avenue and the Saronic Gulf, the underdeveloped shore of the Phaleron Delta may well undergo a face-lift with the creation of a Sea Park. Michael Photiadis reveals to us what can be included in this maritime project.



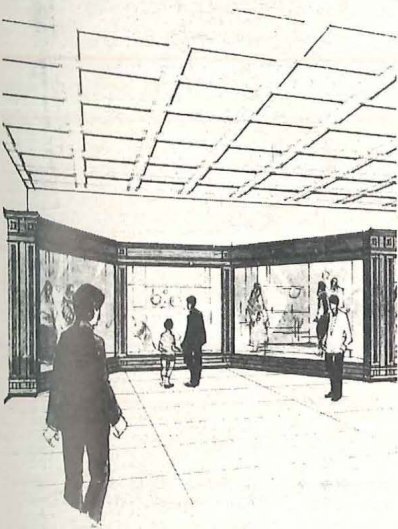
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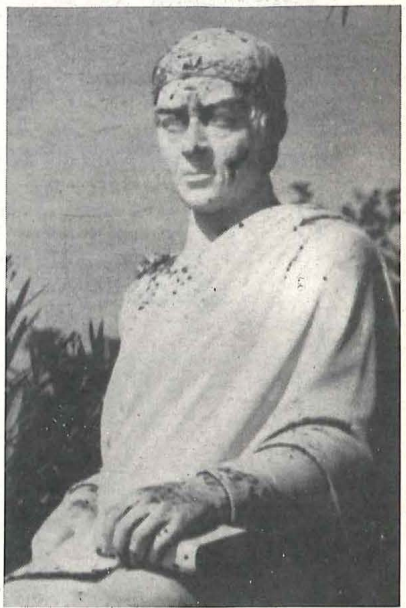
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OLYMPIC ACTION RADIO GUIDE: A 4-page detailed listing of the 24-hour daily programs of Athens' English-language radio station, which broadcasts non-stop on 102.1 FM the best in international news and entertainment from the BBC World Service, CNN & VOA Europe.

The cover is By Yiannis Koutsouris.

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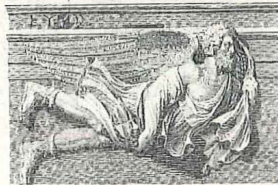
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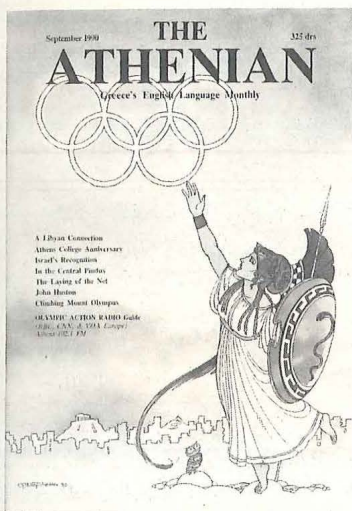
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'The Stormie Seas'

Dear Editors,

In your September issue you published an article titled 'The Laying of The Net', an incident that involved the author George Slater aboard the *Stormie Seas*, the sailing-ship my cousin Sam Barclay and I built, to Sam's design, in a Perama shipyard during the autumn and winter of 1948-49.

The article is illustrated. One illustration is an aerial photograph of the *Stormie Seas* lying at anchor off-shore, a picture that displays both the trim hull and workmanlike rig of the two-masted vessel. Another photograph purports to be the same vessel in (Hydra?) harbor: a replica of sorts of a single-masted ancient craft with high stem head and stern post, curving in-board - patently a grossly erroneous identification.

Slater states that "*Stormie Seas* was the last traditional schooner built in Greece by Greek hands", and calls her "the epitome of the Greek schooner and her shipwright's craft."

Stormie Seas may have been the first schooner built at Perama, possibly in Greece, after World War II, but certainly she was not the last traditional schooner built in Greece by Greek hands. For she could not have been called traditional, her design being essentially different to that of Greek sailing-ships.

A gifted artist and a superb seaman with a profound knowledge of Mediterranean, but especially Greek sailing craft, Sam Barclay designed the vessel so that it had all the appearances of a traditional Aegean *trehandiri* ('swift ship'), for that is how we wished her to appear. But to enable her to heave-to in stormy weather, rather than run before the wind and sea as Mediterranean sailing craft had always been built to do, *Stormie Seas* carried

her beam forward, not aft - that is, her greatest width was on the bow side of midships, just as all fish are shaped by Nature, enabling them to lie with their head into the current.

However, the more notable difference between the lines of the *Stormie Seas* and those of the usual *trehandiri* lay in her underwater hull design. Give and take a little, the (reversed) lines of a *trehandiri* hull above its waterline were married in our ship to those of a Colin Archer Norwegian pilot vessel's below. This made the *Stormie Seas* uncommonly deep for a Mediterranean vessel of her length (if I remember rightly, her draught was well in excess of two metres, while her waterline was only 12.80 metres.).

Thus she sailed much closer to the wind and made much less leeway than Greek sailing-ships. Initially we had not intended to install an engine: we had wanted, and built, an extremely seaworthy craft that would be safe at sea under sail in almost any weather.

I should correct George Slater in another respect or two. English hands - our own - as well as Greek constructed the *Stormie Seas*. A robust vessel with 'good scantlings', she was indeed put together for the most part by a Greek master shipwright and his three skilled assistants, whose tools were chiefly the adze and the Jacob-saw of various sizes. They were experienced shipwrights with old-world qualities: a sensitive eye, an appreciation of materials, and a respect for tradition.

We lived virtually in the shipyard beside our ship throughout the time she was building, supervising every phase and detail, and then aboard her once she was launched and while we stepped the masts and rigged her and bent on the sails. It was a delight to work with those craftsmen drawing upon their own experience and the accumulated wisdom of Greek ship-building to construct a vessel which, far from being "the epitome of the Greek schooner", was the fruit of a unique design and their age-old Aegean skills.

Finally, Slater refers to the "Elizabethan name" of the *Stormie Seas*. We chose the name after reading what must have been the epitaph of a mariner of long ago, lines written by an anonymous hand in, I suppose, the late 16th or during the 17th century:

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Yours sincerely,
John Leatham
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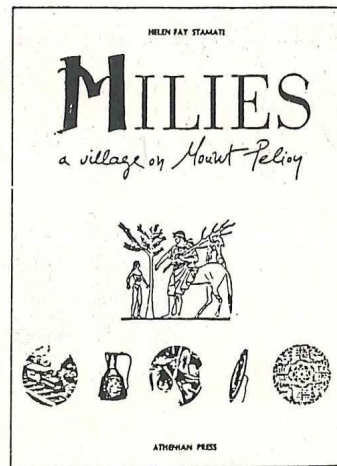
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**** *Milies: A Village on Mount Pelion* is a landmark documentary work written by Helen-Fay Stamati, and published by THE ATHENIAN PRESS, LTD. Available in both English and Greek editions, this book preserves for us all the architecture, crafts, customs - the entire way of life - of *Milies*, a traditional village on Mount Pelion. (Lavishly illustrated with full-color photographs.) 270 pps.

GREEK IDIOMS



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YEAR !



OUR TOWN

1991 – The Year of the Tightrope

On the eve of a new year, some people sing, others drink; some feast and others dance. Greeks, whose passion for all the pleasures of life is proverbial, do these things – and more. But as soon as the new year is rung in, they sit down soberly to a game of chance: roulette, baccarat, poker, vingt-et-un, it makes no difference. They 'take their luck for the year' since, as people with a very long history, they know that almost everything depends on chance.

1991 is chancier than usual. It is the year of the tightrope. The government has to maintain a tricky balance between severe cutbacks in spending while preventing attempts at social agitation.

The seriousness of a debt is measured by the ability to pay it off and, at present, every man, woman and child in this country owes the equivalent to the pay of an average wage earner for a whole year.

For months the government has been shying away from asking for a loan from the International Monetary Fund. It has politely listened to, but publicly rejected, its recommendations so often that it appears to 'protesteth too much'. It is felt, somehow, that resorting to an IMF loan is a kind of financial admission of failure, an ethnic tossing in of the jock, an ignominious retreat from 'the good fight' – as if, in consequence, Greece might vanish from the face of the earth.

So, instead, the government says it will do much better borrowing within the framework of the EC. Better to be lost in the warm, but rich, embrace of Europe than disappear altogether.

The EC loan, however, has quite enough strings attached to make things wobbly for the rope dancers who are trying to govern. Its demands for trimming public spending and consumer expenditure are difficult enough to satisfy in the face of a storm of strikes that greet each unpopular, but minimally required, piece of parliamentary legislation.

Nevertheless, the government went ahead with its plan to make a formal bid for the 2,200 million ECU loan. Unfortunately, like the earlier bid for the 1996 Olympic Games, the spirit of Dr Pangloss (or was it Pollyanna?) hovered too closely over the government's hopes, and all of a sudden at the end of the year, there was a quick reshuffling of the playing cards. The application for the loan was said to be deferred for a few weeks – for purely 'technical' reasons, National Economy Minister Efthymios Christodoulou explained reassuringly, though a Paris paper was said to have run a headline 'EC Rejects Greece's Application for a Loan'.

With so many people on tenterhooks on whether the loan will come through or not, and still unclear about the conditions under which a loan might be granted, it might be well to look into the past for consolation.

One of the nice things about having a long and varied history is that one can always find what one's looking for. One can even learn lessons from it, if so inclined. Therefore, if one likes taking a despairing view of life, Greek history is full of melancholy examples that will satisfy the gloomiest mood; if one is of an optimistic disposition, here are all sorts of glorious moments to support it. If one is eschatologically minded, it is full of suggestions for the world to end. It is a long succession of bangs and whimpers – one has only to choose.

A recommended choice for this year, however, is a historical tidbit that is not even a century old: As a result of debts incurred for the brief but disastrous Greco-Turkish War of 1897, an International Economic Control established its offices in downtown Athens.

By the terms of the peace treaty, Greece was called upon to pay indemnities it could not honor and therefore, to establish proper guarantees, the country was forced to borrow from the Great Powers, chiefly Germany, but from five other countries as well. The IEC then more or less browbeat

parliament into passing disagreeable measures that curtailed some of the country's sovereignty. The financial agreements with the IEC's shareholders were negotiated by the Director of the National Bank, Stefanos Streit, and Andreas Syngros, who was then the nation's Mr Moneybags.

A committee was set up comprising six members, each representing a foreign power. Only in this way were guarantees underwritten for the servicing of old debts and the floating of new loans. This International Economic Committee began operating in April 1898, and the debt was paid off by absorbing the revenues from the state monopolies in salt, kerosene, lamp oil, matches, playing cards, cigarette paper and emery from the quarries of Naxos. It also was granted the taxes placed on the consumption of tobacco, revenue from postage stamps and duty paid at the Piraeus Customs Office.

Even Greek historians agree that the IEC did the country some good. It helped anchor the chronically fluctuating drachma, established a firmer foundation for international credit, increased the nation's credibility abroad, helped stabilize the government, and caused a calmer atmosphere to prevail in the political arena.

The ironical thing about this whole situation is that it was caused by a war instigated by adherents of the *Megali Idea*, the desire that all Greeks be free and independent of foreign powers.

Of course, history never exactly repeats itself or it would be tiresome and depressing. For instance, in 1898 there was no terrorist group around that could blow up the IEC offices in downtown Athens with impunity. For, then, the combined flotillas of the six Great Powers would have steamed into Piraeus and settled local matters as they saw fit. No such thing could happen today, so who can say there is no element of chance in history?

For 1991, Ladies and Gentlemen, please place your bets. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

New Ways to Pay Old Debts

As law requires, the next year's budget was tabled in Parliament on 30 November by the Minister of Finance. For once the government and the opposition more or

less agreed on what to call it. Mr Mitsotakis dubbed it the 'Budget of Austerity' and Mr Papandreou, 'The Budget of Desperation'.

"It is a budget of strict fiscal disci-

pline," Finance Minister John Paleokrassas announced to his sombre colleagues that Friday night, "aiming to curtail borrowing and serving the principle of economic recovery by the elimination of the primary deficit."

Little surprise was evoked by the budget's measures since everyone had had it drilled into their heads throughout 1990 that the country is on the brink of bankruptcy, that the Gross National Product is negligible and the public debt 8.5 trillion drachmas. Even the statement that it was a miracle the country was still solvent caused little reaction, no doubt because miracles were second nature during eight years of socialist rule. That the government is having the devil's time right now scratching about just to find money to pay civil servants' monthly salaries and pensions is already widely known.

The news-catching item on this Lenten menu was the announcement that interest earned on bank deposits will be taxed at 10 percent as of today, 1 January 1991. However effective it may or may not be, the measure does catch the tenor of the budget, for, as a whole, bank deposits do pay very high untaxed interests rates, and the government is clearly desperate to have these saving channelled in its direction.

"State bonds, treasury bills, and foreign currency deposits will remain tax-exempt," said Mr Paleokrassas, adding with charming insouciance, "Banking confidentiality will be maintained since the tax will be paid by the banks every six months and therefore the taxpayer has no obligation to declare interest income."

The state is expected to rake in some 150 billion drachmas in revenue this way.

The minister said that the budget's primary goal was to decrease foreign borrowing to 1988 levels. The budget foresees this decrease to 11.3 percent of the GNP, a reduction of 5.3 percent units against that of 1990. Price hikes for cigarettes and alcohol are expected this month, which should bring a tidy amount into the state coffers, as the country is said to be the most addictive society in the EC.

The state also expects to increase revenues through the taxation of far-

Woman of Europe: Niki Goulandris

Co-director of the Goulandris Natural History Museum, Mrs Niki Goulandris was chosen the 1990 Woman of Europe in Brussels on 8 December, in recognition of her contribution to the protection of the environment.

She was chosen among eleven other women, one from each European Community member state, all well-known and active personalities. The competition takes place every year among women whose efforts for the future of Europe are recognized.

"I believe that this award means that Europe gave priority to the sector of the environment, which I've been serving for years," Mrs Goulandris said after being elected.

In 1964 Mrs Goulandris, along with her husband Angelos, founded the Goulandris Natural History Museum in Kifissia, and has dedicated the greater part of her life to the protection of the environment, the salvation of shrinking forests and endangered species. She is vice-president of the Greek Tourism Organization (EOT) and president of the "Save the Children" Association, which has as an objective the creation of a better environment for the children of Europe. As a minister after restoration of democracy in 1974, she dealt with the problem of 200,000 Cypriot refugees. Her activities on the environment are not limited to Greece only, but have spread to Europe and the rest of the world.

"Europe is waking up to the fact that we can have no future unless we make concern for the environment an integral part of everyday life", Mrs Goulandris said. "We have to act and I am confident now that Europe is united we'll be able to make changes on a continental scale."

Trained in botany and botanical illustration at Edinburgh University and the British Museum, Mrs Goulandris has never strayed far from her primary vocation in spite of museum duties. She has painted about 1,000 of the 6,000 species of Greek wild flowers.

Twenty-five years ago, when she and her husband were searching for philanthropic work, there was no national herbarium, no systematic collecting and preserving, no public awareness. And many of the rarer flora were in danger of extinction from forest fires, overgrazing, road building and irresponsible collecting.

The museum they founded was the first natural history museum in the country, and its dual purpose was to promote botanical research (it has since expanded to include other branches of natural history) and educate the public.

"Usually you decide to do this sort of thing when you are older and have finished a career," Goulandris says, "but my husband thought we should make it our life's work, devote the time and care while we were young and active."

In 1983 the museum was a candidate for European Museum of the Year and received a special award from the Council of Europe "for creating a centre of scholarship and public education of the first importance." A recent study of Greek museums placed it first in the number of Greek visitors. Its herbarium today, with over 250,000 specimens, is the National Herbarium of Greece.

"This means we finally have the whole vegetation of the country in one place, which is necessary for any scientific work," Mrs Goulandris says proudly.

In April of last year Mr and Mrs Goulandris were awarded the Onassis Foundation's Delphi Prize for Man and the Environment.

mers earning high incomes and the implementation of the 'source of wealth declaration. This is the famous 'Pothen Esches' clause whose meaning roughly is, "If you declared a three-million drachma income, how did you pay for your 200-million drachma villa of Pendelic marble in Politeia?"

The traditional visual way of explaining the budget by cutting up the drachma like a pie makes very indigestible visual reading this year. In relation to the words 'ELLINIKI DIMOKRATIA' that ring most of the little coin, servicing the public debt devours all of 'ELLINIKI' and half of 'Dimokratia', while things like education, health and welfare will have to be content with a nibble at the final 'IA'.

Aggressive Minority

Moslem MP Ahmet Sadiq, independent deputy for Komotini in Thrace, enraged many Greeks recently when he remarked in a speech that, in the event of a war between Greece and Turkey, "it would be difficult for one to decide which side to take."

Two days later 23 MPs from all three major parties in a joint statement called on Mr Sadiq to resign, terming his statement "high treason."

While the Islamic minority in Thrace is officially referred to as Moslem Greek, Sadiq insisted on referring to all members of the minority as having "the same origins, language and traditions as the Turks."

On the same day, Parliament's second independent Moslem MP Ahmet Faikoglou from Xanthi, also in Thrace, caused another uproar when he said, "We are Turks with Greek citizenship."

Addressing himself to the Minister of Education and Religious Affairs, Vassilis Kontoyiannopoulos, he aroused further protest by claiming the government was not honoring the clauses of the rights of minorities set into the Treaty of Lausanne (1922).

"In western Thrace, the primary and secondary education of the Moslem minority is a disgrace," he said.

In reply, Mr Kontoyiannopoulos pointed out that when western Thrace became part of Greece, in 1920, "we found a Moslem minority numbering 80,000 which now exceeds 120,000 while in Turkey, which had a flourishing Greek orthodox minority of 150,000 after the 1922-23 exchange of populations, today has been reduced to 5000."

There is a widespread belief that Turkish nationalism and Islamic fun-

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damentalism are on the rise among Moslem minorities throughout the Balkans. Mr Sadiq's newly established political party, Confidence Movement is said to be inspired by Dogan Ahmet's Movement for Rights and Freedom in neighboring Bulgaria.

Strike Bill Strikes

One more nationwide strike was staged last month, the eighth since the conservative government gained power last April, this time to protest a new strike bill, designed to limit the number of strikes and their effects on society.

The 48-hour strike was called by the Confederation of Greek Workers (GSEE) which numbers about two million members and the Civil Servants Association (ADEDY) with 600,000 members. It brought to a standstill almost every sector of the Greek economy and cost the state more than six billion drachmas.

Public transport, such as buses and trains, Olympic Airways schedules, public utilities (electricity and telecommunications) as well as postal services and bank transactions were affected by the strikes.

The disputed law, which was ratified by parliament early last month, provided that a sufficient skeleton staff should be on duty during strikes and that employees who participate in strikes declared illegal by the court will be fired. Under the bill, strike action will be decided by the general assembly of the Union by secret ballot and in the presence of a judicial representative. Labor Minister Aristidis Kalantzakos said that the new bill did not aim at turning the strikes into a criminal offense, as trade unionists argued.

Government spokesman, Byron Polydoros, said that the government was not seeking a clash with the trade unionists, nor trying to limit the right to strike.

"We respect the right to strike, just as we respect the right to work" he added.

Film Director Under Fire

The firebrand of Florina, the Savonarola of the North, Metropolitan Avgostinos is back, bushwhacking his way towards righteousness to save his poor, weak-fleshed countrymen from the clutches of Satan.

This time his fury has fallen on film

THE ATHENIAN D

director Theodore Anghelopoulos who has won wonderful prizes at festivals in Cannes, Berlin, Venice and other western fleshpots.

Although Anghelopoulos' work-in-progress, rather unpromising title *The Suspended Stride of the Stork*, has received financial support from the state and the EC, the Metropolitan has promised to set fire to the props during shooting in the locality and excommunicate anyone from his diocese who dares work on the project.

"At the present time when our country is under fire," rumbled Avgostinos in a radio interview, "it is outrageous for a film to be made in which the emotion of patriotism does not apply and we are forced to listen to the cry, *do away with our borders*", a phrase that may seem more politically subversive in Macedonia than the poetical director intended.

Said the debonnaire star of the 500-million drachma, multi-national production, Marcello Mastroianni, "the affair would seem funny had not the delay have enormous legal and financial repercussions for the production."

Anghelopoulos' lawyers said it was "incomprehensible at the end of the present century for issues to be raised which are characterized by citing the most outdated notions."

With all due respect to Signor Mastroianni and the director's lawyers who live far away, in delightful Athens or Italy, it may be well to remember that Florina lies 22 miles from the border of officially atheist Albania, and 7 miles from the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which politicians may tirelessly repeat is a non-issue but is, for all that, a place, and that a cross up on a hill lit up at night gives special meaning to many lives in the town lying beneath it. Let these good, sophisticated, westernized cinema people consider that Avgostinos' remarks are not outdated but state-of-the-art Balkan realities which they might do well to think about - between 'takes'.

Flunking Out, Cretan Style

Apparently because his application for entry to postgraduate courses had been rejected, a 30-year-old Cretan student shot dead two of his professors and injured three other students who were attending their lecture at the University of Crete. Police identified the murdered lecturers as Vassilis Xanth-

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THE ATHENIAN D

opoulos, the 40-year-old head of the Physics department and his 33-year-old assistant, Stefanos Pnevmatikos. Two of the three students injured in the shooting were girls.

The police announcement said the culprit was sitting watching the two men's lecture, then left briefly and returned with a double-barrelled shotgun. Positioning himself alongside the second row, he shot them from a distance of three yards.

The rejected student, George Petrodaskalakis, fled the lecture hall and was sought throughout the island.

Although the government spokesman described it as a "grievous occurrence that is alien to the mores of Greek society", it is in fact a tradition for Cretans to carry arms even though it is illegal. In this way foreign intruders in the past have been kept at bay, and the police may have a tricky time trying to flush out the culprit from the Cretan mountains.

Peter Throckmorton

We have only recently learned of the death of Peter Throckmorton in Maine last summer. The noted marine archaeologist, who died at the age of 61, was long a resident of Kastella, Piraeus. A pioneer of deep-diving archaeology, he had a stimulating influence on the under-water exploration of ancient wrecks.

He was engaged in surveying sunken ships for nearly 40 years, and in 1959 became famous for instigating the expedition that found a Bronze Age merchant ship off Cape Gelidonya, near Bodrum, in southern Turkey.

The vessel was then the oldest ship ever to have been found but in 1975 Throckmorton discovered a much older one - a wreck dating from circa 2500 BC - off the Greek isle of Dokos, just next to Hydra.

A scion of the Throckmortons of Ellington and Virginia - the American branch of the Roman Catholic dynasty seated at Coughton Court in Warwickshire - he ran away from school at the age of 16 to sail in barges and fishing boats. He trained to dive in Honolulu, saw his first sunken ship in 1946, then enlisted in the US Army's Transportation Corps and worked in a Yokohama shipyard.

Throckmorton took a degree in anthropology at Hawaii University. Then, after roaming about the Pacific and studying ethnology at Paris, he

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lived for three years by freelance photography.

More recently, he became research associate of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and curator-at-large of the US National Maritime Historical Society.

His publications included, besides academic records, several popular books – *The Lost Ships* (1965), *Shipwrecks and Archaeology* (1970), *Diving for Treasure* (1977), and *History from the Sea* (1987).

He married Mrs Joan Potok (née Henley), and had two daughters.

Editor's note:

[In the early 1960s, Throckmorton bought 'Stormie Seas' from Messrs John Leatham and Sam Barclay (see Letters), the noted schooner which, Mr Leatham writes, "is now said to lie 'full fathom five' below the waters of the Caribbean, victim of rivalry between drug-smuggling gangs, a rumor that saddens me for she was a good ship – tho' I say so myself – that might have graced the sea for many decades more."]

Kolokotronis' Last Victory

The Hanfstaengl portrait of Revolutionary War super-hero, Theodore Kolokotronis, which decorates the 5000 drachma banknote was sold at Southey's on 29 November. The 4-6 thousand pound anticipated price was far surpassed with the painting finally for 24,000 pounds, purchased by the Nomareh Messenia.

The cost was the equivalent of 1441 of Greece's highest denomination banknotes. Commissioned by Louis I of Bavaria and long in the possession of the Wittelsbach family, the portrait previously paid a brief visit to Athens in 1977 hanging in the Historical Museum as part of an exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Navarino.

Antiquity Thefts

A German who had studied archaeology at the University of Munich for eight years was arrested in Athens after

police found 33 ancient artifacts he had stolen in his home and his car. The cache displayed a wide variety of tastes from paleolithic arrowheads to Roman glass and coins.

The most valuable items recovered from this purloined museum were a 4th century BC bronze hydria, two unusually rare glass vessels of the Roman period and a Mycenaean earthenware wine jug.

Stefan Gericke, 59, had been in the antiquity smuggling business for three decades. He served two prison terms and had been sought by the police for 11 years. Found with three forged identity cards, a driving license with an alias, false credit cards, Gericke further foiled police over the years by disguising himself with a Protean display of wigs, beards and false teeth.

He had important connections and large bank accounts in Switzerland, Germany and the US.

"Undoubtedly," a police spokesman said, "he is the biggest, most dangerous and ruthless antiquities thief ever to pass through Greece." ■



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Airlines and the EC

One of the biggest headaches of the Economic Community Commission is up in the air: how to liberalize air-traffic without the creation of mega-carriers forcing smaller airlines to the wall. One thing is certain, there will be dogfights in the sky!

But European carriers are not standing still. Each airline has its own plan for increasing its share of passenger traffic. Here are a few:

Olympic Airways, owned by the Greek government, is looking for a buyer for 49 percent of its shares. With its present balance sheet debt of some 115 billion drachmas (US\$ 765 million), a 15-year-old fleet and a personnel cost amounting to 45 percent of the revenue (compared to under 30 percent for most profitable European airlines) it may find it difficult to entice a partner for its air routes without bowing to foreign management and financial control.

Swissair has taken different steps. It has entered into cooperation agreements with Delta Air Lines (US) and Singapore Airlines (Far East). Delta has a similar agreement with Singapore thus giving the three carriers a 'Global Alliance', the first truly worldwide accord in the airline industry.

Lufthansa (Germany) reorganized in 1987 and has decided that it is strong enough to tackle competition on its own. With the re-unification of Germany it has opened routes to Berlin and other cities in the eastern half of the country.

British Airways with KLM (Holland) and Sabena (Belgium) have formed a new joint airline, Sabena World Airlines, which will operate the present Sabena route network and extend it both within and without Europe. BA and KLM will continue to operate their own airlines in the competitive market.

European carriers which are not members of the European Community are worried that EC airlines will be given preferential treatment within the single market's air space. Therefore they are fighting back not only in the Brussels lobbies but also, and probably more importantly, in the way they run their business.

In 1990 several surveys were conducted on the most popular airlines.

Readers of London's *Executive Travel* chose as their favorites Swissair for short-range flights and Singapore Airlines for long-range. In the *Business Traveller*, readers rated British Airways first, Swissair second and, in third and fourth place, Singapore Airlines and Cathay Pacific. Outstanding quality characteristics mentioned were, for British Airways 'comprehensive net-

Business people are frequent travellers and like to book on the airline where they feel most at ease, both physically and mentally.

work', for Swissair 'punctuality' and for Singapore Airlines 'in-flight service'. *Check-In* published in Munich gave Swissair top marks followed by SAS (Scandinavia) and Lufthansa.

Because of the EC's liberalization measures, both in force and to come, European air transport is in flux.

European airlines are also competing to give their business customers better service and more comfort. This particular customer sector is seen as having the potential for the highest profit growth. Business people are frequent travellers and like to book on the airline where they feel most at ease, both physically and mentally. British Airways and Lufthansa give them 34 inches from seat to seat; Olympic provides up to 33 inches; Swissair a generous 36 inches (the longest leg-room of any European airline). Mentally they do not want hassle or delays, they like to be punctual as they have appointments to keep.

In the competition for passengers, which will get fiercer as cosy inter-governmental arrangements are replaced by more competition and fifth freedoms (the right of an airline to pick up passengers en route in a foreign country), new aircraft play a leading

role.

Olympic's fleet is being updated with a mixed bag: 6 Boeing 737s (delivery 1992), 2 Airbus A300s (delivery 1992 and 1994) and 2 Boeing 767s (delivery 1996).

British Airways is investing its money on new Boeing 747-400s of which 33 are firm orders followed by options for 21.

Swissair has implemented different tactics and ordered 26 Airbus A320/321s for delivery starting 1995 plus 26 options. For long-distance high capacity routes they have ordered 12 McDonnell-Douglas MD11s.

Lufthansa is replenishing with Airbus plus 3 Boeing 747-400s.

Because of the EC's liberalization measures, both in force and to come, European air transport is in flux, particularly for those airlines outside the single market. EC watchdogs are increasingly wary of mergers and takeovers which would give overwhelming route power to one company. Therefore, for European airlines, cooperation agreements may well be the best way to go, supported by cross equity holdings of small amounts of each airline's shares.

The Gordian knot is how to achieve greater air traffic control efficiency? Conflicting forces within the member states make it impossible to see the European air framework even five years down the road. Europe is a patchwork of 22 nations, each guarding jealously its right to control its own airspace, airlines and air industry.

The Association of European Airlines (AEA) is lobbying in Brussels for rationalization of air traffic control which, right now, is managed by individual countries guarding their own interests and systems. The resulting muddle of convoluted air-lanes is estimated to cost the whole industry 25 to 30 percent more than if aircraft were controlled by one general system; it is a thorn in the side of every airline and a curse to every passenger delayed by the confusion of the 42 air control centres across Europe.

As for the EC Commission, it is pushing the Council of Ministers to move a little faster on deregulation. But old habits die hard; the flag on the aircraft is often more important than the traveller inside. ■

Tourism, Travel and VAT

When national frontiers come down for the Single European Market due from January 1, 1993, travel from one member state to another will be deemed a domestic service, so liable to tax. Costs could go up as much as 30 percent.

Value Added Tax (VAT) on air, sea, road and rail tickets could be up to nine percent and on freight services and passenger supplies, including food and drink, as much as 20 percent. Excise duty expected on aviation fuel and bunker oil that ships use could push prices up 30 percent.

Harmonizing VAT and excise taxes within the European Community is among the trickiest tasks facing the European Commission in terms of the Single European Act of 1987. Since it became probable that EC travel would be taxed in the process, alarm bells have been ringing furiously in travel industry boardrooms throughout Europe.

Pireaus shipping lines have led the Greek defence of travel-related tax concessions. Epirotiki owner Andreas Potamianos initiated the setting up of the Hellenic Duty Free Association to join with such bodies in other EC states in lobbying the European Commission through the International Duty Free Confederation formed in Brussels in 1988.

Maritime interests remain the dynamic force of the Greek association, with Dimitris Iliadis, a retired admiral advising the Sun Lines board, as general-secretary, and other shipping line representatives including Gerasimos Strintzis of the cross-Adriatic ferry line, and Constantine Rigas of Hellenic Mediterranean Lines.

Fares on Greek cruise ships and Adriatic ferries could be expected to go up, "assuming that is commercially possible in a highly competitive market," says the Confederation of European Shipowner Associations. "The cruise market presents particular problems as cruises often cross Community and non-Community frontiers. If VAT were applicable to passenger fares for intra-Community legs of the cruise, this would lead to complicated pricing procedures. The same would apply to the ferry market in certain areas, as in the Adriatic and Scandinavia."

Total numbers of passengers on Greek cruise ships in Europe are not

known. The figure 485,000 cited for 1989 includes passengers on cruise ships of all flags sailing into Greek ports, says the Greek Shipowners' Association.

On behalf of passenger shipping, the European Commission is being asked to exempt cruise ships and ferries from single market provisions when an itinerary has at least one non-EC port-of-call. If this proposal is rejected, ships may avoid rising costs by taking on fuel and provisions at EC ports. Or they could deflag.

The roughly 10 percent ticket subsidy claimed for passenger fares from duty-free shop profits on cruise ships and Adriatic ferries looks secure: after intensive lobbying, duty-free shopping seems likely to continue after 1993 under a vendor control system similar to that successfully run on Scandinavian ferries for 20 years.

Checking procedures are carried out at sales points to see purchases are within prescribed limits, and a penalty system is meant to ensure operators enforce the limits.

But the tremendous threat to Greek tourism in the single market era is expected to be increased charter flight costs. "The real impact will be that VAT is going to be imposed on air tickets. Right now there is no VAT on airline in any European country," says Nicholas E. Ebeoglou, a Kolonaki-based business planner who was president of the HDFA from March till his resignation in September.

"It could mean an abrupt fall in tourist arrivals to Greece. Things would change overnight. Turkey would benefit most, Cyprus greatly, Yugoslavia, possibly Bulgaria."

Greece is in a special position, he argues, because, unlike Portugal, Spain or Italy, it has non-EC neighbors. For cost-conscious tourists, the comparative advantage of going to a non-EC country could become enormous.

"Someone who has set his heart on going to Italy is going to go, even if it is expensive, because it is Italy," Mr Ebeoglou says, "but if someone just wants to go to the Aegean, it doesn't matter so much whether it is Greece or Turkey."

The Greek government is simply unaware of the problem, he claims. Nothing has come out of the visit to

Greece by the general-manager of Britannia Air, a big charter company, and an IDFC member to explain to the government the likely effect of the new taxes.

Three-quarters of Greek-bound tourists come by air. About half the tourists in 1989 came by charter flights: 4.5 million out of 8.42 million, as National Tourist Organization figures show. Nearly all the British tourists came by charter flights, 1.50 million of the 1.55 million, as did most of West Germans, Scandinavians, French, and Dutch.

Significantly, NTO statistics show that three-quarters of these charter flights landed on Greek islands, 27 percent on Crete, 17 percent on Rhodes, and 13 percent on Corfu.

If charter flight holidays to Greece become uncompetitive, tourists may easily find what they want in southern Turkey, Cyprus, the Adriatic and Bulgaria's Black Sea coast.

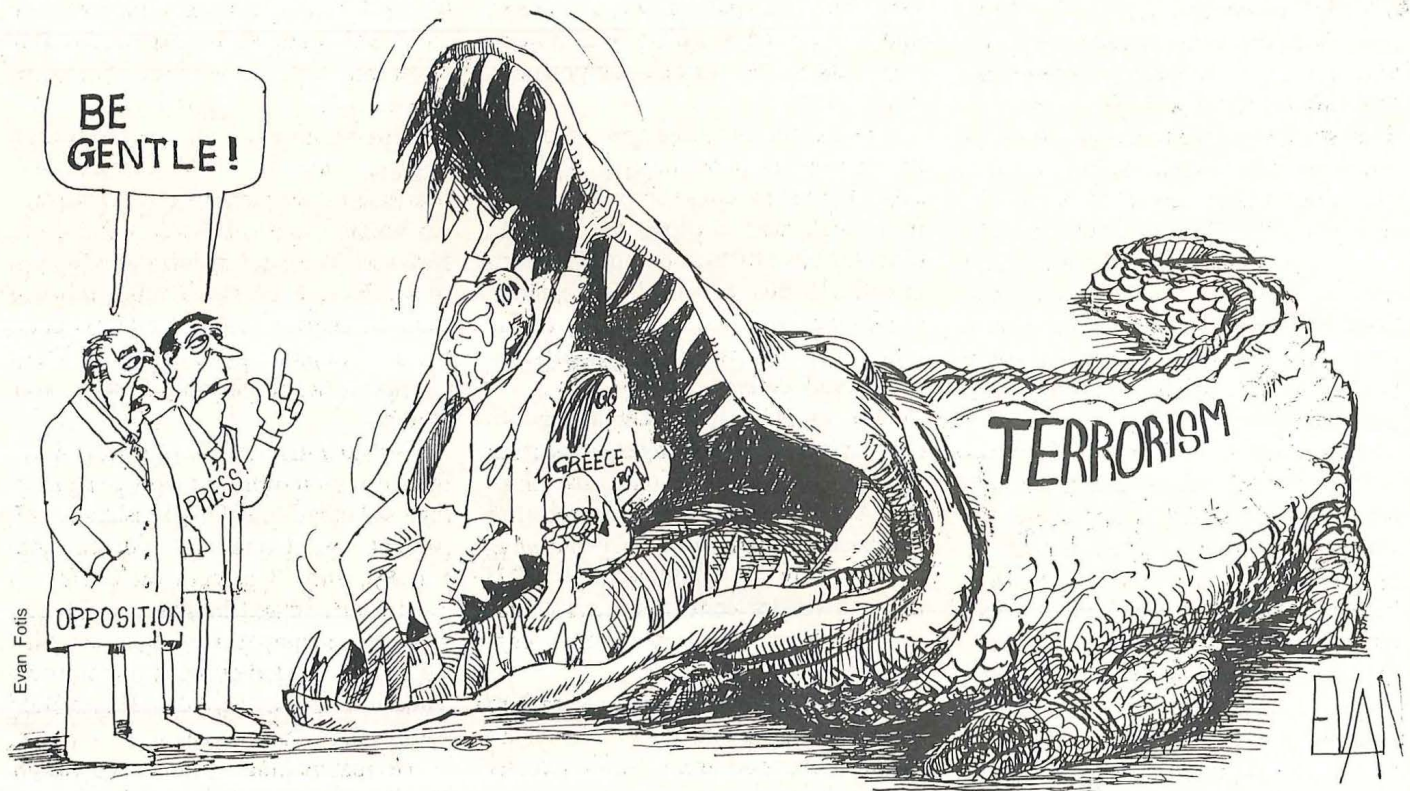
Holidaymaking on Turkey's Mediterranean coast is increasingly popular. Arrivals at Antalya Airport reached 593,000 in 1989, 95 percent on charter flights. An increase of up to 30 percent was expected for the 1990 season. Izmir had 500,000 arrivals, 40 percent British and 40 percent French, Dalaman 260,000, mostly British, says Tur-Yat Setur, a big travel company based in Istanbul.

The NTO believes the Greek tourist industry should no longer rely on sun, sea and sand with the additive of tours round classical antiquities. Tourist facilities and services ought to be improved.

Alternative accommodation multiplies, with the restoration of historic houses on islands, at Pelion, Zagoria (Epirus) and in the deep Mani, all for 1990's "tourist-consumer, who is more educated, more discerning, more eclectic, more demanding," comments the report.

Maintaining the basic tourist flow would seem the chief challenge facing the tourist industry in the single market era. Inaction may mean fewer tourists. The virtues discerning visitors value in Greece may be less endangered. Charter-flight package holidaymakers, so despised by the tourist industry for being low-spenders, may go elsewhere, leaving breathing space for leisured spenders.

Controversial Anti-Terrorist Law



The new legislation, spearheaded by the prime minister's widowed daughter whose husband was himself the victim of terrorism, also aims to prevent acts which have become the strongest disincentives for starting foreign business in Greece.

by Paul Anastasi and Jenny Paris

Declaring that Greece "can no longer be the only remaining country in Europe with a terrorism problem," Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis last month pushed a new anti-terrorism bill through parliament which includes a ban on unwarranted press publicity for terrorists.

The effort was initiated by his daughter, cabinet member Dora Bakoyianni, the widow of New Democracy's former parliamentary spokesman who himself fell victim to terrorists just over a year ago.

"To clash with the country's influential press establishment over this matter, to risk becoming unpopular with the media, is not easy," she said. "But we are prepared to go through with it to the end, to put a stop to this problem plaguing our country for the past 15

years."

The bill entitled Law on the Protection of Society from Organized Crime passed in Parliament after a stormy four-day session, due to the government's narrow 152-seat majority in the 300-member chamber. The socialist and communist opposition voted against it, declaring that they remained "radically opposed" on the ground that it threatened constitutional liberties. Former prime minister Andreas Papandreou demanded a national referendum on the anti-terrorism bill, while left-wing groups staged demonstrations.

The new law provides for penalties of up to life imprisonment for those who participate in a terrorist group, commit terrorist acts or support and finance such activity. It also provides

police and the judiciary with greater authority to deal with terrorism in such controversial areas as house searches and the arrest and imprisonment of suspects.

The law also offers a 25 million drachma (165,000 US dollars) reward to anyone providing substantive information on terrorism. Terrorists who repent and provide useful information will be given "favorable treatment" and may even be legally exonerated, though they will not be financially rewarded.

In regards to the media, the law specifies that the state prosecutor will decide on whether or not the media can publicize any terrorist proclamation that is sent to them. These statements, which usually are very long and explain the terrorist organization's policies and

achievements, in most cases have been sent exclusively to one newspaper following a terrorist attack, along with specific demands that the entire text be published. No Greek newspaper receiving such an 'exclusive' or such demands has so far refused, but three dailies have announced that they will no longer republish such material. Furthermore, the exclusive use of the terrorist proclamations has always led to a very high circulation for that publication on the specific day.

Voting against it, the opposition radically opposed the law on grounds that it threatened constitutional liberties.

Mrs Bakoyianni told parliament that those who support the media's right to do this are "moral accomplices to terrorist-dictated journalism". She pointed out that "there is no organization or cause in Greece which receives so much free publicity as these professional murderers."

The law now foresees that newspapers publishing such proclamations

government," the Union announced on the eve of the bill's ratification. "We fear that if this bill becomes law, the provisions related to the press will prove to be inapplicable and ineffective."

In the end, the government backed down a bit, allowing the publication of terrorist proclamations at the discretion of the supreme justice supervising the investigation.

Public Order Minister Ioannis Vassiliadis said the law was based on leg-

islation currently in effect in Italy and Germany, countries which not many years ago had suffered considerably from terrorism and where, he said, democratic liberties were not affected by anti-terrorism measures. "The fact that we have not succeeded in eliminating the problem is definitely due as well to the lack of adequate legislation," Mr Vassiliadis said, pointing out that up to

Anti-terrorist measures in Italy and Germany, according to the minister of public order, have not affected democratic liberties.

against the prosecutor's orders will be subject to fines ranging from five to 50 million drachmas (33,000 to 330,000 US dollars), and in some cases up to 100 million drachmas (660,000 US dollars). Radio stations which broadcast terrorist proclamations face a closure of up to six months.

The provisions against the press have provoked strong reactions from the left-wing opposition parties and from media interests. The Union of Athens Newspaper Owners and Editors described the measures as "an attempt to muzzle the press" and warned that the media would not comply.

"When provisions of the law threaten to harm the freedom of the press, without at the same time shielding the state from terrorism, they are harmful to the democratic system of

now terrorist acts were dealt with only as common law crimes.

A number of terrorist groups have been operating in Greece with impunity since the collapse of the rightist dictatorship and the restoration of democracy in 1974. The deadliest among them is the elusive '17 November' organization which, since it first made its appearance in 1975 with the assassination of the American CIA station chief in Athens, has claimed responsibility for the murder of 15 Greek and American officials and private businessmen. This includes Mrs Bakoyianni's husband. Its latest strike, only last month, was the unsuccessful bomb attack against petroleum and shipping tycoon Vardis Vardi-nyiannis.

Support for the bill gained strength when three alleged terrorists, two men

and a woman, suspected of being members of at least two organizations, were arrested and jailed on the eve of the bill's being tabled in parliament. They were charged with complicity to murder, conspiracy and the illegal possession of arms and explosives.

The prosecutor and investigating magistrate ruled that the suspects be jailed on the ground that they were "particularly dangerous for public safety."

Police Director Simonas Papadoyiorgos said that police found fingerprints of 34-year-old Ioannis Bouketsidis, 28-year-old Spyros Koyannis, and 32-year-old German national Maria Rosina Berker at a terrorist hideout accidentally discovered in central Athens.

The discoveries were made along with an arms cache shortly after a bomb exploded in the hands of 37-year-old Kyriakos Mazokopos, who subsequently was found to be connected to terrorist activity. The fourth suspect, 34-year-old George Balafas, has been wanted for many years by police as an alleged member of the terrorist group 'The Anti-State Struggle'.

Police said that they found evidence in the hideout related to at least two groups, 'Revolutionary Solidarity' and 'The Anti-State Struggle', 'Revolutionary Solidarity' first appeared two and a half years ago with the bombing of the Athens branch of the Banque Nationale de Paris. It also claimed responsibility for the assassination earlier last year of psychiatrist Marios Maratos. The apparent disruption of these groups has constituted the biggest success for authorities since the terrorism problem began 15 years ago.

The new law is the latest proof of the conservative government's determination to stamp out terrorism, and to reverse the negative international image the country developed under the previous socialist administrations. During Mr Papandreou's rule, western governments repeatedly had accused Greece of failing to cooperate with them in their efforts to combat international terrorism. The socialists strongly denied this.

The Greek government, elected to office eight months ago after a decade of socialist rule and weak coalition administrations, is now participating in joint anti-terrorist programs with western countries, sharing more information with them, and has installed more sophisticated security equipment at such potential targets as airports and foreign missions and companies. ■

The Foreign Archaeological Community in Athens

“We lay our city open to all and never keep the stranger from learning” Pericles said, and it is still true. Fourteen countries have archaeological institutes in Athens and in December they reveal the fruits of their summer’s excavations at public lectures and seminars.

by Louise Zarmati



Courtesy of the Archives of the Athenian Agora

Archaeologists, staff, workmen and friends of the American School's excavations at the Athenian Agora gathered under the Theseum for group photograph, 1933

The tourist season is over and many of the shops wear their evening dress of gray bars and shutters. Plaka and the city return to the locals and the intrepid travellers who venture to see Greece out of season. Chilly winds stir up clouds of dust and Athena's ancient stones groan under the weight of the cold and the centuries.

Nearly 250 years ago Pericles called Athens 'the school of Greece' and today it is still the city to which scholars of all nationalities come to study the origins of the cultural and political institutions of the western world. So while the city recovers from the tourist

season, archaeologists, classicists and historians scurry from foreign school to foreign school to hear the latest news on the past. Winter is the season for reaping the fruits of the summer excavation harvest and sharing them with the rest of the archaeological community.

The sharing takes place at public lectures and seminars, and most importantly, social events like dinners and suppers which follow the formal presentations. It is a chance for scholars of all nationalities to meet in a friendly, informal atmosphere to discuss their latest theories and discoveries. The social life of an archaeologist does not

have to be confined to books and papers, at least not in Athens.

I take out my appointment book and begin to fill in the first few weeks of December: a weekend conference on "Pottery as Evidence for Aegean Trade", a joint venture sponsored by the American School of Classical Studies and the British School of Archaeology at Athens; Monday night a lecture by a visiting Yugoslav scholar at the Centre Byzantin; Tuesday night, the bi-annual report on progress of excavation by the director of the Italian Institute.

The report of the French School's past year of excavation always draws a

large crowd. The auditorium fills, the audience settles, lights dim and the director delivers his report in clear, concise French. Slides of some of the most famous sites in Greece flash onto the screen: Delphi, Delos, Mallia, Thasos, all bearing the unmistakable scars of the archaeologist's spade. As usual, the progress of the French is highly important and significant, and the finds draw gasps of awe from the audience. The lecture finishes and we adjourn to the huge *saloni* to discuss the results over cocktails and a selection of delicious hors d'oeuvre and petits fours.

Voices buzz all around and the topic of conversation is, of course, archaeology, but what can be heard is an unusual patois of English, French, Italian, German and Greek which make up the international language of archaeology.

While most archaeologists have a reading knowledge of two ancient and two modern European languages for research purposes, it is a different matter altogether to be socially, linguistically and academically adept at an Athenian archaeological gathering. When all else fails, a combination of hand signals and charades will sometimes get the message across. Fortunately for many, English remains the common language, but most scholars do make the effort to learn modern Greek, not only as a gesture of respect for the host country but as a necessary tool for survival. In the days when archaeology was young, larger-than-life figures like Sir Arthur Evans, the excavator of Knossos, could get away with *not* speaking Greek and be proud of it, but nowadays the archaeologist must speak Greek if he or she intends to spend a lifetime working in the country and dealing with its inhabitants.

It is the mixing of so many different nationalities at social events in an international city like Athens, that gives the archaeological community an ambassadorial flavor, but because the archaeological institutions act as the liaison between the excavators and the Greek government, individuals are free to mix with the Greek and other foreign scholars on a more social and purely professional level.

The director of the American School of Classical Studies, William Coulson and his wife, Mary Lee, make a special effort to encourage people of all nationalities in the Athenian archaeological community to socialize by giving large, formal dinner parties during the winter months. The Coulsons go out of their way to make sure

that the guests have common interests within the field of archaeology. The different combinations and points of view make for stimulating dinner conversation and many important professional contacts are made.

Why were the foreign archaeological institutions established in Greece in the first place? The answer lies in the age-old ideal of philhellenism and the profound belief that Greece is the home of European civilization. The foreign institutions saw themselves as having a mission to protect the Greek heritage for posterity at a time when the fledging Greek nation was unable to do so itself.

The Greek nationalist movement embodied the same ideals of Periclean Athens: democracy, equality and freedom. Likewise these ideals appealed to other nations who espoused the same values and saw Greece's ancient heritage as part of their own.

Some archaeologists believed so strongly in Greece and philhellenism that they not only devoted a lifetime to working in Greece, but, like Lord Byron, gave life itself. Members of the British School, like John Pendlebury and Thomas Dunbabin became leaders of the resistance in Crete, (Pendlebury was killed during the Battle of Crete in May 1941) and the historian Nicholas Hammond fought with the Greeks in Northern Greece and Albania. The Americans stayed for as long as they could to protect the sites and the antiquities. By the end of July 1941 the American School was virtually closed. Bert Hodge Hill attempted to stay at Corinth, Eugene Vanderpool was arrested by the Germans and shipped to a camp in Austria and Gorham Stevens remained in Athens at the School. Women archaeologists also made a contribution. Virginia Grace, who was working in the Athenian Agora at the time, gave up her place on one of the last boats taking foreigners out of Greece, and instead went to Cyprus to put excavation records in order. And even during the Occupation, the Germans were under strict orders to protect the antiquities of Greece at all costs.

The intellectual richness of the foreign archaeological community in Athens today is due to the foresight of those who planted the seeds almost 150 years ago. The French were the first to set up an archaeological institution, the Ecole Française. It is amusing to note that in the 1840s, when Parliament was debating its creation, one of the counter-arguments was that there could not

Queen Frederika with John L. Caskey, Director of American School, at a tree planting ceremony in the Athenian Agora in the late 1950s. Military cap in foreground is worn by King Paul



Courtesy of the Archives of the Athenian Agora



Courtesy of the Archives of the Athenian Agora

T.L. Shear, Director of Agora excavations with the gifted British archaeological artist and draughtsman, Piet de Jongh

possibly be much left to discover in Greece because the country had already yielded such an extraordinary number of antiquities! Parliament was eventually won over and the School was established by royal decree by Louis Philippe in 1846. The School premises were not built until 1872 when the Greek government kindly donated land on the slopes of Lycabettus which was, at that time, on the outskirts of town.

The Ecole is funded by the French government and research fellows compete for admission through examination. The 'members' are post-doctoral fellows, rather than students, who live in Athens for four to five years in order to work on specific research. At present there are eight resident French as well as four foreign members – Belgians, Swiss and Canadians.

The French School was the only foreign archaeological institution in Athens for 28 years until the Germans opened their Institute in 1874, followed by the Americans in 1881 and the British in 1886. Although the Italians had what they called an 'archaeological mission' in Crete as early as 1898 when they began excavations at Gortyna, their official school in Athens was not opened until 1910.

The American School of Classical Studies was established in 1881 largely due to the vision of Charles Eliot Norton, founder of the American Institute of Archaeology. He saw it as an outpost of American scholarship in Athens, a place where "young scholars might carry on the study of Greek thought and life to the best advantage, and where those who were proposing to become teachers of Greek might gain such an acquaintance with the land and such knowledge of its ancient monuments as should give a quality to their teaching unattainable without this experience." The American School still operates according to these aims today.

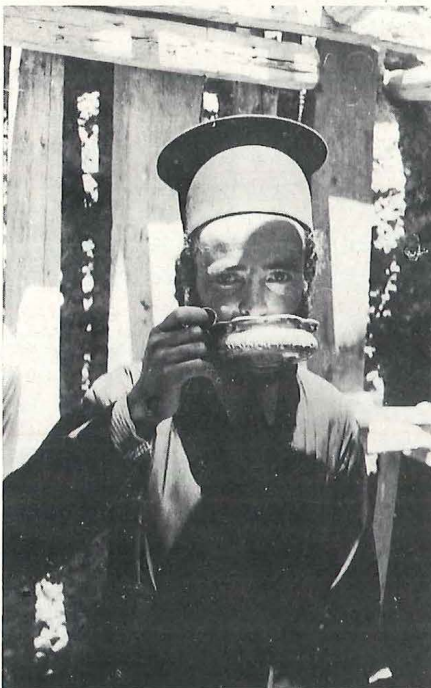
The American School moved to its present site, on the opposite side of Lycabettus from the French, in 1886, despite the fact that the location, now one of the busiest and more densely populated parts of the city, was then considered rather remote.

Unlike many of its fellow institutions, the American School is not a branch of the US government, nor does it have any official association with the American embassy in Greece. It depends on funding from the regular contributions of its many cooperating institutions (at present numbering 145) and on the income of a privately-cre-

ated endowment. A managing committee, comprised of representatives from the cooperating institutions and a board of trustees, is responsible for the running of the School.

The British School of Archaeology was carved out of the same land holdings at the same time as the American School, and consequently the two coexist harmoniously side by side, sharing the same garden and a tennis court. The tennis court has been the cause of many an inter-school romance over the years; one member of the British School happily recalled that the presence of the American girls next door certainly "added to the gaiety of the place and the quality of the tennis."

The British School is the most international of all the foreign institutions as it admits students from the Commonwealth, as well as from countries who



Courtesy of the Swedish Archaeological Institute

Priest from the local village of Dendra sips wine from the gold cup now in the National Archaeological Museum

do not have their own establishment in Athens. I remember one Christmas party in particular at the British School when we played games, and the teams were made up of two Koreans, an Italian, a Japanese, an Irishman, a German, a Turk, two Australians, and a few British.

The British School is supported largely by a grant from the government's Treasury channelled through the British Academy. It also relies on private contributions to fund its excavations.

The older institutions are distinguished by their neoclassical buildings, spacious and well-tended flower gar-

dens, and shady eucalyptus trees. The stately atmosphere inside speaks of a devotion to scholarly tradition and the rooms have the unmistakable smell of imported oak furniture and antique leather-bound tomes. The Swedes, Norwegians, and Finns have recently bought a number of neoclassical buildings in a single block in Makryianni near the Acropolis. They will soon be joined by the Danes, the plan being to restore the buildings to their original splendor and set up a huge library complex to be shared by the four institutions.

There is little difference between a 'School' and an 'Institute'; the differences between the foreign institutions stem largely from the cultures and philosophies of the different countries of origin. They are certainly more than urbane social centres for the academic elite. Some schools function entirely as research institutes for visiting scholars and students, while others offer programs of study. None has the ability to confer academic degrees. The American School of Classical Studies is the largest, and the only one at present, to offer a one-year non-degree program in Classical Studies and Archaeology, open to twenty graduate students. It includes four field trips during the fall to archaeological sites in different parts of Greece and has recently added optional trips to Asia Minor. Some, like the Americans and the British, also run special summer schools for undergraduates.

Each institution has a library, and the older established ones have come to specialize in different types of archaeological collections. The Americans have the Blegen Library with the best Classics collection, and the Gennadius Library whose 90,000 books are devoted to the subject of Greece from the early Christian era to modern times, as well as a rich collection of rare books, Edward Lear watercolors and the controversial Schliemann manuscripts. The British have the best general archaeological library and the French, the best collection of archaeological journals. Therefore, an archaeologist working in Athens has access to resources which cover all aspects of antiquity: ancient authors, histories, maps, excavation reports and specialized studies on pottery, sculpture, architecture and inscriptions. The archives of the respective schools also hold photographs, records of excavations and maps dating back to the ear-

liest days of archaeology in Greece. Foreign scholars and Greek nationals are welcome to use such resources after obtaining permission from the institution.

When it comes to excavation, the foreign institutions act as a liaison between the excavator and the Ministry of Culture of the Greek government. An archaeologist wishing to conduct research in Greece must obtain a permit through one of the foreign schools, which, in turn, submits the request to the Greek Archaeological Service, a branch of the Ministry of Culture. Each foreign institution is allowed to excavate at no more than three sites per year. However, there are five different types of permit available which does allow research, other than excavation, to take place:

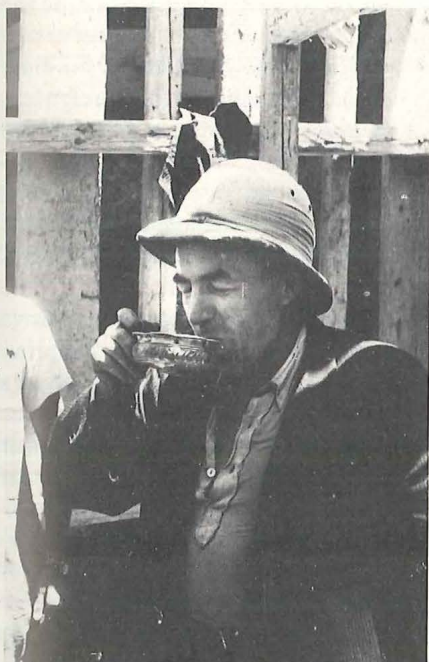
1) Full-scale site excavation, or a 'dig'.

Courtesy of the American School of Classical Studies



Mycenae, 13 July 1950: Alan Wace's seventy-first birthday celebration photographed before the entrance to the Treasury of Atreus. Left to right: Bert Hodge Hill, former director of the American School, Spyridon Marinatos, John Papadimitriou, Mr Wace, a representative from the Tourist Bureau, Carl W. Blegen and Fotios Petsas

Courtesy of the Swedish Archaeological Institute



Professor Axel W. Persson drinking from the Gold Cup found in Chamber No. 10, Dendra in the Argolis, 1926

Courtesy of the German Archaeological Institute

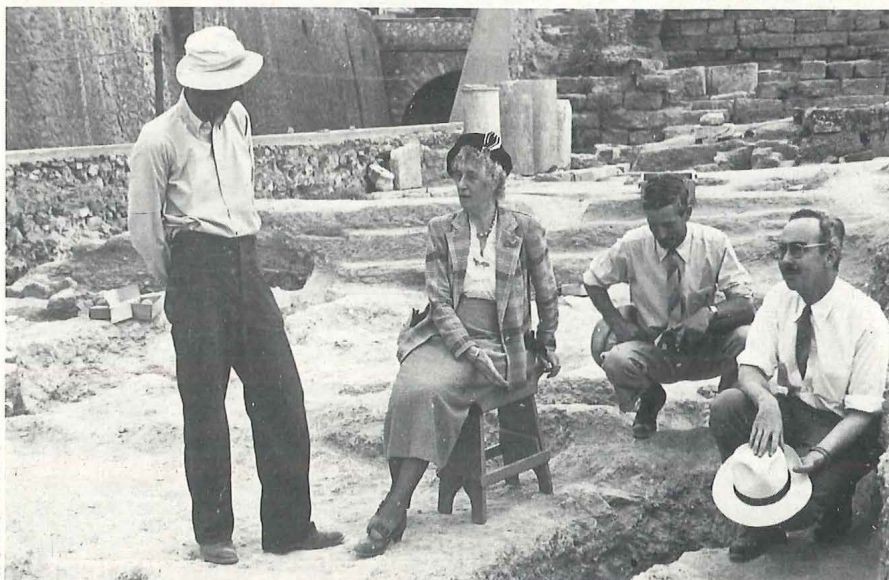


Wilhelm Dörpfeld (second from right) and colleagues at Pylos in 1908. Dörpfeld was Director of the German Archaeological Institute for over 25 years

Agatha Christie seated between Eugene Vanderpool, left, Homer Thompson right, and on far right John L Caskey

- 2) Surface survey, in which digging does not take place but topographic surveying and examination of surface finds are permitted. Objects such as sherds can be picked up in the field, examined and taken to be stored in a museum for further study.
- 3) *Synergasia* (joint work) in which fieldwork is conducted in conjunction with archaeologists from the Greek Archaeological Service.
- 4) A simple study permit in which neither digging nor the gathering of surface finds takes place. In this case a particular region or monument may be studied but not physically

Courtesy of the Archives of the Athenian Agora





The German Archaeological Institute on the corner of Fidiou and Harilaou Trikoupi was built in 1897 according to designs commissioned by Heinrich Schliemann from Ernst Ziller, the Dresden-born architect who built many of Athens' finest neoclassical buildings

British School archaeologists who worked at Sparta 1905-10. At centre, seated, RM Dawkins, Director, 1906-1914. On his right, Alan Wace, Director, 1914-23



altered in any way.
 5) A 'cleaning' permit so that maintenance, cleaning, restoration and further study can be done of a site which has been previously excavated.

Work cannot legally take place without a permit of one kind or another. The Greek government also stipulates that a percentage of funds raised for excavation must go towards building and maintenance of sites and museums. For example, the museums at Nemea, Corinth, Isthmia and Stoa of Attalos in the Athenian Agora were built by funds from the American School of Classical Studies and other contributing institutions as a result of Americans digging those sites.

Any antiquities discovered must remain in Greece and are usually housed in an *apothiki* (storeroom) close to the site of excavation. If the site produces enough impressive and significant material then a museum is built, usually by the foreign excavators who turn it over to the Greek state. Staffing and administration is the responsibility of the Greek Archaeological Service. Through their archaeological institution, individuals may apply to the Archaeological Service for exclusive rights to study and publish material. Some examples would be obtaining permits for scholars who specialize in the study of pottery, stone tools or human remains from a given site, or graduate students who need to examine specific material for dissertations. At no time are the antiquities allowed to leave the country.

Since the beginnings of archaeology in Greece last century, the most famous archaeological sites of Greece were handed over to foreign excavators to dig and so each of these sites has come to have a particular foreign flavor. Take a trip to Delphi in the spring and you will see busloads of French high-school students visiting the site. Although it is only one of many sites they will visit, it is clear that Delphi has special significance for them: it is a little part of Greece which has become French because of archaeology. Many of France's most famous archaeologists made their reputation through their work at the site. A visit to the museum can make you think that you are in one of the galleries of the Louvre: all the labels are in French and Greek and the majority of visitors speak French. The local Greek shopkeepers usually address tourists in French before they

try to communicate in any other language. Listen closely and you will hear a little French nationalism ringing through the words of the tour guides, whether they be French or Greek. The French are undoubtedly proud of the contribution they have made to the cultural heritage of Greece and the western world. Other famous sites dug by foreigners are: Corinth and the Athenian Agora (Americans); Olympia and the island of Samos, (Germans); Knossos and Sparta, (British); Gortyna on Crete, (Italians); Eretria, (Swiss), and the Australians have been excavating at Torone on Chalkidiki.

How do the Greeks feel about their archaeological sites being worked by foreigners? Ultimately, control is in Greek hands and foreigners cannot do anything without approval from the Greek government. The bureaucracy under which the foreigners must now operate was created as a reaction to violations committed last century when the Greeks themselves did not have control over their antiquities. The machinery is set up to stop foreigners controlling Greek archaeology or removing antiquities from the country. The relationship between Greeks and foreigners in archaeology today is healthy because it is essentially symbiotic, each gaining something positive from the other: foreign scholars need access to material and sites in order to conduct research; the Greeks need investment of foreign money in archaeology to help support and develop one of their most important resources, tourism. Perhaps the best example of cooperation is the *synergasia*, or joint work excavation where Greek and foreign excavators work side by side.

For more than a century the archaeological institutions in Athens have been concerned with the preservation of the monuments of ancient Greek culture, the discovery of new information and the dissemination of that knowledge to the widest possible audience. Although the dream of Cecil Harcourt Smith to have an international university in Athens, is unlikely to become a reality in the near future, the practical workings of the foreign archaeological institutions and the Greeks in the last decade of the 20th century is an example of another Greek ideal, *armonia*, harmony. With the cooperation of the Greeks and with each other they have created a unique example of international cooperation in an environment which operates above the boundaries of nationality and international politics. ■

Courtesy of the Swedish Archaeological Institute



Asine, 1922: from left, the Swedish Crown Prince later King Gustav VI Adolf, Axel Hallin, Axel Persson and Otto Fröin. Excavation of the first Mycenaean chamber tomb by Swedish archaeologists

Courtesy of the British School at Athens



Garden shared by British and American Schools

Library and reading room of the American School of Classical Studies, 1902. Left to right: Director Rufus B. Richardson, Gwendolen B. Willis, Oliver S. Tonks and David M. Robinson

Courtesy of the American School of Classical Studies



Growing Pains at the Benaki



The Museum's deputy director, Amalia Yeroulanou, talks about the rearrangements and extension which will make it the only institution in Athens which displays the whole sweep of Hellenism under one expanded roof. Unfortunately, the neighbors are complaining.

by Ann Elder

When the extension at the back of the Benaki Museum is finished, visitors will be able to follow the evolution of Greek civilization from Mycenaean and classical times, through Hellenistic and Byzantine to the period of Turkish rule and modern times, all under one roof.

Improbable though it may sound, this will be the first time a single museum in Athens has had exhibits permanently displaying the whole sweep of Hellenism, says the deputy director, Mrs Amalia Yeroulanou.

The project caught the imagination of the Minister of Culture and others campaigning for Athens to host the 1996 Olympic Games, so it was adopted as one of the civic schemes given priority for completion in the next five years.

Building has already begun to provide office and curatorial quarters and storage. The existing neoclassical building designed by Anastasios Metaxas,

the architect who restored the Panathenaic Stadium for the 1896 Olympics, is to be renovated with air conditioning, humidifiers, fire safety and security devices installed. Financial help is being solicited from a European Community fund for the restoration of historic buildings.

The distinguished Euformopoulos Collection of Chinese Ceramics, representing every dynastic period from Neolithic to the 19th-century is to be housed as an independent entity in a property next to the Kerameikos Cemetery donated by the great benefactor, Lambros Eftaxias. The important Antonis Benaki Islamic Collection, one of the museum's main pivots, is also expected to have an edifice of its own.

With more space thus available, displays will be reorganized and arranged in the various rooms of the former Benaki family home, so those with limited time may on a single tour see

how the rich and diverse aspects of Greek civilization developed throughout the ages.

Three additions have already been made to the museum since the death of the founder, Antonis Benaki, in 1954. A 1965 addition gave space for the archives of Eleftherios Venizelos, presented by his son, Sophocles, as well as display areas for the Damianos Kyriazis Bequest which includes paintings and prints of everyday life, landscapes and ancient monuments in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Three years later, in 1968, yet another addition provided for the Helen Stathatou Bequest of the complete carved wood wall-panelling, ceiling and fittings of an 18th-century Kozani mansion reception room. Finally, a wing was added with rooms for temporary exhibitions, lectures and refreshments in 1973, financed by the Stamatis Dekozis-Vouros Foundation. (He was the grandfather of Eftaxias.)

Expansion plans allowing for reclassification based on historical sequence are not new. Neighbors on the other side of the property line in Koumbari Street, running from Vasilissis Sofias Avenue to Kolonaki Square, knew about them when the Museum began building their six-storey block 15 years ago, says Mrs Yeroulanou: "They just hoped nothing would ever happen."

The neighboring landowners ignored the requirement that there be no windows opening out on the side of a building lying flush with a property on a boundary. But in this case they even built balconies to take advantage of the view south looking over the top of the four-storey Benaki Museum into the National Gardens.

Now, of course, the museum's extension threatens the illegal balconies, so the neighbors went to the Supreme Court, seeking an injunction to have the project banned. The court dismissed the application. The Benaki had its permit, and work on the foundations and the two lower storeys went on.

The neighbors' lawyer then found a small flaw in the permit: it failed to give certain specifications about height. "It should have been phrased differently," says Mrs Yeroulanou.

Last May the Ministry of Public Works ordered the building work to stop. Not until August was an official found with enough time to go and inspect the site. "He seemed clearly bent," claims Mrs Yeroulanou, "on finding means to help the neighbors."

In an effort to placate objection, the museum had architects begin a new

study from scratch. Details were changed, such as the siting of staircases. This was finished by October and is in the hands of a ministerial architectural committee. Faced with such delaying tactics, museum officials can only wait and see what will happen, "but it doesn't look as if the Ministry wants to help us," says Mrs Yeroulanou.

The redrawing of architectural plans and the legal negotiations have cost the museum a lot of money, she emphasizes, explaining that the museum is funded partly by donations, partly by the state, with income from entrance fees and sale of goods. The small shop is located in rooms that were once her great-grandfather Emmanuel Benaki's study, after he came from Alexandria in 1910 and went on to become mayor of Athens.

Delay in finishing construction has also meant another year gone by without being able to apply for the EC restoration grant. "We do our best. We have equipment to check humidity in rooms with icons and textiles. But in the new building such things will be done more efficiently: it will be technologically perfect." Still more, the upper storeys of the museum are now closed, used for storage and conservation work previously done in areas now affected by the new building.

"Everyone understands the importance of expansion," says Mrs Yeroulanou. "It was an impossible state before: we had so many artefacts and not enough space to exhibit them and cramped areas for offices, working rooms and conservation. But now we are worse off than ever. It is a very sad story, though I'm sure it will end

happily."

An archaeologist who became a specialist in early Byzantine jewellery since her first job from 1964-67 at the Byzantine Museum, Mrs Yeroulanou counts among her major contributions to the Benaki the setting up of photographic archives since 1973. It is now run with backing from the Council of Europe and much used by scholars, researchers and students.

Bequests to the archives which she rates as especially useful are the photographs, many of Byzantine churches, of Pericles Papahatzidakis and the photo-reportage collection of Voula Papaioannou, both dating mainly from the German occupation; the collection of Rena Andreadi based on wide travels all over the country; and the work, including many portraits from early in the century, of the famous Greek photographer, Nelly's.

The museum director, Anghelos Delivorrias, is also an archaeologist, specializing in ancient Greece, but knowledgeable on all periods. He tries to improve all collections, with particular interest in adding to ancient Greek sculpture, so he regrets losing the Erlenmeyer Collection of Cycladic statuettes most of which recently went into private hands.

Benaki blood still pulsates strong with the museum's portico with its four fine Doric columns at the top of the broad marble steps. The president of the Board of Trustees is the founder's daughter, Mrs Irini Kalliga, Mrs Yeroulanou's mother. Her own daughter, also Irini, is engaged in general management, and is qualified as a museum curator from study at Leicesters University.

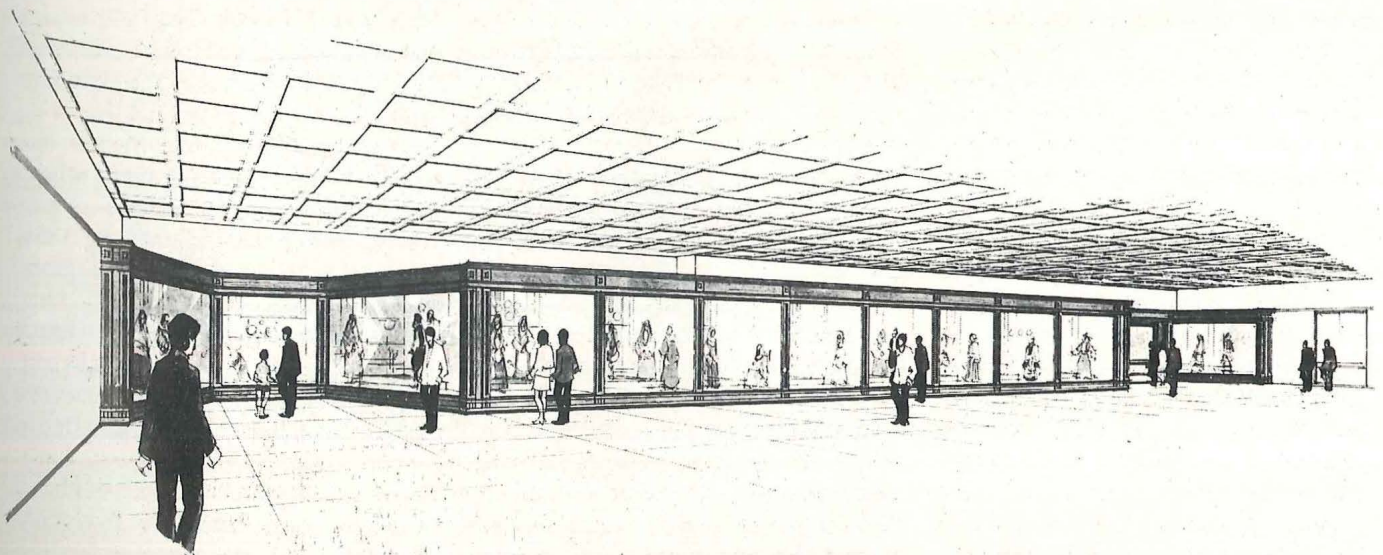
Also on the Board of Trustees is her husband, Marinos Yeroulanos who was with the Ministry of Economy in the Karamanlis era working on environmental affairs. Now he runs a fish farm for bass and bream on Kephallonia.

Mrs Yeroulanou is now taking up duties as an Athens city councillor, elected in the New Democracy-backed Tritsis team. While minister of Education in the Pasok government, the new mayor became interested in museum programs for schoolchildren which Mrs Yeroulanou launched in 1979 to mark the International Year of the Child, and is now imitated throughout Greece.

She also has wide experience of working with young people in the girl guide movement, being General Commissioner for Greece's 16,000 girl guides for five years from 1983-88. That enterprise too was in keeping with Benaki family tradition: as well as setting up one of the most important museums in Greece, her grandfather Antonis Benaki was one of the founders of scouting in Greece, an activity many members of the family have been involved in.

Support for the museum is solidly witnessed by presentations of rare works of art, heirlooms, books and manuscripts, by generous donations helping fill gaps in collections and by the work of the Society of Friends of the Benaki Museum since 1957.

If an outstanding institution in Athenian cultural life for 60 years has to face such alleged obstruction in a legitimate undertaking, it is hard to be optimistic about the outlook for private enterprise the government claims to want to encourage. ■



Born-Again Hellenes



Michalis Kalopothakis, seated left, with others who formed the nucleus of the Greek Evangelical Church

by J.M. Thursby

Greek Evangelists, one might imagine, would be as thin on the ground as Icelandic Orthodox Christians. Not so. There are literally thousands of born-again gossellers spread throughout the country, most of them members of a church founded well over a century ago. Symbolically, it was perhaps fitting that its creator, Michalis Kalopothakis, grew up during the formative years of the modern Greek state which, as a free nation, crept onto the European political stage in 1828. The desperately-fought wars which had brought independence had also left the country bankrupt and devoid of any state apparatus, organizations or even basic services. All was experiment, innovation and non-conformity.

Such a *tabula rasa* naturally attracted a mixed bag of cranks, reformers and educators all eager to try out their theories. Most of them moved on smartly, disillusioned with the prevailing chaotic reality while others sowed on decidedly stony ground. Some were successful. Among those were two American evangelical missionaries, Leyburn and Houston, who were invited by Petrobey Mavromichalis, the almost autonomous leader of Mani, to set up a school in Areopolis then the 'capital' of Lakonia in southern Peloponnese.

From the good pastors, Kalopothakis, a local boy and a bright pupil, learned the three 'Rs' along with the gospels, and imbibed the Protestant ethic of hard work and service to the community. He completed his education at the first post-revolution high

Evangelicalism in Greece is served by two parallel but independent organizations, differing in origin and structure

school to be organized in the still half-ruined town. It was run by yet another influential American Evangelist, Jonah King. Kalopothakis then taught for a while but, dissatisfied with his chosen career, he came to Athens to study medicine, ending up an army surgeon.

During those years, Jonah King was causing a furore in the city with his articles and lectures on evangelical theory which scandalously criticized the dominating role of the Virgin (Panagia) in the Orthodox faith. Eventually stung into action, the Holy Synod accused him of heresy, blasphemy and of violating the major article of the constitution outlining the relations of church and state. ("The predominating religion of Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ, any other known religion is tolerated and can pursue its system of worship without obstruction under the protection of the law.")

At the ensuing trial, King asserted that his church was a "known" one and vigorously defended his beliefs as being rooted in apostolic teaching and the Trinity of the Nicene Creed (three persons in one essence: Father, Son and Holy Ghost) and therefore not at variance with the basis of the orthodox religion. He was found guilty, disbar-

red from preaching and exiled although he was later granted a partial pardon by the king.

The trial forced the young Kalopothakis, who had courageously appeared as witness for the defense, to question his own beliefs. As a result he resigned his post in the army and enrolled at Cornell University in the United States to study theology.

On his return he established 'Laconia Publishing' which printed books on all subjects including religious ones and produced an influential weekly paper (now a magazine) *The Star of the East*. He also published a children's paper which was regularly subscribed to by the young Eleftherios Venizelos, the future prime minister and international statesman. As if that were not enough, Kalopothakis became the Greek representative of the Bible Society and created a Bible school, teaching from the modern Greek version translated by Neophytos Vamvas which had caused such an uproar when first published and which was banned by the Orthodox Church.

He and like-minded friends met each Sunday initially at each other's homes, forming the nucleus of the Greek Evangelical Church in 1858. Thirteen years later the small group had raised enough money and had gained permission to build a church opposite Hadrian's Arch, then just outside the city. Their numbers continued to grow steadily and were greatly increased after the Asia Minor catastrophe in 1922 when hundreds of Greek Evangelists came as refugees from Pontus and Anatolia.



The original neoclassical Greek Evangelical Church after a morning service. Built in 1871, it stood opposite Hadrian's Arch



Kostas Metallinos, founder of the Free Greek Evangelical Church

The simple interior of the church at 8 Amalias



Reverend Nikolaos Tzianiklidis today is the resident minister of the attractively simple church at 8 Amalias in central Athens which was built in 1956. He rejects the often-levelled accusation of proselytism.

"Members are only accepted as consenting adults when we are completely convinced of their sincerity as born-again believers in the truth of the gospels. We do not seek them out, they come to us."

Categorically denying that the church receives financial support from abroad, he adds, "Unlike the Orthodox Church, we are not funded by the Greek state. Our income is raised only among our parishioners, some of them offering as much as a quarter of their salary."

As orthodoxy in Greece is closely linked with nationality, the Evangelists are often accused of being non-Greek, but they have always played a dynamic and often innovative role in the community at both local and state level ever since Kalopothakis set the precedent. Apart from his publishing and religious work, he was one of the founders of the philosophical society 'Parnassos' and was an active member of the Archaeological Society. His daughter Maria was the first woman doctor in Greece and his son Dimitrios, educated at Harvard and Berlin, a distinguished journalist decorated by both Greece and Great Britain. Another distinguished member of the church was Margarita Krisakis, one of the founders of the Hellenic Red Cross. She was decorated for her work in setting up front-line field hospitals during the Balkan Wars, creating a school for district nurses and for her indefatigable efforts on behalf of deprived children. Other members, well known in society, were war heroes, prison reformers, educationalists or welfare workers.

Evangelicalism in Greece is also served by another parallel but completely independent organization, the Free Greek Evangelical Church which has different origins and its own structure. Its nerve centre is at 3 Alkiviadou Street in Athens where there is a very modern, simply decorated church, rebuilt five years ago, together with its main offices.

It was informally founded in 1920 by Kostas Metallinos, a one-time young atheist from Corfu, who was studying mathematics at the University of Athens. One day in a second-hand bookshop he came across the celebrated book by Chateaubriand *Le Génie du Christianisme*, an apology for



Dimitrios Kalopothakis, son of Michalis, was a lecturer in history at the University of Athens, press officer for the Foreign Office and correspondent for 'The Times' and 'The Morning Post'



Maria Kalopothakis, daughter of Michalis, was Greece's first woman doctor. Educated at Paris and Athens Universities, she became a surgeon

the Christian religion from the humanistic and literary point of view. Thinking it was an atheist work, Metallinos bought it and was disappointed to find that it supported Christianity. He started to study the sources mentioned in its bibliography in order to write an article debunking it, but was in the process converted himself.

He slowly gathered a few friends together on Sundays to discuss the Scriptures and spiritual life in general, each one lecturing in turn on a given religious theme, until their group grew into an organized church with sister churches all over the country.

It differs fundamentally from the earlier established church in that it has no career minister. Instead, lay preachers are drawn from its own parishioners. Also, children of their members are not baptised. Baptism is only for consenting adults at whatever age the believer feels he or she can sincerely embrace the teachings of the gospels. It too issues a magazine, *Salpisma*, along with a children's periodical.

Some of its members have privately converted the home of the late Metallinos in Kypseli into a studio where they produce, and finance, the radio prog-

ram 2000. It broadcasts evangelist hymns in English and in Greek, the latter recorded by the Free Church's own excellent choir, interspersed with short religious messages and light classical music.

Both the Free and the established churches have a warm and welcoming atmosphere, and whatever their different persuasions, staunchly believe that as their religion is rooted in the original Christianity of the gospels and apostolic teaching, especially that of Saint Paul who preached all over the country, it is equally rooted in the earliest Christianity of Greece. ■

The present Greek Evangelical Church at 8 Amalias was built in 1956



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Corcyra Illuminata: Isle of Enlightenment



The Reading Society today

The Corfu Reading Society

The most aristocratic Greek island has a flourishing literary club which proudly claims to be built on a liberal tradition.

Far from the maddening crowds of Athens, it is an oasis today where Greek intellectuals not only talk, but read

by R. John Allcorn

Many people believe that the University of Athens, founded in 1837, is the oldest cultural institution in Greece, but this is not so. There are several that are older in Corfu alone, and the Corfu Reading Society is one of them.

Located in a handsome house of the Venetian period, the Society lies opposite the west front of the Palace of Saint Michael and Saint George, said by some to be the finest Regency building outside of Britain. An open staircase on the façade leads to a stone-arched loggia where the entrance gives into a hallway, off which are several of the Society's seven principal rooms.

The Reading Room contains volumes of reference and magazines, mainly in French, English, German and Greek. On the walls hang portraits of notable Corfiots, among the earliest being Nikoforos Theotokis and Evgenios Voulgaris, the two leading figures of the Greek Enlightenment. Among portraits of living members, there is one of Mr George Rallis, who was prime minister a decade ago.

Off the Reading Room is the Library which contains most of the Society's 30,000 volumes. Among the bound copies of literary magazines, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* stand out prominently in their stout red covers. The Corfu Reading Society is the oldest continuous subscriber of this review outside France, having not missed an issue from 1836 to the present.

From here, the usually barred doors may at times be ceremoniously and solemnly opened, leading into the Ionian Room which includes the John

Capodistria Museum. Said to be the most prominent figure produced by the Ionian Islands since Odysseus, the Corfiot count was born in 1776, studied medicine (and founded the country's most venerable medical association), rose high in the diplomatic service of Tsar Alexander I and was the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Congress of Vienna. Probably his chief contribution to European political affairs, however, was the drafting of the first Constitution of the Helvetian Confederation.

What Capodistria succeeded in doing amongst the Swiss, he failed to accomplish with his own people. While president of the first provisional government of independent Greece, he was assassinated in Nauplia by members of the fierce Mavromichalis clan who were personally opposed to some of his policies. Ironically, Capodistria was struck down at the entrance to the Church of Saint Spyridon, the patron

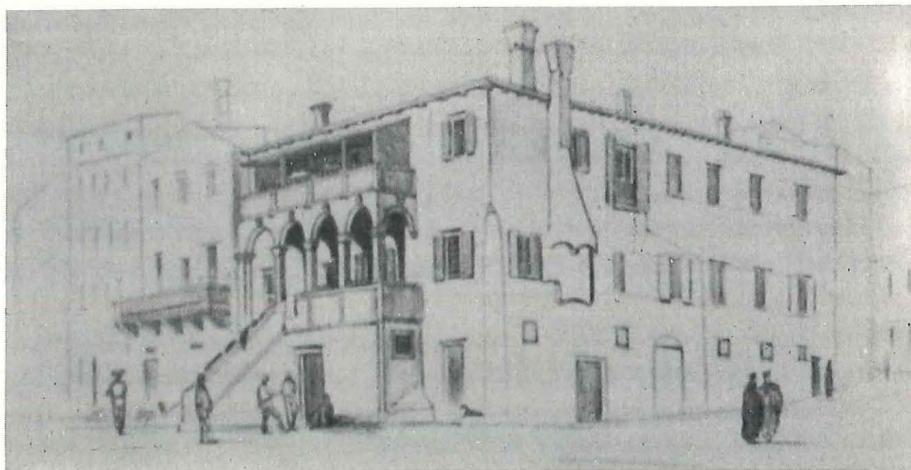
saint of his homeland.

One of the treasured memorials of the great man, a gold box which stands on his desk, is a gift from the grateful cantons of Switzerland.

The Ionian Room contains several thousand precious volumes by native authors. This collection is continually being enriched, and people from all over Europe come here to research the history and culture of the Seven Islands.

If the first floor of the Society is devoted to the written word, the second is decidedly dedicated to the oral. Here is the card room, the sitting room and the bar. There is also a lecture and music room outfitted with comfortable chairs and a grand piano.

The premises as a whole is redolent of Corfu's past and much of it is devoted to the days when the nobility flourished. Among the possessions of the Society is a copy of the *Libro d'Oro* – the original was publicly burned dur-



The Corfu Reading Society, drawn by Edward Lear, 9 May 1857

ing the Napoleonic occupation – which lists the names, arms and privileges of those whom the Serene Republic endowed with titles. Each of the Ionian Islands had its own, and it was a central pillar on which the structure of society was secured.

The landed aristocracy was built along western lines and almost all the titles were conferred by Venice. The sons of these families mostly attended the University of Padua where they became familiar with the classics, Renaissance art and literature, and western science. They enjoyed Italian theatre, opera and concerts; they spoke the Venetian dialect, but they remained uncompromisingly Orthodox in their faith. Even the noble families which migrated from Venice – the Dellaportas, Momferratos, Typaldos, Marchettis – were converted, through intermarriage, to the Greek Church.

Nevertheless, the foundation of the Society itself reflects the clear, fresh breeze of liberalism that first stirred this stagnant Venetian backwater two centuries ago. A small group of Corfiots studying in France picked up the ideas of the Enlightenment, which were fired by the nationalism that burst forth with the American and the French Revolutions. The extinction of the Vene-



A view of the Reading Room showing some portraits of distinguished Corfiots

of the British and a period of good relations between them and the people, a new era of progressive liberalism arrived. Stimulated by a love of thought and literature and animated social intercourse, a group of young, middle class Corfiots, led by Petros Vaïlas Armenis, founded the Society in 1836.

The British cultivated the goodwill of the aristocracy mainly by instituting

supporter of *enosis*, and when union with Greece was realized in 1864, for his efforts he was awarded the post of ambassador to Paris, then to Saint Petersburg, and finally to London where he died in 1884.

Over a century later, the Society continues to flourish. With a grant offered by President Karamanlis a few years ago, the Ionian Room was able to acquire the archives of Lord Guilford, the great philhellene who played such an important role in the cultural life of the Ionian Islanders during the first quarter of the 19th century.

The Society has also been able to take advantage of the talents of the distinguished architect John Kollas, a member who had superbly restored the Palace of Saint Michael and Saint George in the mid-1950s. One project has been the restoration of the Flanginis mansion and its chapel. The first great Greek benefactor of modern times, Thomas Flanginis, barred legally by the Venetians from opening a boy's school in Corfu, founded one in the centre of Venice itself in the 17th century. Today the Palazzo Flangini, designed by Longhena, houses the Hellenic Institute for Post-Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies next to San Giorgio dei Greci.

In its more than 150 years of history, the Corfu Reading Society has seen many changes, but in its fervent striving to preserve the history of the Ionian Islands and to encourage Greece's current and future cultural achievements, it attracts a growing number of distinguished visitors every year. Today its social prestige has been surpassed by a cultural one – the best kind. ■



In the Ionian Room, the bust of John Capodistria overlooks the desk he used while Secretary of the Septinsular Republic between 1801-1807.

tian Republic by the forces of Napoleon and the subsequent occupation of the Seven Islands by troops of the French Republic, were greeted with enthusiasm by the people, and the *Libro d'Oro* of the aristocracy was burned.

Soon, however, the excesses of the Terror, the discomfit of the aristocracy and the Church's fear of republican atheism, brought a reaction against liberalism which lasted for more than a generation. But, with the advent

the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, but they also invited its members to join them in quadrilles and paper-chases and, feeling positively inclined, the Corfiots picked up the amiable English habits of playing cricket, drinking ginger beer and building country estates. As time passed, the liberalism which the British introduced came to mean nationalism for most Ionians, particularly after the upheavals of 1848 in Europe. Vaïlas, long president of the Society, became an increasingly active

The Ionian Academy and Its Eccentric Lord

The country's first seat of higher learning was the brainchild of a British peer whose father lost the American colonies but who himself gained the hearts – and stirred the minds – of Hellenes

by Robin Cook

In 1846, ten years after the founding of the University of Athens, the scholar Andreas Papadopoulos Vretos wrote, asking, "What would have been the condition of learning in Greece when she became a kingdom had there been no Earl of Guilford, and had he not founded an academy in Corfu which gave instruction to nearly all the doctors, lawyers, professors, teachers and civil functionaries of the present kingdom?"

The Hon. Frederick North who, in 1817, became Earl of Guilford, was the most lovable and sincere of all British philhellenes, according to that eminent contemporary grecophile, C.M. Woodhouse. Byron, equally philhellenic, thought otherwise; said he was a humbug.

Certainly he was the son of the second Earl of Guilford, better known as Lord North, George III's prime minister, who lost the American colonies. The young North first came to Greece in 1788, a frail youth of 21 who had travelled south to regain his health. At 16, he had won a classical scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, and in the three years that he spent in Greece he became an ardent philhellene and remained one for the rest of his life. North became fluent in modern Greek, adopted local dress as well as ancient costume. During his first year on Corfu and Lefkas, and his second on Ithaca, the Ionian Islands were still ruled by Venice. In 1791 he travelled to Constantinople and stopped for the first time in Athens.

Long aware of a spiritual unease, North had a crisis of faith aboard the ship bringing him back to Corfu. He prayed constantly before the ship's icons, chided the Greek passengers for not observing the fast, and on arrival was received into the Orthodox Church. Luckily, an account of the

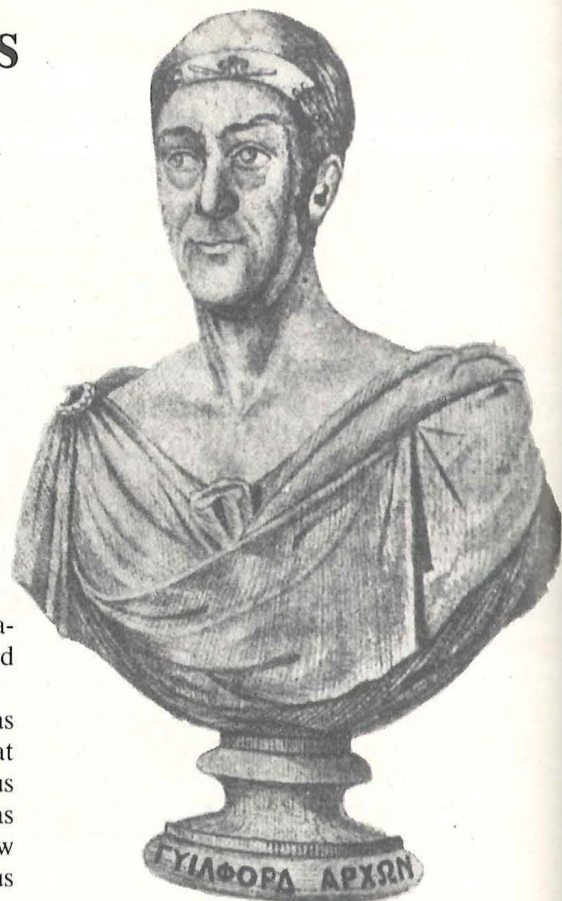
baptism survives as well as his declaration of faith, written in Italian and dated 24 January, 1791.

His family was outraged, he was dispatched home and to make sure that he was cured of his superstitious waywardness, he was made to stand as MP for Banbury. As a result, he now carried his cultural and religious philhellenism into politics.

During his active career in parliament and as a colonial administrator – he was governor of Ceylon for seven years – he became increasingly interested in furthering education, particularly in Greece. In 1811 he visited Athens where he had been sent by the Dilettanti Society.

Two years later he was in Athens again, his arrival coinciding with that of Lord Elgin's notorious clock, his gift to the people of Athens in recompense for his pillage of the Acropolis. Until then, there was only one clock in the Ottoman Empire and that stood on a hill at Thebes, and Thebans were said to think more highly of it than any of their antiquities. Consequently, Elgin's party proposed to set up the new clock next to the Parthenon but Athenians, who always considered Thebans dull-witted (and still do), thought otherwise. North, who had already replaced the Caryatid which Elgin had cut from the Erechtheum with a plaster cast, led the contingent which believed the clock should be erected below. It prevailed, and the clock tower was raised in the Agora where it stood until a fire in 1884 swept through the bazaar reducing it to rubble and ashes.

In 1815, North was elected president of the Society of the Friends of the Muses, one of the highest honors the Greeks of Athens could bestow on a foreigner. Then, in November of that year, a British protectorate was proclaimed over what was now termed 'the



Bust of Lord Guilford in ancient Greek dress

United States of the Ionian Islands'. This gave North the opportunity he had been waiting for.

As early as 1802, his friend of long-standing, John Capodistria, a Corfiot count in the Tsar's diplomatic service – and later provisional president of the first independent Greek government – had become Secretary of State of the Septinsular Republic, which the Ionian Islands were called under brief Russian rule.

Equally concerned with the spread of education, Capodistria had founded a School of Medicine at Corfu. Now he was able to interest his friend in establishing a university.

At first, North proposed Ithaca as the site, and though local enthusiasm was great (the ladies of the island contributed 9500 tiles), it was more practical that it be set up in the Ionian capital. In 1817, North succeeded to the family earldom and as the Earl of Guilford began creating in earnest the Ionian Academy.

For some years this was blocked by Sir Thomas Maitland, the first High Commissioner, an authoritarian military man who correctly equated education with liberalism. Nevertheless, in 1819, George IV appointed Lord Guilford chancellor of the projected 'University of Corfu' which finally opened its doors in 1824 with the support of Sir

Frederick Adam who had succeeded Maitland as High Commissioner. The Ionian Academy, as the Greeks always called it, opened with four faculties: theology, jurisprudence, medicine and philosophy.

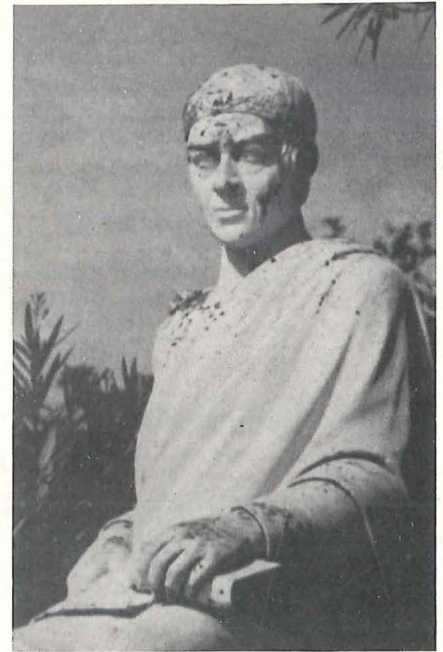
The opening ceremony engagingly brought out Lord Guilford's latent eccentricities. An observer noted, "He was dressed as Plato: his mantle pendant from his shoulder by a golden clasp, and his head bound by a fillet embroidered with the olive and the owl of Athena." The heads of faculty also wore tunic and chlamys, bound their heads like Hermes and sported red leather buskins reaching to the knee. Colors distinguished each school: yellow for medicine, blue for philosophy and mauve for law. The more than 200 students matriculating wore the appropriate colors of their study, but without chlamys or fillet.

Lord Guilford himself provided 21,000 volumes for the library, a collection of classical casts and scientific equipment. His enthusiasm for antiquity drove him to adopt classical dress everywhere at all seasons – a practice for which he was loved amongst Greeks but ridiculed at home as he would walk down Picadilly to his club clad in the garb of an ancient philosopher. It was a philhellenism totally different, and at odds, with that of his fellow peer, Lord Byron, who wrote, unkindly but most memorably, of him: "That despicable old Ox & Charlatan Frederick North – of all the perambulating humbuggerers, that aged nondescript is the principal."

Colonel Charles Napier, a more tolerant critic, describes him in his last years as going about "with a gold band around his mad pate and flowing drapery of a purple hue." Lord Guilford only survived the foundation of his beloved academy by three years. He died quite suddenly in London on the eve of the Battle of Navarino, aged 61.

But the Greeks loved their gentle and eccentric lord, and erected a marble statue in his honor in the Corfu Public Gardens where he can still be found placidly sitting, eroded by weather and stained with bird droppings.

What his mourners seemed to sense was his future contribution to Greece, for his academy, which survived him by nearly 40 years, developed into a clearing house for scholars who later formed the intellectual nucleus of the independent state of Greece and for poets who would become founders of modern Greek demotic poetry. Three of the fathers of this literature were closely associated with the Academy: Kalvos, who taught there; his pupil Laskaratus, also a poet; and above all Solomos, the great revolutionary poet, who settled in Corfu the year after Lord Guilford died, but became the centre of the intellectual circle which the Academy had created. There was the composer Nikolaos Manzaros who taught music and wrote the National Anthem. There were many others too, poets like Valaoritis and scholars such as Neofytos Vamvas, figures that mean nothing to foreigners except as Kolonaki street names where their doctors have offices,



Statue of Lord Guilford in the Public Gardens, Corfu

but who have honorable places in the history of modern Greek thought.

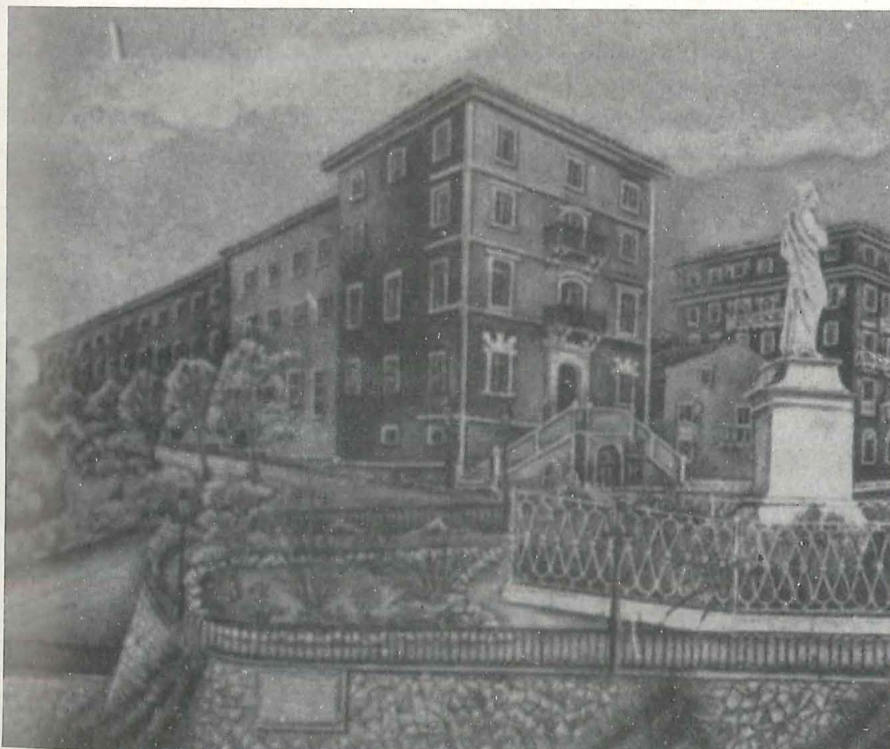
Let us conclude with words of Romilly Jenkins from his book on Solomos written in 1939:

"The establishment of the Ionian University with its multifarious faculties, innumerable professors, and ample endowments, and the philhellenic idiosyncracies of Guilford himself, who used to parade the capital in a purple himation and a golden diadem, might evoke a smile or some less tolerant reaction in England, but his genuine enthusiasm for Greek civilization and his love of modern Greece rendered him vastly popular with the Ionians, and the British reaped the advantages of his popularity.

"Guilford died in 1827, and much of his property which he intended to bequeath to the University was impounded by his heir, Lord Sheffield. But the institution persisted, if on a rather less grandiose scale and formed a valuable nucleus of culture and learning in the Heptanese.

"It was one, as is now confessed, of the few evil consequences of Ionian union with Greece in 1863 that this academic centre was closed, and that in consequence the valuable and characteristic civilization of the Ionian Republic became merged and lost in the new cultural centre of Athens.

"The romantic traveller cannot repress a sigh at sight of the deserted lecture hall of Guilford's University, with its horseshoe tiers of benches, the wood black with age and neglect, the holes of the inkwells filled with dirt and dust. *Requiescat in pace.*" ■



The Ionian Academy, sketched by Lieut. H.E. Allen, c. 1840



A Sea Park Proposal for the Phaleron Delta

The failure of Athens to win the 1996 Olympic Games bid has not put an end to the proposed public works it inspired.

Athenians are determined to improve their city,
and here is a stimulating plan
which is already partly realized

by Michael Photiadis

On the seas Greeks declare their nationality without shame. Here they are champions, one of the most important commercial naval powers in the world. It is amazing how a small country of ten million can show proudly, on the sea at least, its historic past. And if the flags change, the banner remains Greek, and pride true.

This national statement can be made by the ministry of Housing and Environment, as well as the municipalities of Kallithea and Moschiato by naming the space of the old Horseracing grounds the nucleus for a Sea Park which can be developed within the Phaleron Delta. Rising at the junction of Athens' only great or even 'grand' boulevard, Syngrou Avenue, with the shore, the Sea Park also takes on a symbolic character.

For decades, urbanist Procopis Vassiliadis studied a master plan for Athens, right up until his death, and wishing to show its marine identity, he planned to place the government's administration centre at the Phaleron Delta but with all its future growth problems, this was a romantic, but rather unrealistic idea. Another of Athens' great city planners, Constantine Doxiadis, proposed the placement of the administration centre in the area of Menidi, and this remains the most far-reaching solution.

Professor George Kandylis, the architect and city-planner who headed the study team for Athens' ill-fated bid for the 1996 Olympic Games, included the Delta in his broad proposal which would have signalled the growth of one

of the capital's less developed areas. Already it has the proper circulation infrastructure (underground station, airport, maritime port and motorway) nearby. In addition, it has existing stadiums and exhibition areas which show that large numbers of people can be moved to and for, both for business and pleasure, and for the uses proposed below.

Thinking in terms of a much larger scale, that of a European Master Plan, Greece can contribute its shores for leisure. Let its natural gifts that are connected with the sea be developed and shared by northern countries whose hard-working, coordinated populations wait for their yearly national vacations to enjoy the sun and sea of the countries in the south.

Greeks should learn how to smile again and if they cannot remember the spontaneous offering of an olive or tomato to the passer-by, for which they were famous, maybe they should learn to smile as the Swiss do, realizing that their service is professional.

Happily, its importance was recognized by the Ministry of Tourism that manages one of the country's most remunerative, but also most fragile, national assets.

Already on the eastern side of the Syngrou axis, at Old Phaleron, a park of maritime tradition will be created. The nearly four acre site, about 11,000 square metres, was granted by the National Tourist Organization (NTO) to the Greek Navy for this purpose.

All then speak for such a resolution. The municipalities of Moschiato and Kallithea, with the approval of the

Ministry of Environment, should give Athens a heart that beats to the waves of the Phaleron Delta.

In this Sea Park land refills and the sea will give the public the opportunity to understand various aspects of the Mediterranean world. The bay we know today has an entirely different configuration from that of the naval battle of Salamis. Not only has it been transformed by the silt brought down by the Kifissos and Ilissos Rivers, but it keeps being altered by the present invitation to fill-in the shore and thus cover the bay's bed where the city 'in innocence or crime' has been vomiting human and industrial waste for years. Cleansing up the depths is an effort which will not easily bring results. This was ascertained about 20 years ago by ecologists who were collecting research data for the NTO and the five study teams which were chosen for the first stage of the Architectural Ideas Competition for the Delta's development.

From the proposals that the NTO accepted then, practically none of the ideas took shape: neither the great Marina, nor the convention centre, nor the hotels, summer studios nor the amusement park. Only the enclosed stadium of Peace and Friendship was built, and it was rather obvious from the phrasing of the competition, that its great volume would clash against the scale and the grain of Castella rising behind it.

In any case all the necessary infrastructure was made to stop the Kifissos and Ilissos Rivers from emptying their untreated sewage directly into the Delta, and the smell of sea-swamp and

dead plankton vanished too. And even if Athenians will never be able to swim again in these waters (how could they have the salmons' luck that swim again in the waters of the Thames?), they will still have the horizon line of the Saronic gulf in front of them.

What then can be included in this Sea Park?

A Centre for Conservation of the Mediterranean Environment.

This can be Greece's offer to the Council of Europe, who is now leading it before the European Court for violating EC directives on environmental protection. The Centre must not be just a theoretical undertaking but should meet the real needs. The problem of the Mediterranean's pollution is the subject of special conventions, particularly in Italy whose coasts, east and west, have become so polluted that swimming is being pushed further south, towards Greek waters.

This centre must focus in two particular directions. The allowable land-use should be defined on all the coasts of the Mediterranean countries, with control and filtering systems such as waste treatment plants. At the same

time, reforestation programs must be undertaken so that Mediterranean lands will help oxygenize the areas that surround them.

There will be exhibition material to make it easier for the visitor to under-



The New England Aquarium on Boston Harbor

stand the problems of pollution (which he/she creates), beginning with the confined space of the Saronic Gulf, and spreading out into the Aegean and into the whole Mediterranean. All Athenian residents, in particular, native or

foreign, need to familiarize themselves with the waste treatment plant in Psyttalia, a major program which will be treating the waste of Attica. In turn, the visitor will be made vividly aware of the international effort and need for anti-pollution measures against chemical and pharmaceutical wastes. Remember that a plastic bottle takes 450 years to decompose in the 'great waste disposal' that we have made of our Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterranean Fish Centre

One area of concentration should deal with Mediterranean fish: the problems of fishing and fisheries, zones of danger, and prospects for growth, etc. A library of printed, computerized and visual (video) information on all aspects of flora and fauna of the Mediterranean, is required. For example, on the subject of endangered species, the visitor should be able to see programs on the *Caretta caretta* sea turtle, and the Mediterranean monk seal.

Greek Coastal Tourism Centre

There should be a centre devoted to Greek coastal tourism, with scientific,

The actual state of the Western part of the Phaleron Delta with the Ilissos River on the left



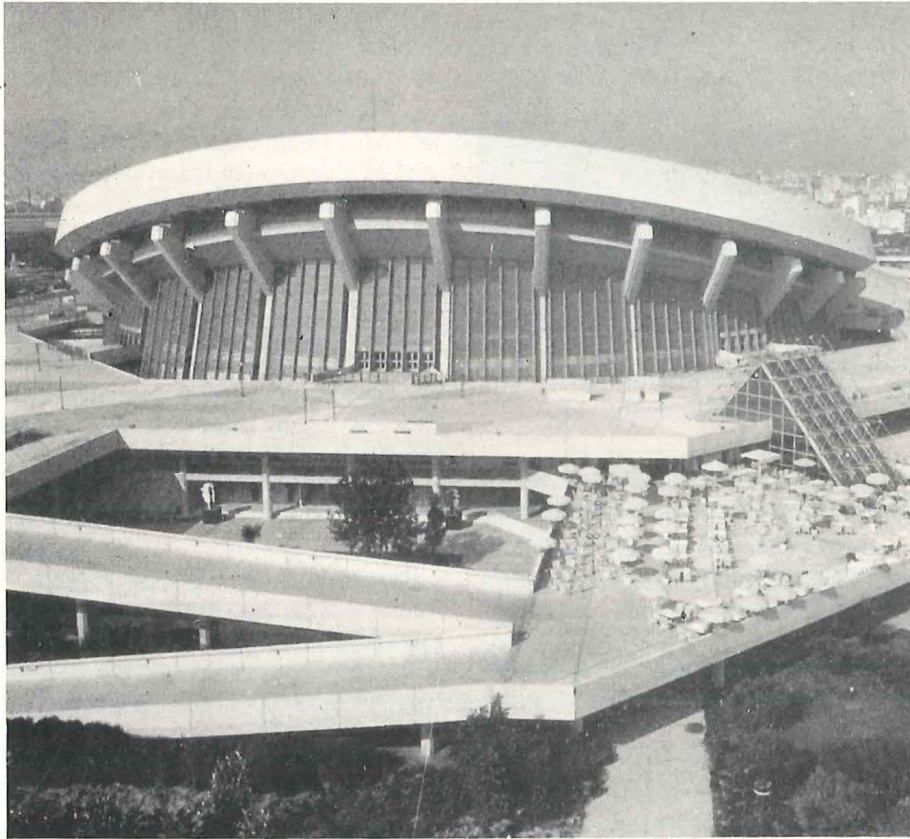
cultural and typographical information, listings of places to stay, possibilities for sports and leisure. All of this material must be available in visual form also.

Mediterranean Aquarium

For the general public the central attraction will be a major aquarium still

ing sea life but also functioning as an important research centre.

For example, in Boston, about twelve years ago an aquarium of inspired architectural design was built on the revamped port docks. It became so successful both at the school and adult level that, although the daily hours and the evening closing time have been



The Stadium of Peace and Friendship

lacking in Greece (if we excuse that small, charming sample that the Italians left behind on Rhodes). It could and should become the most important in the Mediterranean not only present-

extended, it cannot satisfy the increase in public interest. It was therefore, decided that a new, much larger one, should be created to cover those new needs.

Sea Circus

In Florida and California, sea circuses have become tourist magnets for visitors of all ages. Amphitheatres centered on water shows made up of water ski championship contests, windsurf shows, sea animal exhibitions by sea lions, seals, penguins, dolphins, water polo games, swimming and water dance (remember Esther Williams?) can all be included.

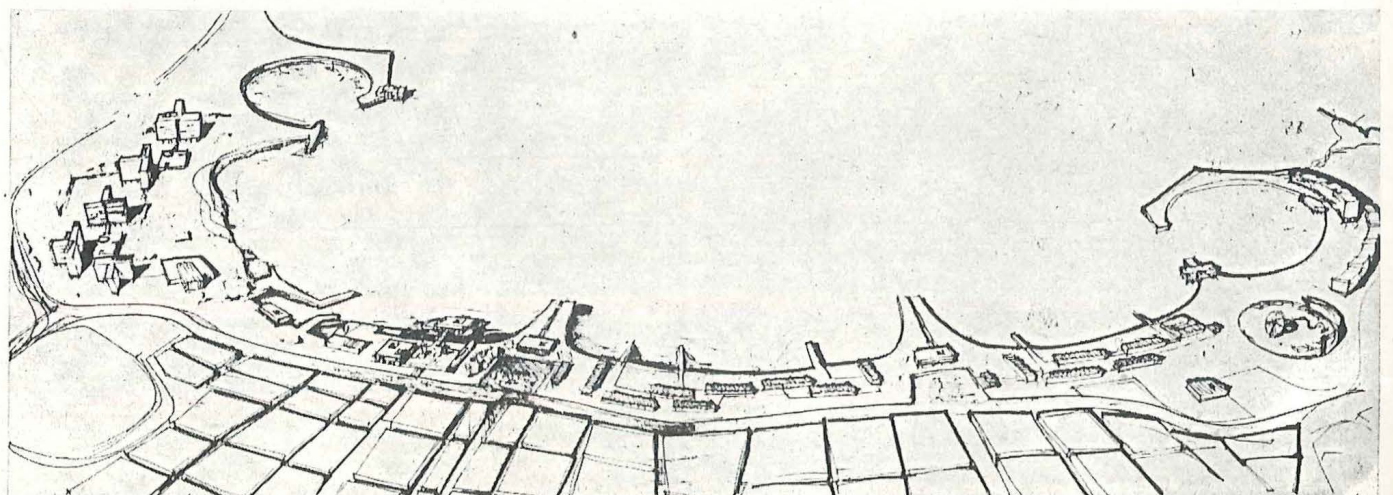
Water Amusement Park

This Sea Park's purpose is to bring the public in touch with sea water: what the 'Sea World' operation brings in Florida and 'Walibi' in Brussels. All this can be done with water games from target practice through make-believe children fairy tales with pirates from Treasure Island or heroes from the Odyssey and the Argonauts.

The Sea Park can be a place of leisure with immediate profits, creating a cohesive stimulus for the appearance of travel and promotion agencies and show rooms for sales or rentals of all things relevant to the sea: from maritime goods, boats, water cruises, coastal trips, and so forth. This, along with Sea World, shopping arcades, restaurants, fish food eateries and gift shops will attract Greek and foreign visitors alike.

Isn't it time to give this under developed shore of the Phaleron Delta a future more brilliant than its glittery past? A past when it was a fashionable seaside resort during the *belle époque* and the 1920s; a future abreast with the sea that surrounds it, beginning with the space of the old Horseracing Grounds (the Hippodrome), at the junction of Syngrou Avenue and the Saronic Gulf. ■

The Phaleron Delta – General perspective from the north



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Friday, February 1, 1991, 20:30 hours
Terpsichore Ballroom, Athens Hilton Hotel

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Crédit Commercial de France, Amalias 20 ☎ 324-1831
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7 ☎ 362-4601
Akti Miaouli 93, Pireaus ☎ 411-1753
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq ☎ 360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Stadiou 24, ☎ 325-0924
Merarchias 7, Pireaus ☎ 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 Irmi, Aeolou ☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi) ☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezai 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), Metropoleos ☎ 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), Filellinon 21 ☎ 323-1090
St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29 ☎ 721-4906
Filellinon 21 ☎ 323-1090
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Pireaus ☎ 451-6564
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58 ☎ 895-0165

Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 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,
Ameriks & 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 Tziralon 9 ☎ 922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, Ag Paraskevi 129 ☎ 639-3200
AOK Tennis 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 ☎ 722-6645
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali ☎ 813-2685
English Speaking Society ☎ 672-5485
Fed of Bridge Clubs, Erevpidou 6 ☎ 321-0490
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, Dragatsaniou 4 ☎ 323-4107
Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsaniou 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, Helleppo,
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)278817/18
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
Pireaus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,
Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt ☎ 417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens,
Panepistimiou 44 ☎ 360-1651

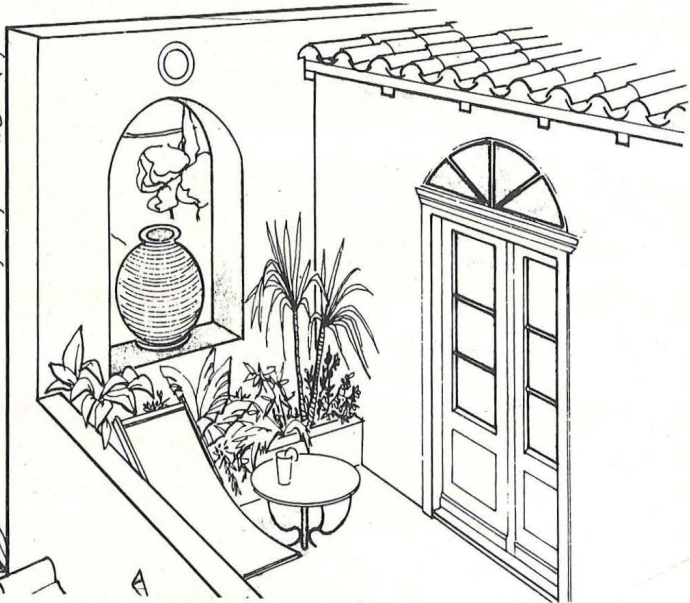
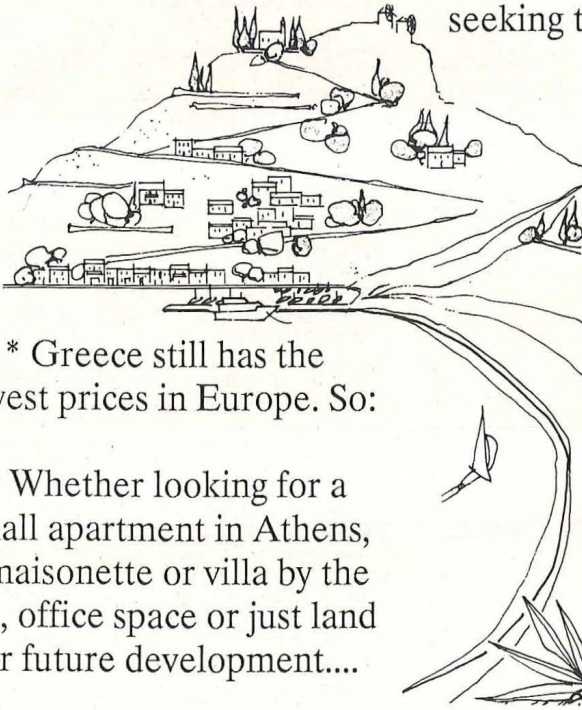
Foreign

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,
Dorilaou 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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Greece is a relatively rich country for butterfly collectors, according to Yiannis Koutsis, who has the largest collection in Greece, and one of the largest in Europe. "There is one Belgian," he says with a smile, "who has a couple more species than I."

Butterflies are the adult stage of insects belonging to the order Lepidoptera, from the Greek *lepis*, scale and *pteron*, wing; the scales are evident to the naked eye in the form of dust, when one touches the wings of these insects. There are about 140,000 species in the world, mostly in the tropical and temperate zones.

Of the approximately 220 species in Greece, Koutsis is missing only seven or eight. The 57-year-old architect, whose interest in butterflies began almost 50 years ago, is entirely self-taught.

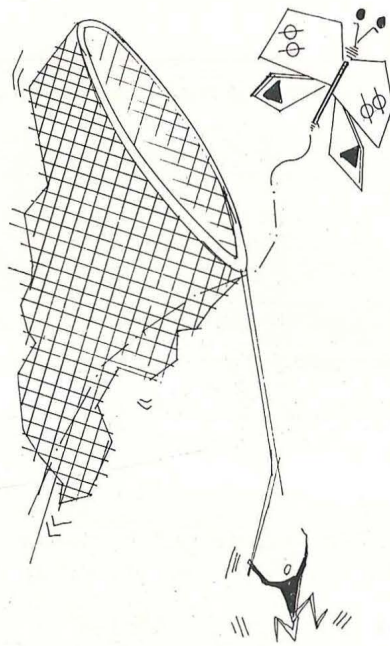
"I came across a beautiful illustration of tropical butterflies in the encyclopedia when I was about eight, and the next step was wanting to catch one so I could observe it at close range."

He spent eight years in the United States earning a BA and MA in architecture from Yale University and working in his free time on the butterfly collections at the Peabody Natural History Museum connected to Yale. Through the Museum he met a well-known amateur collector, Margaret Cary, who had become too old to complete her collection.

She sent Koutsis on expeditions throughout the Caribbean during his school holidays to collect butterflies and moths. After her death, her vast collection was left to the Peabody Museum, with one rare species of moth named after Koutsis.

"In the eight years I was in America," he says, "I spent every summer collecting in the Caribbean. I never returned to Greece once."

Koutsis' tropical butterfly collection has already been given to Yale and since his return to Greece in 1959, he has concentrated on the Greek butterfly, which he considers particularly interesting, because of its combination of Asian and European elements. And with the years, the process of simply collecting butterflies has been replaced by research in taxonomy (biological classification) and the publication of his findings.



A Greek Lepidopterist

"For some years now I have been studying and drawing structural appendages of butterflies that bear characteristics of taxonomic importance, and next I want to obtain the necessary equipment to do chromosome counts of butterflies, a process that gives further insight into the problems of specification."

The mature butterfly is actually a short period in the life cycle of the insect. The immature stages of a butterfly include the egg, the larva (or caterpillar) and the pupa (or chrysalis). Eggs are laid on plants or near them and the larvae that hatch from these eggs feed on plants during their development.

When the larva is full grown it develops into pupa, a motionless, seemingly inert stage. "In reality, it is a stage which conceals a great amount of remarkable activity expressed by the reorganization of tissue and the transformation of organs". Eventually a mature butterfly is formed and it emerges from the pupa expanding and stiffening its wings, ready to fly off and assume its only role: reproduction. While mature butterflies have been known to live almost a year, their average life expectancy is seven or eight days.

Several factors act as population balances. Since the great majority of

Greek butterflies are nontoxic, they are attacked and eaten by birds, lizards and spiders. The eggs and larvae are also killed by viruses and other insects. Although no species of butterfly has disappeared in Greece, they are constantly endangered by rural and urban development, fires and anything that affects the natural flora they feed on, for example pesticides, herbicides and pollution.

Koutsis, who now spends four or five days a month during warm weather collecting, uses very little equipment on an expedition. Butterflies are collected by net, killed and temporarily stored in individual gelatine envelopes. "In the old days we used cyanide, but it's not allowed in Europe anymore. If you know what you are doing, the quickest and easiest method is to apply pressure to the thorax."

Immediately after the expedition, while the butterflies are still in a relaxed state and pliable, they are pinned through the body (thorax) and placed on special setting boards, where, with the help of paper strips and pins, they are set in the desired position until they dry out and become rigid. They are then placed in cork-lined drawers with glass tops and the drawers are stored in cabinets.

The stored butterflies are often attacked by so-called 'museum pests', which are the larvae of small beetles and clothes' moths, and Koutsis keeps naphthalene in the drawers which must be changed regularly.

As long as a collection is well tended and protected from damp air (rarely a problem in Greece) and prolonged contact with strong lights or the sun, 'it can last for centuries'. He had his drawers and double-door cabinets built to museum standards in Greece, and they take up an inconspicuous wall of his study, amid books, paintings and other beautiful collections. Koutsis, whose only son has no particular interest in butterflies, plans to leave his collection to an institution which will provide proper protection and use it for entomological research.

When questioned if, as a practicing architect, he might not have preferred a career as a lepidopterist, he is adamant. "It was a correct decision. This way it is simply a hobby without the pressure of earning a living. This way it is just pure pleasure." ■

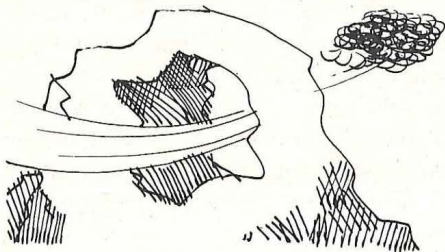
For 1991

Almanac For 1991

Almanac

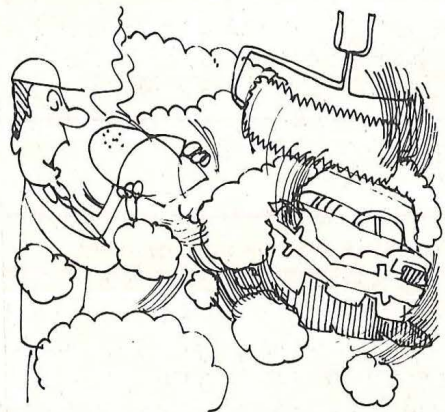
January

The government announces that the *nefos* (smog) problem of Athens will be solved by boring large holes through Mount Hymettus and Mount Parnes, thus creating a draft that will blow all the noxious gases away. To finance the project, a special tax will be levied on all cars passing through Stavros and Malakasa. And if that doesn't balance the 1991 budget, the tax will be applied on all cars in general.



February

Disappointed by the poor response to its offer of generous tax rebates on new cars to motorists who turn in their old cars, the government announces that in addition to the tax rebate, all motorists who turn in their old cars will also receive a coupon for a free car wash and *tiropitta* (cheese pie) at any EKO gas station.



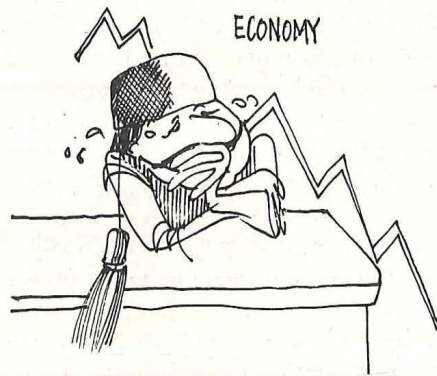
March

In an effort to allay the seething discontent of the opposition parties over the anti-terrorist law passed in December, various amendments are made to it, and the minister of justice finally announces proudly that it is now the most lenient anti-terrorist law in force anywhere in the world. On the following day, he receives telegrams of congratulation from Mr Papandreou, Mr Florakis, Yasser Arafat, Abu Nidal, Mohammed Ali Rashid and Hafez el Assad.



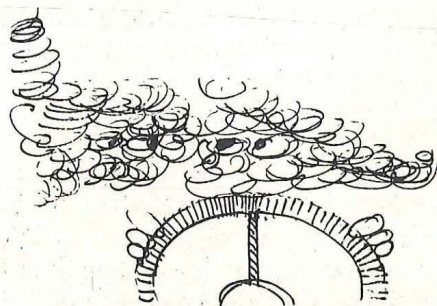
April

The prime minister calls an emergency cabinet meeting late in the evening of April 1, to discuss the economic crisis, and after none of his ministers have turned up he discovers they are all being interviewed on one or another of Athen's 14 private television stations. When they finally arrive for the meeting they apologise to the premier, saying they thought his summons was an April Fool's joke.



May

The *nefos* gets so bad that only cars with catalytic converters are allowed in the city centre. When several drivers, with effeminate youths in the passenger seat, are stopped for not having them, they are dumbfounded to learn the requirement is for catalytes and not catamites.



June

After many months of negotiation with foreign buyers, the government announces the definitive sale of Olympic Catering to the owner of a Chinese restaurant in Winnipeg. But the deal falls through again when the prospective buyer discovers that Olympic Catering cooks have no idea how to make a simple chow mein.



July

Out of sheer force of habit, several former members of PASOK governments who are not yet in jail, spend their holidays at the Astir Palace in Vouliagmeni. When presented with the bill at the end of his stay, one of them is heard to remark: "This is ridiculous. If I'd known how expensive it was, I wouldn't have come here all these years."



For 1991

Almanac For 1991

Almanac

August

The government announces plans to take on another 60,000 civil servants in addition to the 100,000 taken on at the beginning of the year. Another row breaks out between the prime minister and Mr Evert on the selection procedure to be followed, Mr Evert insisting on candidates who can sign their names and Mr Mitsotakis insisting on candidates whose names end in 'akis.'



October

Still short of funds the government announces a ten percent tax on the ten percent tax on bank deposits. The bank employees' union calls a strike, demanding extra pay for handling the extra work involved in calculating this and, after several weeks of negotiation, the government compromises by allowing the banks to take on extra staff to handle the extra work. Since the unemployment problem was solved in August (see above) the banks take on the wives of Phillipino, Pakistani, and Ethiopian house boys to do the job.



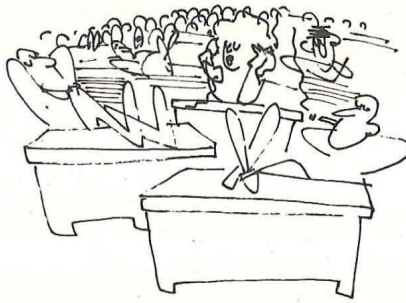
November

As delegations from New Democracy, Pasok and Synaspismos shoulder each other aside to be the first to lay wreaths at the foot of the monument to the Martyrs of the Polytechnic, the 17 November organization sets off a bomb to mark its own celebration and knocks down Truman's statue for the fifteenth time.



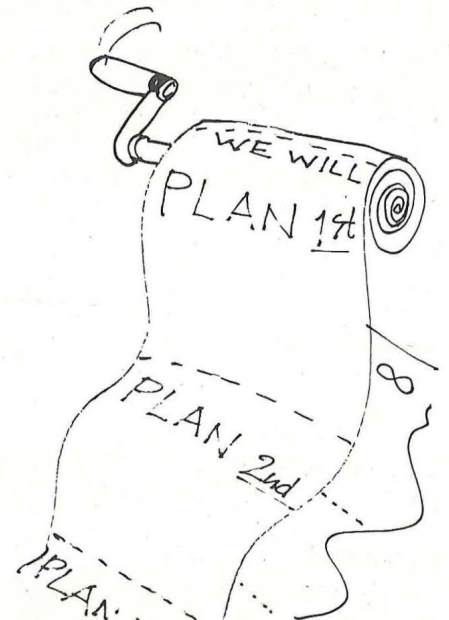
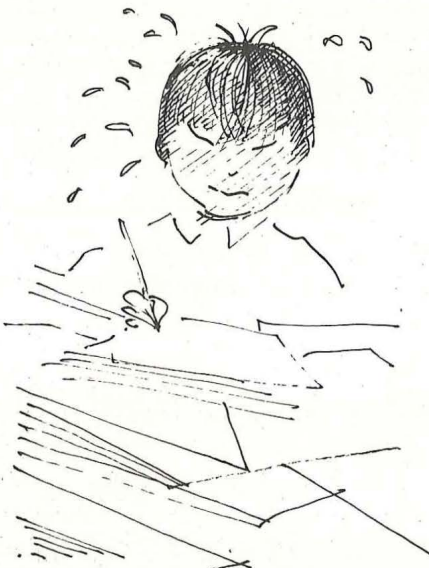
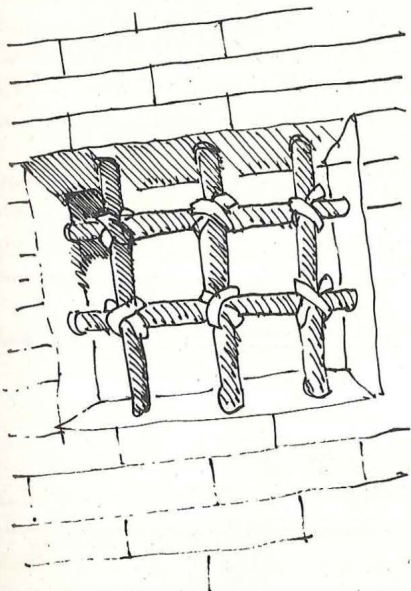
September

Mr Papandreou paying a visit to his former close pal and sidekick, Menios Koutsoyiorgas, now in jail, is heard to say to him: "Sic transit gloria, Menios", to which the former vice-premier replies, meaningly: "It is a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done, even if Gloria and I feel rather sick about it."



December

The government announces that plans for the Athens Metro, the Spata airport, the Rion-Antirion bridge and the alumina plant and the holes through Hymettus and Parnes have been finalized and that calls for tenders will be issued as soon as the five ministries involved have studied these plans and approved them by early 1993. ■



There seems to be a mysterious correlation between national character and national driving. How else can you explain the British passion for compromise, best exemplified by the British roundabout, where a driver can choose between any number of lanes and exits; or for that matter the crossroads, where when the lights break down, you see British drivers frozen there in an agony of politeness until one finally decides to exercise his right of way? Stretch the comparison further, and you start to see all sorts of parallels between Italian driving and the sinuous lines of their fashion, between Greece's rural past, and the frequency with which pedestrians take to the road (as though recalling a kinder age, when flocks were driven through the village square), and Californian drivers, whose dreamy cruising evokes the mood of a State benumbed by sunshine and self-love.

California is the only place I'd driven before I came to Athens. My vehicle was a 49cc Honda moped which I was only allowed to drive on secondary roads. Then I discovered that I could save 15 minutes each way into Santa Barbara if I took a 200-yard section of Highway 101. I did this for about a week, until a startled policeman flagged me down on the hard shoulder, and warned me that I was not only risking a fine, but death. "Death," she repeated sternly. I never took the Highway 101 shortcut again.

Athens was a different matter. I'd heard all the statistics – how Greece has the highest incidence in Europe of head-on collisions *without signs of braking* – yet what has always struck me more than anything is the number of crashes which don't occur. There seems to be a secret relationship between drivers and pedestrians here that prevents crashes at zero hour. What else but a divine presence could be watching over the kafenion boy as he weaves between the cars with his tray above his head – what divine hand hauls him in by the scruff of the neck as he is about to step into the path of an oncoming truck?

By the same token, this sense of fatalism can just as easily work in reverse. The other day I was sitting in a car in Faliron when a policeman flagged down some slow-moving traffic at a red light. The first car stopped, the second car stopped, but the car behind him just seemed incapable of stepping on the brakes. He waited until he was right up at the bumper in front of him,

Driving Forces

which of course he crashed into. And even then he didn't react; it took three policemen to hook him off the other car's bumper while he sat there looking dazed and impassive, as though in the grip of a cruel and inscrutable fate.

Then of course there's the market. That seemed as good a place as any to observe the interaction of traffic in Athens. It was not a hopeful omen; I saw shopping trolleys executing three-point turns without once checking the trolleys behind them; I saw wheels getting locked and tempers fraying, as the owners tugged without giving way; but apart from making me profoundly grateful that most of that generation never learned to drive, it was not enough to dent my enthusiasm.

The first step was getting lessons. Naturally I went to Kyrios Yannis, the Cretan tailor underneath my house, who has rescued me out of every possible scrape imaginable, from getting my landlord to replace my boiler, to getting into my flat when I locked myself out. His answer to any problem is: "Leave it to me, pedi-mou."

"I need a driving teacher, Kyrie Yanni," I told him.

"Leave it to me, pedi-mou", he said with a mouth full of pins. Then flipping through a yellowing address book, he came up with the name and telephone number of a driving school near my house.

There I discovered a little old lady doing her knitting beside a scale model of an engine, while a pale young girl sat at the desk doing exercises from an English Proficiency book. Then the driving instructor walked in. He looked like the hero of a 1960s film, or Francis, the BBC weather man, as I instantly dubbed him, with sideburns, a hissing leather jacket, and white towelling socks. "He's mine," whispered the old lady, her eyes brimming, while the pale young girl got up from behind the desk to give him her seat.

There's an expression in Italian, *beato fra le donne*, which literally means 'blessed among women'. That was Francis.

"Not a chance," he said leafing through his appointments book, looking for all the world like a rising young executive.

"Leave it to me, pedi-mou" said Kyrios Yannis when I returned home; and picking up the telephone, he began barking invectives down the receiver,

the gist of which seemed to consist of "fine young copella", "urgent", and "I knew your father".

I went back to the school, and Francis, looking brow-beaten, said that I could start next week.

Now, having rather exaggerated my previous driving experience (which apart from the moped on Highway 101 consisted of a few laps around a disused basketball court) I thought it would be a wise move to have some lessons in the interim.

The temporary driver's car reeked of cigarettes and air-freshner, while the man himself looked like a Panamanian general with dark glasses and a wad of chewing gum impacted into his cheek.

"I'm a little out of practice" I told him airily as we lurched down the hill.

I hardly got a word out of him; he spent the next minutes chain-smoking, replenishing the wad of chewing-gum, and breaking into a nervous rendition of "Afto to kalokeri" every time I stalled.

By Monday I felt I was ready for Francis. To start with he was all smiles – wished me kalimera, asked about my life in Athens, wanted to know what all the driving terms were in English, etc. – but after a while I could see his nerves getting the better of him, and his behavior grew quite disturbing. Each time I made a mistake, Francis shouted "Ohi, re Simonetta," and slapped me on the knee. Not hard, you understand – at least not in the beginning – but hard enough to make my eyes smart. (I was brought up with the Italian proverb: *Giochi con le mani sono giochi di villani*: games with the hands are games of villains).

Driving lessons are notorious tinder-boxes at the best of times, but try taking one in a foreign language, and you double – no, triple – the stress-factor. (Does "val to siblekti" mean press the clutch or release the clutch, for crying out loud?)

By the end of that lesson I was seething; partly at my own incompetence, but also at my inability to give Francis an earful back in Greek. There would have been nothing more demeaning than making a grammatical error at this juncture.

"How did it go, pedi-mou?" beamed Kyrios Yannis when I returned.

"Fine, fine" I replied – then, casually: "How do you say: tell me with your mouth, and not with your hand?"

Yannis looked puzzled: "Pez-mou me to stoma, ohi me to heri – but why,

pedi-mou?"

Pez-mou me to stoma, ohi me to heri... pez-mou me to heri – no, pez-mou me to stoma... I muttered it like an incantation under my breath as I walked up the stairs to my house.

By the time next lesson came, however, I decided that my best strategy would be to just drive perfectly. As a result, the first half an hour went like a dream.

"Poli kala pas simera" said Francis. Then the inevitable happened. We were driving down a side-road off Kalirois, when a fat pigeon waddled into the middle of the road and sat down. I beeped and beeped, but it refused to budge, until in desperation I swerved, narrowly missing a parked car.

"Ohi, re Simonetta," shouted Francis, giving my hand a bone-crushing squeeze that practically incapacitated me. (A pigeon-fancier?, I thought weakly, nursing my bruised fingers.)

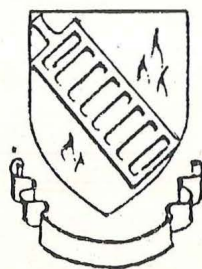
Now as it wasn't a slap as such, I held my tongue, until we were almost back at the school, when, with my nerves in shreds, I changed into second gear while starting up a hill. The car lurched backwards, Francis slammed down on the brakes – and slap, the wack across the knee I'd been secretly waiting for.

I looked at Francis, Francis looked at me, and in an icy voice I said: "Pez-mou me to stoma, ohi me to heri .

Then Francis wilted. He apologised, very graciously, I must add, and continued to do so until we got back to the school. He was still apologising as I paid him, and still apologising when I turned up for my next lesson.

Since then, Francis and I have been going through a honey-moon period: he showers me with compliments when I perform the most mundane instruction (like starting the ignition), assures me I'm a natural, and has even acquired a modest smattering of English driving terms – 'klatz', 'jeer' and 'stick-brake' – to make sure there are no more little misunderstandings.

The funny thing is that I too have started to enjoy my lessons – in fact I've gone driving-mad. I've now become an acute observer of bus-drivers, torment my friends with comments on their technique, and have even been known to offer the odd helpful aside to taxi-drivers: "Wouldn't it be better to take that hill in second?" Best of all, though, I've become a dab-hand with the old shopping trolley. ■



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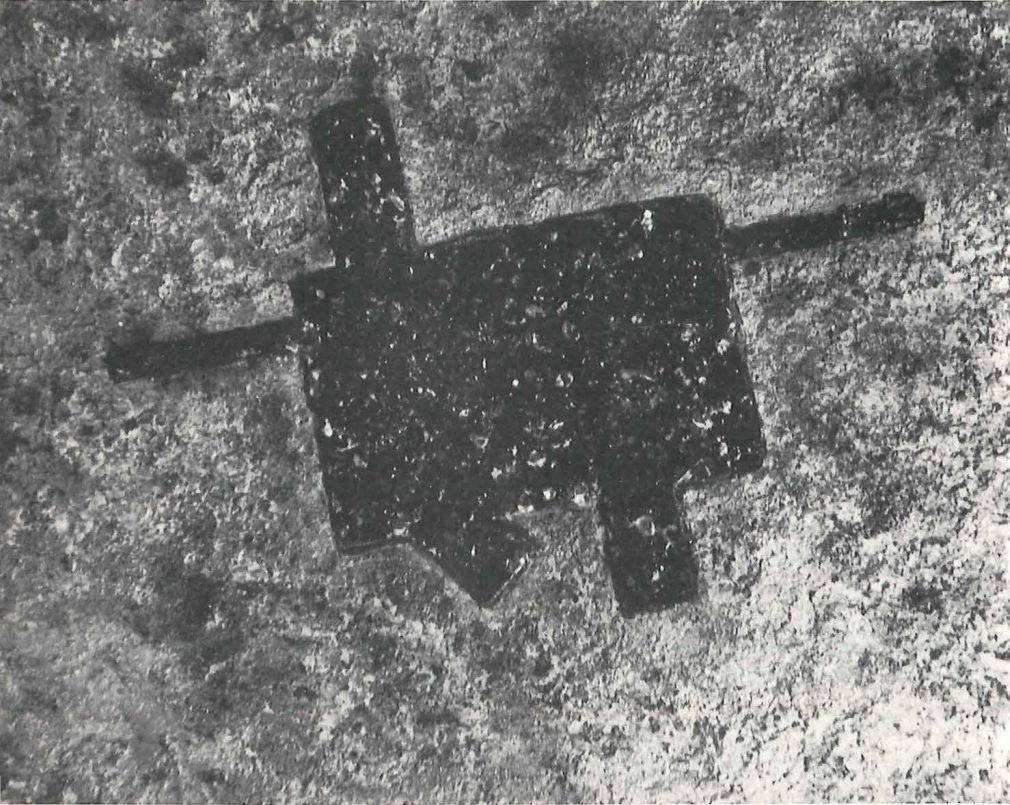
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"Aztec", Constance Karras



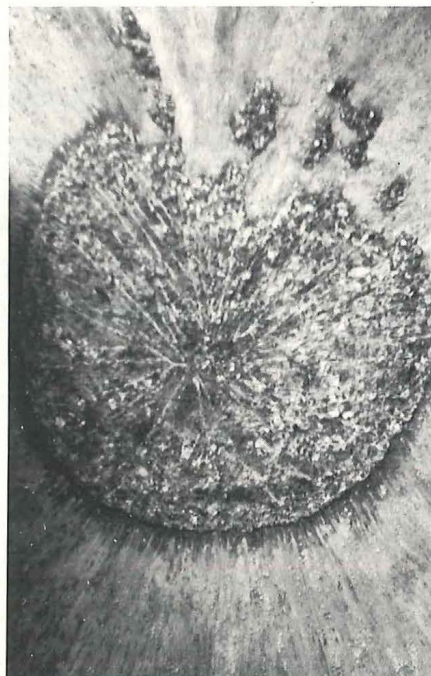
Mayan Aura

Constance Karras' exhibition at Zygos Gallery *Need for Light*, is an extension of previous work and reflects a striking beauty of color and texture. Karras who grew up in South America evokes in mixed media paintings its exotic colors and dazzling light.

Working with gold paint, sand, glass, and acrylics, Karras weaves the aura of the Aztecs and Mayans who so worshipped the earth and the sun. She generates sunlight through the radiance of gold paint, and the earth by a rough surface texture. The colors are delicate in tone yet radiate a glittering brilliance that recalls the luster of jewels while the shimmering light dances from canvas to canvas.

Three paintings which were recently shown at the Chapelle de la Sorbonne in Paris define the mood of the exhibit: *Mayan Calendar* shows a semi-circular form of revolving color - mauve, lilac, and red hues alive with

"Planet Earth" by Constance Karras



silver sparkles; *Aztec* projects the image of an object floating in space, built up in relief by tiny pieces of blue and rose colored glass; *Doric Symmetry* depicting floating square shapes combines perfect geometric forms bathed by the intense glow of gold and copper. The backgrounds, a mixture of earth and acrylic, are worked by hand into striking surfaces of rhythms and textures.

In her previous exhibit the creative energy of Karras' configurations emanated from a central swirling vortex suggesting constant motion. Now the motion originates from an explosion in space releasing showers of scintillating color. In *Planet Earth* the upper part of a globe shatters and expels sparkling rays of gold, silver and blue, while the main body is enhanced by a relief surface of tiny stones, colored glass, sand and sparkles. In another painting the explosion discharges with a powerful force and vitality intricate green and burgundy red forms.

Zygos Gallery
Iofontos 33, Pangrati
4 January-9 February

Tender Aquatints

Iakinthos Gallery which has always had a special affinity towards printmaking is presenting this month a retrospective exhibition of the work of Fotis Mastihiadis. When one considers the great strides that printmakers have taken into the new technologies by adding the use of computers, lasers, fax, copiers, etc. to the old methods, Mastihiadis probably may be the last of the Greek traditional engravers.

The work of 45 years displayed on the gallery walls covers almost every phase of the medium - woodcuts, lithographs, engravings, monoprints etched on plexiglas rather than on common glass, and mostly etchings, in the *manière noire* method creating velvety black surfaces, or in aquatint where the etched tone is almost as fluid as a watercolor.

During his long career Mastihiadis has depicted almost every subject, but his portrayal of people is extraordinari-

ly moving. The imagery evokes loneliness, poverty, filial love; the embrace of a mother and child, or the hug of a sister and brother have a haunting quality of tenderness, while an empty chair by a window sadly conveys the absence of a human presence.

Masthiadis seems to peer right into the soul of his subject when he depicts in *Old Age* the portraits of a man and woman, the signs of time finely etched on their aged melancholy faces; or in *The Return* showing the back view of a man, bent by the wind, by sorrows and bad times.

Most striking is the aquatint of a woman severely dressed in black, hands folded on her lap. She is the reflection of sadness yet the questioning look of her eyes and eyebrows envelops her with a strange sense of mystery. The monoprints (single edition) of women gathering *horta* or young men standing around in groups are very lovely, their color and rough texture give the essence of a painting.

Masthiadis studied drawing with Fotis Kondoglou and later worked as an engraver for the National Bank of Greece. His long experience there, etching in miniature on banknotes, greatly enhanced the fine detail and penwork of his own artwork.

Iakinthos Gallery
Zirini 23, Kifissia
14 January-5 February

**"Woman in Black",
aquatint by Fotis Masthiadis**



"Portrait" by Thrafia

Alchemic Landscapes

Panayiotis Daniilopoulos, or Thrafia as he is widely known, in his current exhibition at Néés Morphés Gallery expands upon the theme of a previous exhibit, *Alchemic Landscapes*, marking the interrelation of energy (derived from the elements: earth, water, air, fire) and the material used (wax and powdered color).

Thrafia is presenting a series of "36 portraits of a round object". The "portraits", designated as such only because the canvas is no larger than the size of a human head, represent varying images of a landscape created by the whirlwind motion of the elements. A pictorial imagery of shapes emerges from this energy—torsos, mountains, rocks, even butterfly wings. As these intermingle, their rhythms and surging power are swept into rock configurations or a single monumental form towering over a desolate windswept landscape.

The small paintings have a natural beauty which is enhanced by the singular quality of its material. The trans-

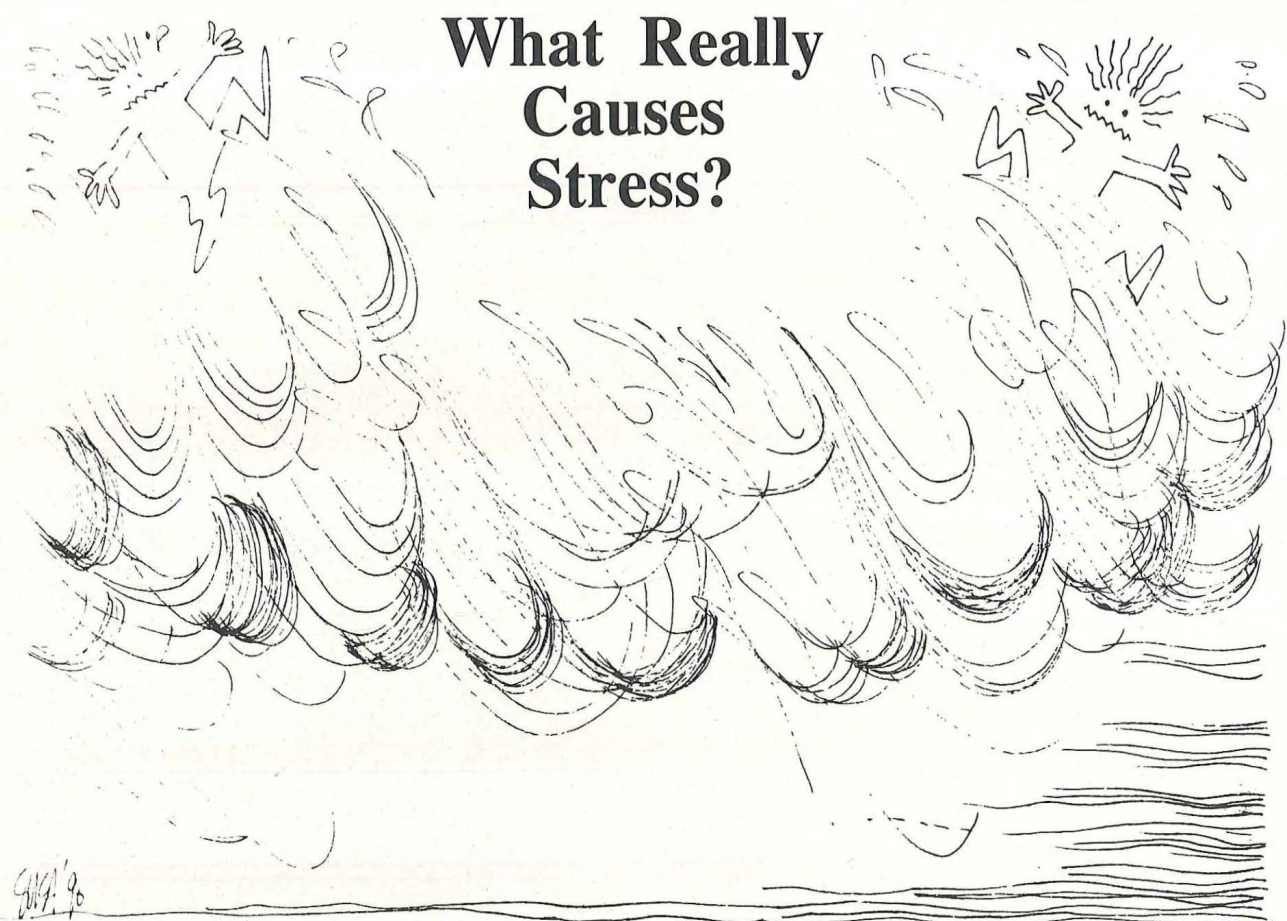
parency of the wall allows layers of color to surface and light to penetrate exposing thus the changeable features of nature. To accentuate the alchemic cycle, Thrafia uses, in addition to the powdered color, grains of silver, gold and sulfur, their glimmering quality adding a special radiance.

The surface is frequently built up into a thick relief making an interesting by-play between sculpture and painting. This is especially evident in the black graffiti "portrait" where a human-like shape mingles with a rocky one. The dramatic darkness and prominent surface relief create a commanding image of grandeur. In another "portrait" two forms emerging out of twin mountains seem to be in dialogue.

Thrafia studied in London at the Sir John Cass School of Art and at the Goldsmith School of Art, and later taught drawing. Since 1985 he has been living and working in Berlin where he has frequently exhibited his work, as well as in Munich, London and Athens, in individual shows.

Néés Morphés
Valaoritou 9, Kolonaki
8-26 January

What Really Causes Stress?



In moments of extreme tension, in times of great worry and in those flashes of anxiety, you are under stress. What is likely is you do not know the real cause. The late bus, the phone ringing are not causes, they are only the triggers which we all use to create the stress experience. The main challenge is not how we relieve the stress but how can we avoid pulling the triggers.

Stress has been the rising buzz-word in our fast and competitive society for a couple of decades. And like relationships it has been the stimulus for industries to prosper as they produced a variety of panaceas. As a result, many myths and false ideas about how to cure stress have been sold as solutions. It is therefore vital to look very closely at the whole idea of stress before considering the nature of the treatment.

It is a fact that every human being experiences some kind of stress everyday. Whether it is being stuck at traffic lights or just dealing with other human beings. The stress most happens within our place of work and is usually associated with the ambitious and climbing individual. The root causes of the stress experienced by corporate executive, the dedicated housewife and the conscientious schoolboy are all the same. And as we shall see there should be no industry based on their cures.

The main challenge is not how we relieve the stress but how can we avoid pulling the triggers.

So what are the root causes of stress? Blood pressure, dizziness, fatigue, anger, tension, nervousness, impatience are only symptoms. Treating the symptoms can give temporary benefit but not a cure. Jogging, aerobics, alcohol and extra vacations will only provide relief but ultimately they will feed the cause. So here is myth number one. Doing something physical or taking something chemical will not cure you of the stress experience in the long term.

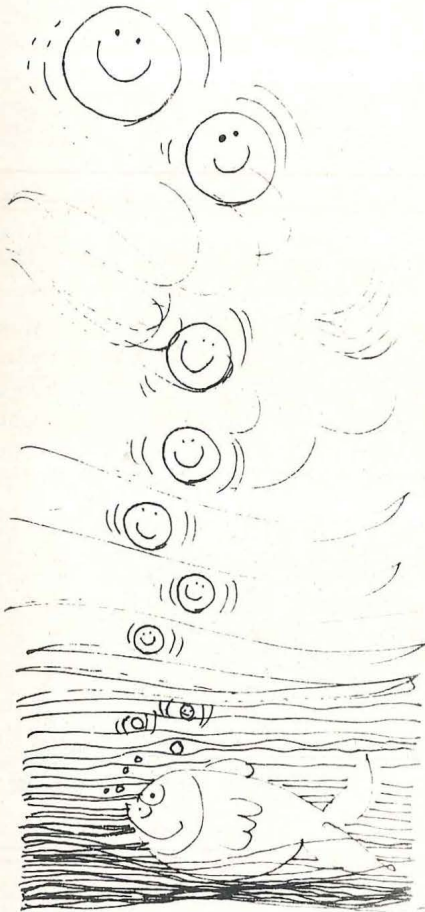
Myth number two is that your stress is caused by external circumstance. This is the biggest hurdle of all to overcome and there are number of approaches to it. When you begin to see this you will be on the road to freedom from stress and life's natural satisfactions await you.

The late bus, the argument at work, the failure to get promotion are only the external events which stimulate the thoughts and feelings which are the internal causes of stress. While these

events appear to be every day occurrences and part of normal life, the feelings we create in reacting to them lead to discomfort as anxiety or anger, to unnatural behavior driven by fear or frustration, and ultimately to disease as the cracks begin to manifest through our physical bodies. Doctors today now openly acknowledge that 90 percent of physical disease is psychosomatic, which means that as a result of the way we think we are stimulating the wrong chemicals to be produced in our bodies, thereby weakening our immune system which normally fights off the invading germs and viruses.

The extreme example of a person under stress is the now classic Type A profile. Within the profile are many characteristics of stress. Somewhere in these next two paragraphs you may recognize yourself!

Type A's are very competitive individuals, driven to achieve. They are impatient and aggressive, always fighting against time, struggling with themselves, and if others get in the way, they become hostile and angry. They attempt to excel at every opportunity, which is why companies and management like them as they do get results quickly. They tend therefore to have more money, bigger houses, better cars. But the price is the quality of their work suffers as quantity takes over.



They begin to make decisions too quickly, exploding at others if challenged and frequently isolating themselves. When it is time to work as a team they do not co-operate well. While they may complain of overload, their fear of failure pushes them on, even beyond frequent moments of hopelessness and of course the physical symptoms begin to appear as their health deteriorates.

Eventually Type A brings it all home where relationships begin to disintegrate. More quarrels, less time with family and friends and more time spent at work. Less sleep, more alcohol and cigarettes and rapid personality shifts from anger to depression, excitement, ridden with guilt, shame and self blame, all take Type A towards the brink.

There is of course a bit of Type A in all of us. Each of the symptoms described really is not caused by work conditions or relationships, the real causes lie in our own expectations of ourselves, which in turn lie in our own knowledge of ourselves and the values we hold as individual human beings. If these expectations are not fulfilled we strive harder, often fighting others as the fear of failure takes over. If we measure our own success against our possessions, then we live through a series of perpetual fears that we will

either not gain or indeed lose those things. The opposite of this is also a common occurrence where an individual gives up out of hopelessness and despair. They feel totally incapable and ill-equipped to live and work in this competitive world, so they give up. This can be just as stressful as our Type A although these symptoms will be less obvious.

At the root of all stress is the one basic factor which is key to understanding the thinking that lies behind our moments and periods of stress. That key is fear. **FREEDOM FROM STRESS is FREEDOM FROM FEAR.** Fear occurs when we are holding on to something and we are scared to let go. The most common fear is of losing a husband or wife or member of the family, not just to death, but to a variety of circumstances which we create on the screen of our own minds. Fear of not achieving at work, being seen as a failure, is only a fear because we hold onto a certain image of ourselves in our own minds of being constantly successful and constantly loved.

Doing something physical or taking something chemical will not cure you of the stress experience in the long term.

Many different thoughts are built around our fears and it is these wholly irrational thoughts which cause us the feelings of stress. So what is the cure? It is obviously not about starting a new diet, or jogging two miles round the park. They can bring temporary relief to the tensions which have built up around our body as a result of our thinking, but they are not the methods to change our thinking. How do we change the way we think?

It is at this point that many people resist most. They say things like "But I like the way I think, I've been thinking like this for all my life and I'm OK, I'm still alive and well... I'm happy... sometimes." And in defense of the way they think, they experience stress! So let's alter the language a little and talk about our values. It is our values which define the way we think; be they moral, material or spiritual.

Today it is clear that most of us live our lives on the surface most of the time. Television, newspapers, fast

food, convenient services, time and labour saving products fill our homes and offices as well as our conversations. We give great value to these outer superficial things and functions. They define our experience and reflect our values. Seldom is time given to what is happening inside ourselves, away from the surface of life. It is on the inside that we value other kinds of experience. We treasure those moments of contentment, quietness, peace, fulfillment, understanding. These are often the promises made with products and vocations, so we naturally expect them to come to us from those sources. And sometimes, something on the surface will stimulate these experiences, but it doesn't last. But if we come at it from the other end, from the depths of the ocean instead of the stormy waters on the surface, we can bring about the experiences we value most at will.

This approach from the inside means looking closely at ourselves, and the thoughts we are responsible for creating. Not in the mirror on the bedroom wall, but in the mirror of our personal values. By questioning the values we have been taught and conditioned to live by in the past, we can begin to see more clearly what our choices are for the future. We discover we do not have to feel victims of circumstances. We do not have to keep pointing the finger of blame at some person or system or government as they appear to threaten the things we value most. They can influence the outer circumstances in our lives, they cannot tell us how to think or what our personal values should be, although they try.

Challenging ourselves and our values in this way we discover the expectations we have for ourselves and the fears which come with them. Sometimes what we see is not a pretty sight as we may discover we are living and thinking superficial, shallow and selfish lives. But if we ever begin observing ourselves, how we think, what we think, what we value most, change will happen in the most natural and exciting way. By just taking time to look not rushing into action, you will see every single expectation, every single fear and the resulting thoughts which are the cause of your stress. And when you see the cause you will know the cure. No one needs to tell you. That is the only way to be free of stress. ■

Michael George

If a New Year's resolution of yours is like mine – to get out more often and hear some live music – then Thessaloniki can be more of a hindrance than a help. Thessaloniki is no music mecca and, as in many other cultural and economic spheres, it sadly trails behind Athens. As far as musical performers from abroad are concerned, with the exception of Dimitria, the 1990 season was especially dismal. In past years we have welcomed Joan Baez, Dizzy Gillespie, James Brown, Jerry Lee Lewis, Dr Feelgood, among others, but in the 1990 season Thessaloniki only managed to attract one noteworthy artist, Chic Corea and a couple of lesser known but worthy blues acts, Louisiana Red and Kate Webster.

In terms of Greek music, Thessaloniki has produced some truly great artists such as Savvopoulos, Marinella, the late Stratos Dionysiou, Nikos Papazoglou to name a few but, at the exception of the latter, all have abandoned the co-capital in order to achieve national recognition via a career in Athens.

Thessaloniki nevertheless offers a substantial amount of venues for the *Laiko* musician to ply his trade from the big clubs near the airport, such as Thessalonikia, Neraida and Iodoni, which attract the stars to the smaller *bouzoukia* in town (Dalikes, Defi, Romeos, etc). Despite the availability of venues for *laiki* music, there is very

Pumping Up the Volume



Blues Wire 031: One of the few working bands in Thessaloniki.

little creativity in this sector. The clubs' program tend to follow the standard format: small-time singer, coarse comedy, girls, big-time singer. Nor do the audiences seem interested in hearing something new, but rather the familiar done in the familiar way. This is apparent every night, since any bouzouki

club only lights up when the old favorites are performed and the audience becomes involved.

The subculture and the mentality associated with these clubs is another negative factor which anyone with a modicum of cultural sensibility finds distasteful. The vulgar displays of con-

Nikos Papazoglou at his annual concert at "Theatro tou Dasous".



spicuous consumption, the 'flash', the squandering of fortunes, all nightly occurrences and all done in the attempt to play "the big man" in the big club serve to put off the quieter more sensitive soul who comes to hear the music. Given such a milieu it is little wonder no one seems to be setting off in new directions - well, almost no one.

The one bright spot on the Thessaloniki Greek music scene comes to us courtesy of Nikos Papazoglou, a reclusive but well-known Thessalonikan who occasionally performs and keeps a small recording studio in his native city. Papazoglou has created a unique style which, although basically traditional, does manage to incorporate some rather interesting jazz and rock elements. The result is an original sound instantly recognizable. The only problem is that he rarely appears live. His annual concert *Theatro tou Dasous* in September is usually the only time most of his fans can see him.

The most creative musical element in Thessaloniki comes from the west. There is a surprisingly high degree of musical awareness and sophistication as regards to jazz, blues and rock in particular. On Thessaloniki's numerous radio stations one can find an excellent array of what is new and classic in these forms and, no matter how idiosyncratic your musical taste is, you are likely to find something of interest in the record shops. The most refreshing aspect of musical preference in Thessaloniki is the healthy rejection in some spheres of the commercial programs broadcast by MTV and the inclination towards more substantial and truly talented artists.

Despite the avid interest in western music, homegrown artists are floundering this year, with some of the old venues closing down or operating irregularly. Apart from occasional concerts, local bands have little opportunity for exposure, let alone the possibility of making a living.

One band that has managed to survive these lean times is *Blues Wire 031*, arguably the best of the locally based groups. The four-member band plays straight and electric blues; their distinctiveness and originality lie in their revamped arrangements as well as in Ilias Ziakos' and Nick Dounasis' mastery of the guitar which allows them to express fully all the emotional subtleties inherent in the blues.

The singer and leader of the band, Ilias, is self-taught in English through conversation and listening to the blues and, despite the fact that he has never

left the country, his singing is virtually indistinguishable from a native American. The band as a whole is comparable to any English-speaking blues on the professional circuit and when used as the opening act and back up for imported blues artists, *Blues Wire 031* has often out-shone the headliner.

Blues Wire 031 (formerly Blues Gang) has recorded three albums (*Dig It, Five Live, Who's Calling*), one album with another local band *The International Blues* which includes a healthy measure of original material.

As leader of the band, Ilias is refreshingly down to earth off stage with the off-hand humility and graciousness often found in well-travelled, well-seasoned black blues men.

"I'd like to be a sideman for a while," Ilias confessed to *The Athenian*. "It's my dream to go to the windy city, Chicago, and play as a sideman on guitar, you know. Watching the singer, following what he's doing."

When asked why the band hasn't left Thessaloniki for the greener pastures of Athens, Ilias replied, "We played the Rodeo in Athens for two weeks and the owner wanted to keep us on and offered us good money but we couldn't handle the city. Too much anxiety, too impersonal. In Athens they only think of you as money."

The father of rock and roll in Thessaloniki is long-haired, soft-spoken and unassuming George Tsakalidis, co-owner of the nightclub Paralama performances which is responsible for bringing in the few foreign blues that come to Thessaloniki. Aside from Paralama, Mr Tsakalidis also owns Ano Kato Records, providing through these two venues some of the few opportunities for bands to be heard.

Other worthwhile bands in Thessaloniki include *The Mushrooms* and *Lipstick Traces*.

1990 also saw the breakup of *Noise Promotion Company* due to the lead guitarist and singer leaving Thessaloniki to try his luck in London. Highly original playing in an explosive New York new wave style, *Noise Promotion Company* rivalled *Blues Wire 031* as Thessaloniki premier band. Now we are only left with their LPs on Ano Kato Records to listen to.

So as the new year rolls in we can only hope that 1991 will see a re-awakening of the live music scene in Thessaloniki with creative talents coming to the front and more quality imported performances gracing the capital. ■

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Savoring New and Old

In the seasonal spirit, here are four recipes – two new and two old – from four versatile, generous sources.

As a new dinner or buffet recipe, "Chicken Curry with Grapes" is delightful for all and especially for Olympic Airways. Here is a solution to the problems and expense in the airline's kitchen (see *The Athenian* November issue) and very easy to make any day of the year. Another recipe "Frozen Yogurt with Kiwi" joins a fairly new fruit in Greece, kiwi, with more traditional ingredients. If ready in the freezer, it makes a refreshing treat when guests unexpectedly drop in or for a special dessert.

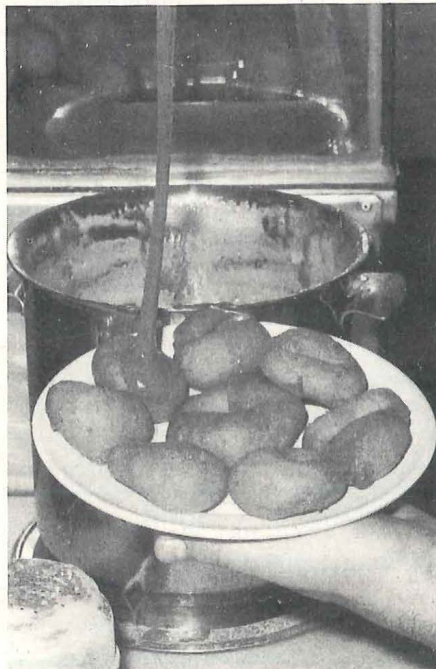
And from the vast and surprising riches of the Greek cuisine, "Spetsofagi" can be made in advance and heated as an appetizer or entrée. As for "Loukoumades," I cannot imagine Greece without them, the Parthenon or the startling textures of sky, mountains and sea that envelop the land that is Greece. Happy New Year.

Chicken Curry with Grapes

Crunchy with almonds and water chestnuts and aromatic with curry, here is an easy and flavorful recipe for your own party sometime this year. From the delicious cold buffet of my neighbor, Barbara Fix, a superb cook, chicken curry is a shared international recipe. Barbara, who was born in South Africa, learned it from a friend.

- 8 cups cooked chicken or turkey cubes
- 4 cups seedless grapes, removed from stems
- 1 small can water chestnuts, drained and sliced
- 3 cups celery, cut in fine slices
- 2 cups toasted slivered almonds
- 3 cups mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon curry powder of fine flavor
- 2 tablespoons soy sauce
- Salt and freshly ground pepper

Roast the chicken or turkey for finest flavor, or optionally gently stew the poultry before slicing into cubes when



Loukoumades at Aigaion

cool. In a large bowl, mix with the grapes, water chestnuts, celery and almonds. In a small bowl, season the mayonnaise with lemon juice, curry powder and soy sauce. Taste and adjust seasonings before lightly tossing with the chicken and grape mixture. Serve cold on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. Serves 6-8.

Frozen Yogurt and Kiwi Dessert

Here is a dessert from Executive Chef Hans Laurentius of the Athens Hilton. When I tried it, I liked the presentation (small white 'mountain' on a cake base with a kiwi slice at the summit), and the texture, but found the taste very sour, even for an acid-lover. But my friends Joyce Kildahl and Rosmarie Haebler loved it, as I hope you will.

- 180 g (3/4 cup) yogurt
- 50 g (6 tablespoons) sugar
- Juice of 1 lemon and grated rind
- 15 g (1 tablespoon) gelatine
- Juice of 1 orange and grated rind
- 2 ripe kiwi fruits (1 for slices, 1 for juice)
- 125 g (2/3 cup) *krema santigi* (whipping cream)
- 1 tablespoon currant or other jelly
- Pantespani* or spongecake

In a bowl, mix the yogurt, sugar, lemon juice and rind. In a small saucepan, stir the gelatine and the orange juice and heat until dissolved. When slightly cooled, stir into the yogurt mixture with the orange rind. Peel a kiwi fruit and cut into 6 nice slices. Squeeze or mash the second kiwi and add by droplets to the yogurt mixture. Beat the cream and fold into the dessert. To assemble, melt the jelly and brush the bottom of 6 molds or thick glasses slightly wider at the top. Place a kiwi slice on the bottom. Divide the dessert among the molds. Cover with *pantespani* or sponge cake cut to fit the top. Wrap with foil or freezer paper and freeze. When ready to serve, dip the bottom of each mold (if metal) in hot water; or run a small knife around the inside to loosen the dessert and invert over chilled dessert plates. Serve with zabaione or a favorite fruit sauce or plain. Serves 6.

Spetsofagi

With zesty *horiatika* (village homemade) sausages and peppers, *Spetsofagi* was a fantastic surprise when I tasted it years ago in Pelion. This version is sent by Cerise Margaronis who lives in Milies, Pelion, who finds it "wonderful for a cold winter day." My only changes in her recipe (to reduce fat calories) were to cook the sausages first to remove most of the fat and to cut down on the amount of oil or margarine in which to sauté the vegetables. The real clue is in the flavor of the sausages.

- 4 *horiatika* homemade sausages
- 2 tablespoons olive oil or margarine
- 5 large juicy tomatoes, peeled and chopped
- 4 green peppers, seeded and chopped
- 2 large onions, chopped
- Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste

In a skillet, almost cover the sausages with water and simmer until the water evaporates and sausages begin to brown and release fat. Carefully turn and brown on all sides. Lift sausages and roll in paper towels; slice into small pieces. Discard fat and wipe the skillet

Luncheon Dishes

Zucchini Salad with Avocado Sauce

1 kilo small zucchini
1 or 2 avocados
Juice of one lemon
Oil and salt
 Boil the zucchini in salted water. Drain. Peel the avocados and crush with a fork. Beat the lemon juice with a little salt and the oil. Add the crushed avocados and mix well. Pour over the zucchini and serve.

Scrambled Tomatoes with Home-Made Cheese

To make cheese: Boil one litre of fresh milk and add one small yogurt. Simmer until the milk curdles and the curd separates from the whey. Drain in a colander lined with cheese cloth for at least half an hour. Cut the cheese in small pieces.

Peel and chop the tomatoes. Put in a sauce pan and cook until they absorb their water. Add 3 tbs olive oil and cook five minutes. Add the cheese and crush with a fork. Add salt and pepper.

Samosas

These are fried turnovers filled with curried vegetables. You can serve them with chutney and *raita* (spiced yogurt).

Filling:
2 large potatoes cooked and mashed.
1 tsp grated ginger root
1/2 tsp mustard seeds
1/2 tsp ground coriander
1/2 cup diced carrots, cooked
1/2 cup cooked green peas

1 tsp salt
Juice from 1 lemon
2-3 tbs butter
 Heat butter in a skillet. Add all the ingredients except the peas and saute 6-8 minutes. Add the peas last.

Pastry:
2 cups white flour
1 tsp salt
4 tbs melted butter
1/2 cup yogurt

Water
 Sift together flour and salt. Add butter and yogurt and enough water to make a stiff dough. Knead until it is elastic and smooth. Roll out very thin and cut into 4-inch circles. Keep rolling and cutting until you have used all the dough. Place a couple of tbs of filling in each circle. Fold over and seal with a fork. In a skillet, heat the oil to about 365°C. Fry the samosas until golden, turning once.

Holiday Sweets

Melomakarouna (about 50 pieces)

2 cups oil
1 cup sugar
1 cup orange juice
1 tsp baking soda
Ground cinnamon
Ground cloves
7 1/2 cups flour
2 tsps baking powder
For the syrup:
2 cups sugar
2 cups water
2 cups honey

Mix the oil with the sugar. Add the baking soda, the orange juice, the spices, the flour and the baking powder. The mixture should be firm enough to shape in oblong patties about 2" long. Put on a baking sheet and bake in a medium oven 200°C for 15-20 minutes. When they cool off completely, place 2 to 3 at a time in a slotted spoon and put them in the syrup for 2 minutes.

Stuffed Kourabiedes (about 60 pieces)

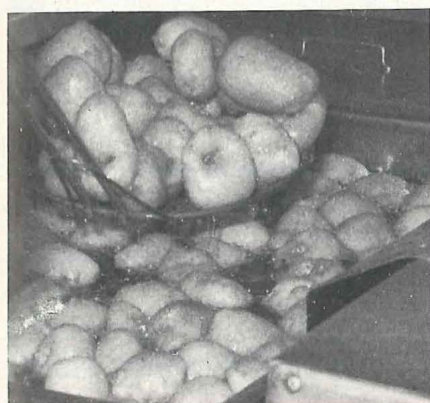
1 1/4 kilos flour
1 kilo powdered sugar for folding
650 gr butter
650 gr pounded walnuts
350 gr sugar
350 gr milk
1 tbs corn flour
1 cup orange juice
1 cup rose water
2 tsps ground cinnamon
1 tsp baking soda

Heat the oil in a pan. Reduce the heat and add the milk and 4 tbs sugar. Then add, a little at a time, the flour, stirring with a wooden spoon, until the mixture becomes a soft dough. Remove from heat and add 1/2 cup juice and the baking soda. Let the dough cool, add the corn flour and knead.

Now prepare the stuffing: in a bowl, mix the walnuts, the cinnamon, the remainder of the 350 gr sugar, the remaining 1/2 cup orange juice, 1/2 cup rose water. Mix all the ingredients well. Cut the dough in small pieces and shape them into small round pies. Place in the middle a spoonful of the stuffing and close the pie around it, giving it any shape you like. Bake in a medium oven (200°C) for 15-20 min. While they are still hot, sprinkle with the remaining 1/2 cup rose water and roll them in the powdered sugar, until they are well coated.

D'n'A

clean. Heat the oil or margarine in the skillet and very slowly sauté the tomatoes, peppers and onions until soft but not mushy. Stir in the sausages and cook for a few minutes until flavors blend. Season to your taste (you probably won't need salt since sausages are so spicy). Serve as an appetizer with ouzo or over rice or pasta. Serves 4-6.



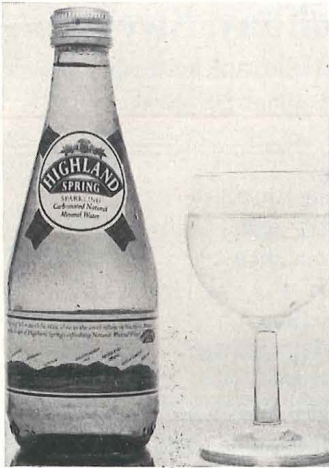
Loukoumades

Hurrah for the blessing of *loukoumades* – surviving at least 20 centuries in one form or another and still the greatest hot snack in Greece. From *Aigaion* (Panepistimiou 46), owner Evgenios Fyllas, keeps his specialty *loukoumades* shop unchanged for decades as a spot of stability in the changing food scene of Athens. Here you can rush in when hungry, sit at a round marble table, be served ice water and *loukoumades* in a jiffy, and rush off, refreshed by the hot and crispy honey-eyed treat.

Soft yeast dough

Corn or other vegetable oil for frying
Warm honey
Ground cinnamon

Be sure the yeast dough is softer than for bread, almost like a thick batter. Heat the oil to 175°C/350°F and keep at that temperature as you fry. Drop spoonfuls of the dough into the oil and turn over when they pop to the surface. When chestnut and crisp all around, lift with slotted spoon and drain on paper towels. Serve immediately on heated plates, drizzled with warm honey and dust with cinnamon. ■



Highland Spring

Highland Spring, the new sparkling, carbonated, natural, mineral water coming from the Ochil Hills in Perthshire (Scotland) is now in Greece. You can find it in supermarkets, A-class restaurants and hotels, in 3 sizes: 1 litre, 330 gr. and 200 gr.

HELMEPA (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association) organized a Panhellenic school poster contest which was won by the six small pupils of the one classroom mountain elementary school of Vres-thena, Lakonia. The poster was printed and distributed in Greece and abroad by HELMEPA as part of their campaign, giving the six pupils their fifteen minutes of fame. For most of the children, their experience of the sea is limited to an annual school excursion. Awareness of the environment is obviously becoming more widespread thanks to the likes of HELMEPA.

A recent friendly get-together for their clients and associates at the Galaxy restaurant of the Athens Hilton expressed the appreciation felt by ABB or Asea Brown Boveri who are world leaders in the electrical industry. More than 50 years of engineering and supplying electrical and automation systems for merchant, naval and offshore vessels, have made ABB (formed in 1987

through the merger of Asea of Sweden and Brown Boveri of Switzerland) one of the most experienced companies in its field.

Lufthansa added 24 new aircraft to its fleet in the past 12 months making a total of 161 aircraft flying for the airline. The first six months of 1990 showed a passenger increase of 10% over last year. Cargo carried by Lufthansa was up by 3%. More historically, the airline has secured Pan Am's agreement for Berlin air traffic - Pan Am was for decades the only western airline to service Berlin. Lufthansa had applied for permission to serve routes connecting Berlin and other German cities.

British Airways recently signed a protocol agreement with the USSR Ministry of

participant and BA holding a minority stake. If the project reaches fruition, it would begin operations in 1992.

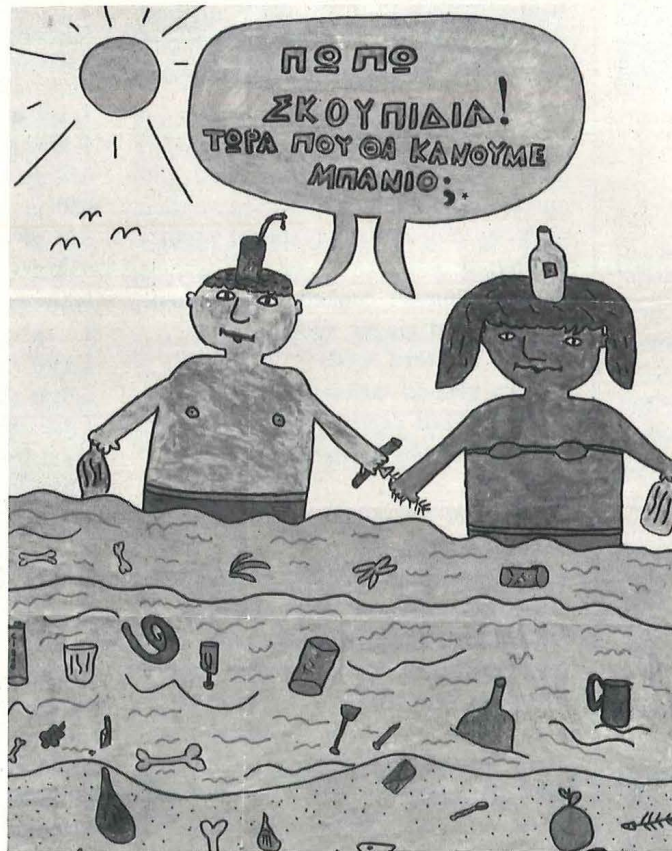
A law which should have been passed centuries ago was recently put into effect on an international scale. The

thoughts all) are covered by the resolution. The only flaw is that very often the victims are too young to raise a complaint. All the more re: for us so-called grown-ups to help where necessary.

Oops! We forgot to



The Horned Dorset Hotel in Puerto Rico



The HELMEPA winning poster "Protection of the Seas and Beaches from Pollution"

Civil Aviation to discuss forming a new airline in Soviet Union. The airline provisionally entitled Air Russia would be formed as a joint venture with Aeroflot being the main or major par-

United Nations passed a resolution on the Rights of the Child which protects children's basic human rights. Separation from parents, sexual exploitation, sale and trafficking (horrendous

mention the name of the wonderful hideaway hotel in Puerto Rico mentioned in our September issue. We therefore add this view of the hotel and its Roman swimming pool in front, which hardly does it justice. A veritable Garden of Eden, the Horned Dorset Hotel (named after a breed of sheep the New Yorker owners once bred) is located at Rincon, twenty minutes from Maguayez airport, west of Puerto Rico. Telephone: Rincon 823-4030 and have the holiday of a lifetime.

I know one should not attempt comparisons but at Frankfurt International Airport every single public toilet (and there are plenty of them) has special facilities for the handicapped, are well-stocked with paper, soap, towels, and it goes without saying, very clean. Makes the lavatories at Athens International Airport look paltry.

Budapest was the venue for this year's ABTA (Association of British Travel Agents) where some 2000-odd delegates participated in their annual congress in one

of Europe's most beautiful cities. Since Hungary broke from the Eastern Bloc syndrome there is a proliferation of new establishments to add to the supply of restaurants.

➤ Would you like to know who has the world's best dimple? (and where?) Well, thanks to a contest thought

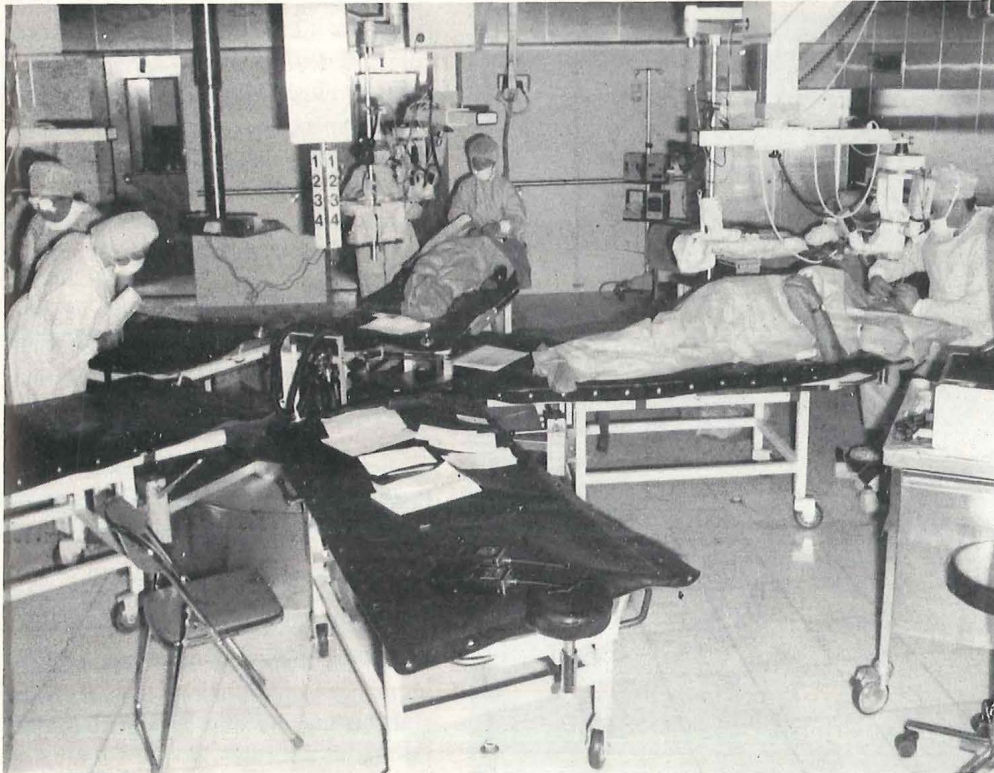
al produced in Piraeus (in English), Greek shipowners operate over one third of EC-flag merchant shipping and currently control the world's largest commercial fleet in the hands of one group of nationals. No less than two dozen Greek operators run merchant fleets in excess of a million tons, a distinction no

known in Greece for their success with eye operations, but this is the first time they bring their expertise to the West. The high success rate has brought 1700 patients from 42 countries to the vessel for operations in the two-month period it has been there so far. For details call: Action 722-3417.

siasts who enjoy their sport among traditional Alpine villages and cosmopolitan ski centres. **France Ski International** works in close cooperation with Air France, French Railways (SNCF), the airports of Lyon-Satolas and the French Tourist Office.

➤ The first third year graduates of the successful **Alpine Centre for Hotel and Tourism Management** were presented with their diplomas and prizes in a ceremony which had as the main speaker Eddy Florijn, former manager of the Athens Hilton – who now heads the Rome Hilton and is Vice President Mediterranean and East Africa for Hilton International. Mr Gottahard Frick, Chairman of IHTTI, International Hotel and Tourism Training Institute of Switzerland, also spoke at the ceremony. Sybil Hoffman, Director of the Alpine Centre congratulated students for having recognized the importance of a career in the hotel industry. The students had to work hard but it was worth it.

The Alpine Centre
From left: **Gotthard Frick,**
Sybil Hofmann,
Eddy Florijn



The Soviet eye hospital. Five patients at a time can be treated in the operating room

up to find the 'Dimple of the year' (a promotion dreamed up for the famous **Scotch Whisky Dimple**) the best dimple was found to be on the facial cheek of the lovely Olympia Diamandopoulou who won a silver bottle of Dimple 12-year-old whisky. The judges were the audience invited to the Rodolpho nightclub on the Athens coast road.

➤ The Union of Greek Shipowners organized a scholarship fund in memory of the famous Greek shipowner **Antonis Chandris**, awarding ten prizes of 200,000 drachmas each to students of merchant marine families.

➤ According to **Naftiliaki**, the Greek Shipping periodic-

other nation can come near to claiming. Bravo!

➤ Apart from their regular services to the business community **Office Services International** on Michalakopoulou 163 have space available for rented business meeting rooms on their premises. A business meeting can obtain on the spot assistance from a secretary, as well as telex, fax, photocopier, etc. All in a businesslike atmosphere.

➤ The USSR run a hospital with a difference. An **eye hospital** on the vessel *Flocks* is anchored for a few months off Larnaca, Cyprus, where lasers are used by the ship's optometrists to improve vision with some 60 different types of eye operations. The Soviets have been well



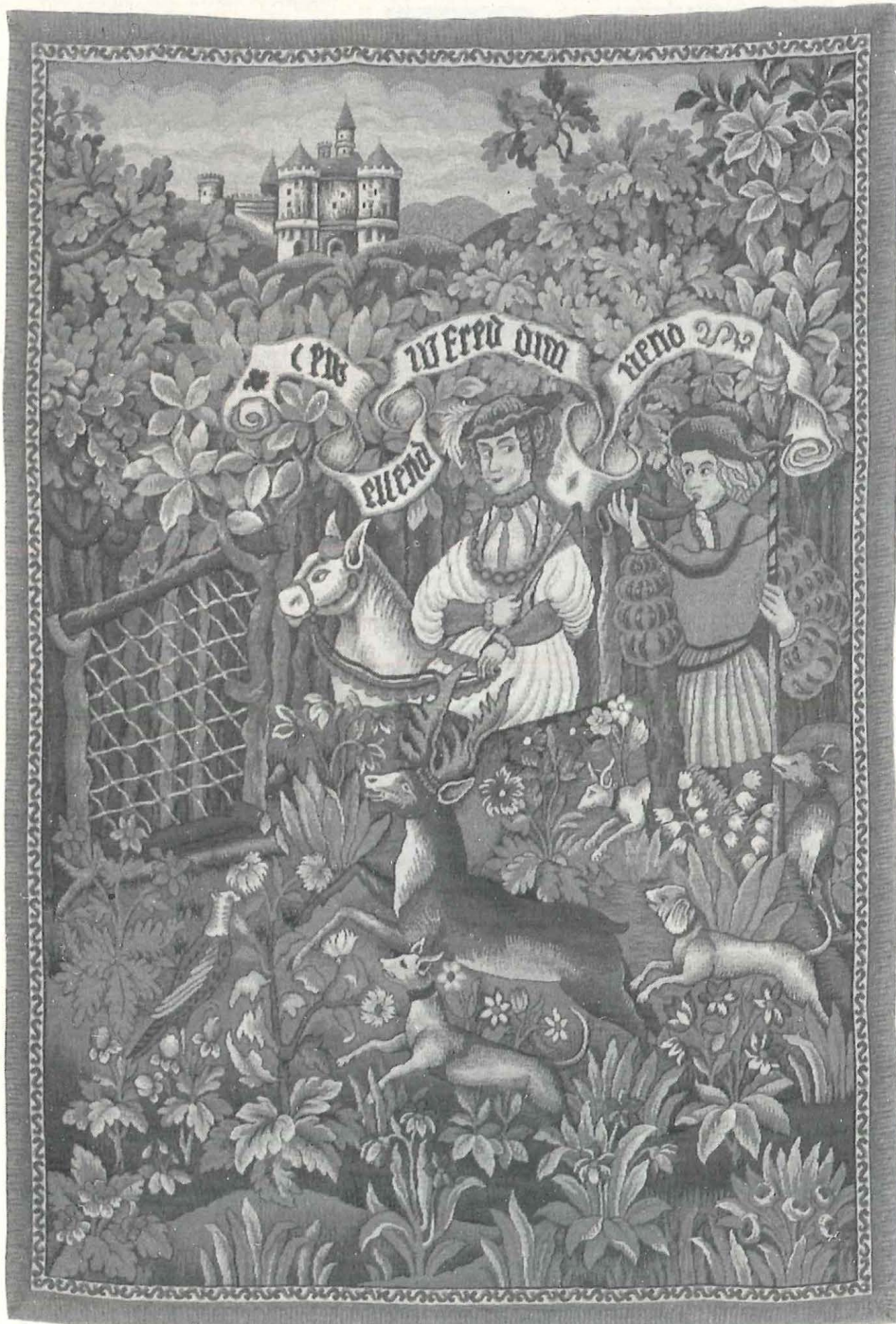
➤ It is officially winter and time to think of winter sports. Air France reports that France covers 60% of the Alpine area and claims to have the largest skislope network in the world, offering ski opportunities to enthu-

Prizes were given by local companies such as Swissair, Nestle, Movenpick, Hilton, Intercontinental, Meridien, Ledra Marriott, Boutari, Chandris Hotels, Hellenic Tours, Epirotiki Lines and Broese Kemink of Holland. ■

Vinegar – the Last Hurrah, But...

EPITAPH

Poor Maggie with the Vinegar Face,
Alone, unloved, draped in lace,
She never learn'd that catching flies
Takes sweet not sour, so here she lies!



'Deer Stalking', a 15th-century Alsatian tapestry. Vinegar was an important ingredient both in preparing and preserving venison.

To paraphrase Shakespeare "Who would have thought, there could be so much vinegar?" From an anticipated one or two columns have come several more, but this, plus one, will be the final words on the subject. In "The Last Hurrah" we bring together a final array of miscellaneous uses for vinegar.

Ballpoint ink can be erased from painted walls and woodwork with white vinegar. Dampen a fingerprint-sized area of cloth, blot, not rub, on the mark; repeat as many times as necessary.

Badly discolored **brass** is best cleaned with a paste of salt, flour, and vinegar. Brush on, let dry then rinse off paste and polish.

Paint-hardened brushes can be softened by soaking in hot vinegar for a few minutes. Finish the job by cleaning in a detergent or in hot soapy water and a thorough rinsing. Before storing rinse again in a fabric softener and they will be as soft as the fur on elk's antlers!

Cane furniture and seats can be rejuvenated by spraying with a hot solution of half vinegar, half water. Wipe with a soft cloth and dry in sun.

Coffee pots and other water-filled appliances with heating elements often start hissing and spluttering (when they don't die entirely) like bad-tempered cobras. They are protesting because their innards are caked with unwanted minerals. Clean periodically by running pure vinegar through three or four cycles. Flush with clean water through another cycle. You will be amazed by the change in performance.

Every schoolchild used to know that the magic way to clean old **copper coins** was to cover them in vinegar and sprinkle with salt.

When household **ammonia** has been spilled on something and caused a color change, apply a solution of white vinegar and water. The color will return.

The same method in another form is just as good for other articles of copper. Fill a recycled spray bottle with vinegar and three tablespoons salt. Spray on and let it do its thing for a few minutes. Then run bright with a rough cloth, polish with a soft cloth and elbow grease, then rinse in warm water, drying with another soft cloth.

Before painting **concrete floors** cover with a coat of vinegar. The paint

won't peel after.

Spilled typewriter **correction fluid** can be removed with vinegar.

Old decals are easily removed if painted with white vinegar and then scraped off while wet.

A dot of vinegar cleans **eyeglass lens** without tears.

If you are fortunate enough to have a **fireplace** and it has brick tiling, it can be cleaned by using a small brush dipped in white vinegar with one hand while quickly sponging it off with the other!

Before painting new **galvanized metal**, coat with vinegar to keep the paint from peeling.

Most **glues** can be removed by saturating the area with – guess what! Useful to know when regluing chair joints, et cetera.

From an 1879 Farm Journal: "It is said that **hiccoughs** is cured by a lump of sugar steeped in vinegar."

The so-called **India ink**, invented in China, had a base of gum and water, the color made from lampblack. It was dried in the sun, then cut and sold in small blocks; when needed revived with water. The results were unsatisfactory, however, because the ink soon faded and washed out until... the water was replaced with vinegar!

Users of **stamps' pads** should know that moistening them with vinegar is far more satisfactory than using water. They will seem as new. This also works with some markers.

A hard-to-remove **label** is easily conquered by sponging with hot vinegar.

Often the gleam of **leather** is dulled by old wax. Remove with a solution of warm vinegar and water. To prevent cracking after, polish with cream made of one part vinegar and two parts of linseed oil (lineleon).

Unightly **mineral rings** around faucets and toilet bowls can be removed by soaking paper towels in vinegar and applying on or wrapping around the affected areas.

To keep **plaster of Paris** from hardening when more than a small amount is needed, mix with vinegar instead of water. Conversely, for quick hardening add a little alum before mixing with water.

Plastic beads, whether hanging from a doorway or around a swanlike neck, are well and truly cleaned with warm

water and vinegar.

Built-up **polish** can be removed by rubbing with a solution of equal parts vinegar and water. Dry immediately with a soft polishing cloth.

Even badly splattered **shower curtains** are easy to clean. Put them in the washing machine (with two large turkish towels to provide friction) and 1/2 cup each of baking soda and detergent. Add one cup of vinegar to the rinsing cycle but **bon't** spin-dry. Hang dripping wet. The wrinkles will hang out and the vinegar will retard mildew growth. Vinegar is also better for cleaning **shower doors** than window cleaner.

Shower heads clog fairly quickly from mineral deposits but they are also quickly cleaned, even when the holes are fully stopped. First pierce the openings through with a needle to help the process along. If the head is metal it can be boiled for 15 minutes in a strong solution of vinegar. If plastic, soak for a few hours in vinegar and salt – they will be good as new.

If party-time means your having a **smoke-screen** in your home, make the affair romantic by burning candles, but also place small bowls of vinegar at several inconspicuous places – the smoke will disappear.

Do-it-yourselfers know that a fine way to 'clean' wire ends for **soldering** is to daub with vinegar and then run the soldering iron over them.

The important thing about **stains** is to get them off as quickly as possible. The following is a home solution that is excellent for all kinds of heavy material from carpets to flokati, from drapery to upholstery: Mix in a small jar four tablespoons of white vinegar and two tablespoons of detergent. When needed pour a little in a cup of warm water and sponge the stain. Rinse with clear water. Repeat if necessary.

When small pets make a mistake and you are up to there in **urine**, quickly mop up with soapy water to which vinegar has been added. Rinse with clear water and follow through with a swipe of household ammonia. They won't do it again – at least not there!

Vinyl responds to a vigorous rubbing with vinegar. Follow-up with a mild detergent.

Old wallpaper peels off by the roll if you soak it with a solution of hot vinegar. Use a roller and you can dampen an entire wall in a few minutes.

Before renewing the incomparable cleanliness that **whitewashed areas impart**, it is best to remove at least some of the old whitewash. This gives a better base for the fresh whitewash and generally means having to use less – with the added benefit of a whiter white! For every litre of warm water mix in one cup of vinegar and one tablespoon of alum (*stipsis*). Brush, roll or spray on the surface. The old whitewash is then easy to remove.

There are several ways to lighten the work when washing **windows, mirrors and picture glass**. If you have just a few, soak a cloth with warm white vinegar and wash. The glass will dry very quickly. For what seems acres of opaqueness, stir together one half cup of ammonia, one cup of white vinegar and two tablespoons of cornstarch; pour in a pail of warm water. The cleaning cloth will glide over the glass.

You can also make your own private brand of the familiar **Blue Window Cleaner** at much less cost. Take a recycled spray bottle, pour in three tablespoons ammonia, one tablespoon vinegar and fill with water. Add a few drops of coloring, shake well and spray up a fog!

Crumpled newspapers are better than chamois for polishing, and you are recycling. Since you are doing such a fine job, and if the windowsills are wooden, wax them at the same time. They can then be cleaned with a flick of the wrist, so to speak.

Wax also sometimes builds up on wood and dulls the glow. Remove the **old wax** by softening with a hair dryer (or take the article in the sun, if possible) and rub off with a rough towel. Then wash down with vinegar and water, dry, and apply fresh wax.

Another solution, literally, to remove old wax and simultaneously re-polish, is to use a mixture of half kerosene, half vinegar. Place in jar together with a polishing cloth, screw on lid and shake well. Gently squeeze out the cloth and rub the surface vigorously. This treatment is for really hard-to-clean cases.

As the title has suggested, this was to be the final column on vinegar **but** we didn't want to end on a sour note! Next month is definitely a Sweet Surprise ending. ■

There are still Mustangs on the Ranch!



The beautiful Irish Setter and local philanthropist, 'Sebastian'

European readers who recently saw articles about the Great Mustang Ranch Auction must have been puzzled when they read that the most popular items for sale were paintings of nudes and boa-bordered dressing gowns. On a ranch, a mustang ranch?

Of course they were reading about the most famous bordello in the US, located in Nevada, where in some parts such goings-on are legal. The ranch was sold because of the 13 million dollars owed on it. (In this case sin evidently did not pay; the owner's attempt last year to sell shares at US \$10 per was unsuccessful and the auction brought in less than 2 million dollars.)

In another section of Nevada, an area known as Golf Mountain (close to Death Valley, California), where temperatures fall below zero (-18 C) and rise to over 120 (50 C), the National Mustang Association, with the help of hard-working volunteers, has rescued a

herd of real mustangs from death due to drought. They built new troughs and water storage tanks which automatically dispense water when the natural source swindles.

Mustangs are wild horses whose ancestors were brought to Mexico in 1519 by the Spanish conquistador Hernando Cortes. Although it is impossible to imagine the American West without cowboys and their cowponies (never horses), the fact is that nowhere in the Americas were there horses until Cortes arrived with ten stallions and six mares.

Each ship brought more conquistadors and more fine horses, both for war mounts and as pack animals. It was forbidden to give or trade horses to Indians but such magnificent beasts could not long be kept a monopoly.

As large herds on enormous ranches became common many strayed and fell into Indian hands. Thousands of horses became Indian property after a revolt

of the Pueblos Indian in 1680 when the former slaves swept their masters completely out of the New Mexico Territory.

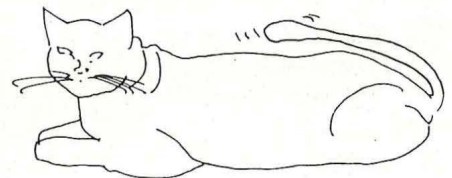
Before horses the only domesticated animal the Indian had seen was the dog. It was used to pull tent poles on a travois and carried small burdens. When the horse arrived he was promptly dubbed, 'Big Dog'.

Dog tales...

Recently Orient, a dog trained to lead the blind, earned hard-won fame as he ended a 2000-mile journey along a mountainous pathway known as the Appalachian Trail. Orient led his blind master, Bill Irwin, every step of the way, making Bill the only blind person to complete the entire trail.

But Athens has its own hero, ten-year-old Sebastian, a beautiful Irish Setter who refuses to spend his retirement years lying doggo. He guaranteed the success of Mega Channel by doing pre-advertising before it went on the air and he has shown his acting versatility by appearing in such diverse commercials as those for Astir Insurance and Marigold Gloves.

The money Sebastian earns he entrusts to his companion, actress Alexia Askaridou, who uses it for helping stray animals. It has often paid for advertisements to find them new homes and to provide kennel-care. Once he was even able to find new homes in Germany for two of his friends. Isn't this doggone good news!



...and a pause for cats

In Britain black cats are believed to be lucky; white cats unlucky. Black cats were so popular among sailors' wives in the Northern Counties because they ensured the safety of the men at sea that it was impossible for anyone else to keep them: they were always stolen! The sailors themselves valued cats, especially black ones, so much that in a shipwreck they were the first creatures saved. ■

KATEY'S corner



equipment of one million men. Perhaps that is an oversimplification, but it does contribute to my optimism. Good luck to us all.

★ And then it is time for New Year's Resolutions. What shall it be? We dedicate ourselves to losing weight? We plan to take regular exercise? If you are a smoker, the resolution is simple, pick a date and just STOP! Resolutions for the citizens of Athens include: to continue to be chary with the water supply, recycle everything possible, walk or take the bus and try to keep smiling in the face of unhelpful service sector people. Perhaps it will be catching. And, lastly, a resolution for the heavens. We love the beautiful blue skies of Greece, but we hope the heavens will fill them with clouds and consequently fill all the lakes and reservoirs of Greece - early in the New Year.

★ For many in the foreign community there is no longer a feeling of pressure to go



HAPPY NEW YEAR



★ I am still among those eternal optimists who feel that peace lies ahead and solutions to many of the world's outstanding problems will occur in 1991. For one thing, it seems that if sand is a problem for the sophisticated equipment of 250,000 men, then sand must also be a problem for the sophisticated



The College Year in Athens program, founded in 1962, is justly proud of its new premises on Vassileos Georgiou ll. The new Academic Centre having sufficient space to house classrooms, administration and library is a welcome change. At the inauguration, the Director, Mr Alexis Phylacotopoulos, welcomed many long-term supporters, former and current students, and a cross-section of Athens cultural community. In our photo (from right) the Director welcomes Ms Lindsay Hoover, the newly-arrived Assistant Cultural Attaché and Mr Arthur S. Guliano, Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy.



The recent roundtable conference sponsored by the American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce and the Business International Economist Group offered many new ideas and opportunities to participants for doing business with the Greek government. During the course of the discussions many ministers were featured speakers, with Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras appearing at the opening dinner and Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis providing the final keynote address. A surprise speaker was His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos of North and South America who was in Athens during his recent tour of Greece. Shown at dinner (from left) are Mr Antonis Samaras and Mrs Catherine Ioannou, wife of the American Co-President of the Chamber.

'home' at regular intervals. When you can go shopping at Marks & Spencers, stop by Wendy's or by the Pizza Hut, then home has come to you. Who knows what the next brand will be?

★ It is with deep regret that we note the untimely death of Mr Leon Melas, October luncheon meeting speaker of the Propeller Club. Mr Melas was Chairman of the Board of the Federation of Greek Industries and constantly worked for the promotion of economic activity in Greece in the industrial sector. His presence will be missed.

★ The Lyceum of Greek Women has been celebrating 80 years of its existence during 1990. This wonderful organization is in the forefront of the preservation of ethnic dances, authentic jewellery, regional dress and music. It continues to repre-

sent Greece in international festivals everywhere and in the training of young people in Greek traditional music and dances, aided by offices worldwide.

★ Diplomatic Notes: The Panamanian Embassy is now located in Piraeus with Chargé d' Affaires Mr Cerud Milziadis at the helm. You can find their new address and telephone in *The Athenian Organizer*... Ambassador Mr Nicolai Stoekestu of Rumania has arrived in Athens accompanied by his wife Leeda. The Ambassador, who comes to Athens after serving in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has already presented his credentials... Ambassador Archbishop Luciano Storero of the Vatican has also taken up his duties in Greece. The Ambassador comes to Athens from recent posting in Caracas, and his career encompasses postings in

Cairo, Tokyo, Dublin, Washington DC, Sri Lanka, the Dominican Republic and India... The newly-arrived Ambassador of Brazil is Mr Alcida da Costa Guimaraez who comes from his latest assignment in Poland... Ambassador Bernard McHugh of Ireland and his wife Katharina come to

Athens from Portugal. Some past postings have been in Delhi, San Francisco, Bonn and Stockholm... The new Ambassador from Israel, Mr David Sassoon, his wife Ofra and their three boys, are now in residence. The Ambassador has served in France and Cyprus and comes to Greece from the Foreign Ministry.



The relaxed sunny smile of Mrs Maria Lakas-Bahas, retired ambassador of Panama, reflects her release from the official duties which she has carried for her country for 26 years in Greece – many of them as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. She and her daughter Roula Konstantakis were thoroughly enjoying themselves at the showing of the fabulous furs of Nitsa Tongas held in the main salon of the Grande Bretagne Hotel recently. An enthusiastic cross-section of Athens society, television and the press attended the showing.



At a beautiful fall reception at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, the Managing Director and Mrs Apostolos Th. Doxiadis, greeted hundreds of friends and clients. All the main floor ballrooms were open for the occasion and the outstanding table arrangements displayed warm fall colors. In our photo Mr and Mrs Doxiadis (left) were welcoming the Minister of Finance Mr John Paleokrassas and his wife.

★ The Gennadius Library of the American School of Classical Studies provides an outstanding lecture series through the academic year. On 15 January, Ephraim Stern of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, will speak on “Sea People, Phoenicians and Israelites at Tel Dor in the Light of Recent Excavations” and on 22 January, Sevim Buluq, Middle East Technical University, will speak on “The Phrygian Tumuli of Ankara”. For further information, telephone 723-6313.

★ Gallery followers should be advised that the Amalia Art Gallery has moved from their classical building opposite Hadrian’s Arch to Dionysou 12, Rea, near Ekali, telephone 813-1941.

★ You will want to mark your calendars from now to attend the annual British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Champagne Ball to be held at the Inter-Continental Hotel on 15 February. The Committee promises a full evening of fun, wonderful trips and cruises and jewellery for the lucky. From the first sip of champagne through to the final waltz, the action will never stop! Telephone 721-0774 or 724-5541 for more information and to obtain your invitations.

★ And remember that the third concert in the American College of Greece celebration of the Mozart Bicentenary is to be held on 22 January. There will be an evening of Chamber Music with pianist Danae Kara and other guest artists. A big advantage is that transportation to Syntagma Square is provided following the performances. For further information, you can telephone the College at 639-3250.

★ It is good news that several Americans of Greek descent have been returned to the US Congress. It always helps to have strong support where it can do some good. Included are Democrats Gus

Yatron (Pennsylvania), Nicolas Mavroulis (Massachusetts) and Republicans George Ghikas (Pennsylvania), Michael Bilirakis (Florida) and Olympia Snow (Maine).

★ We spoke of New Year’s resolutions earlier on and perhaps you would like to consider improving (or starting!) your Greek. The Athens Centre classes begin as early as 7 January, so give them a call right away at 701-5242 or 701-2268. The Hellenic-American Union awaits your more leisurely return from the holidays for lessons beginning in February – call 362-9886 or 363-3167.

★ It has been a long time since the Corner had mentioned PHIPA, an acronym for the organization in Greece to which old car enthusiasts belong. They meet regularly, and a couple of times a year, they go off for an overnight rally; the recent winter event attracted over 80 cars and 13 motorbikes. Since the route began in Thebes and then took them up Parnassos to Delphi and even to the ski area, only the ‘newer’ cars participated as the more venerable ones sometimes react unfavorably to the mountain air. There are plenty of 1930-1960 models around which are undaunted by the mountains and chug placidly along at 40-55 kms an hour. You don’t have to own an antique automobile to be a supporter; there are always openings for folks to help with rallies, membership, telephoning, etc. The President is Kostas Nikolopoulos and there is usually someone at the clubhouse on Wednesday between 7:30-9:30 pm. Give them a call at 777-5931 during those hours.

★ January time is pitta-cutting time in Greece. The Publishers and all the staff at *The Athenian* wish for you a portion containing all the luck of the New Year. May peace, good health and prosperity visit your homes in 1991. ■

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO



'Cheek By Jowl' at Athens College Theatre, Scott Cherry as Claudius, Peter de Jersey as Laertes

MUSIC

On 22 January the **American College of Greece** will give an all Mozart concert with pianist **Danae Kara** accompanied by Lydia Anghelopoulou (soprano), Natasa Kiosoglou (viola), Efstathios Kiosoglou (clarinet), Stamatis Beris (tenor) and Nancy Toufexis (violin). The concert includes Trio for Piano, Clarinet and Viola No. 4 in E-flat major, Sonata for Piano and Violin in A-major, Minuet for Piano in D-major, "Dies Bildnis ist Bezaubernd Schon" (aria from the "Magic Flute"), "De per questo instante" (aria from "La Clemenza di Tito"), a duet from the opera bouffe "Bastien und Bastienne" by Mozart. This concert is the third of a series of cultural activities presented by distinguished artists in celebration of the bicentenary of the composer's death.

A noted Greek pianist, Danae Kara graduated from the Athens Conservatory and then studied at the Juilliard School of Music in New York under Jacob Lateiner, where she received her Bachelor and Master's degrees in Music. Ms Kara has performed in the US, Mexico, West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, Cyprus, Greece, the Soviet Union and elsewhere. In addition to her work as a concert pianist, she broadcasts regularly on the Third Program of Greek Radio and teaches music at Deree College where she is Artist-in-Residence.

Camerata Hellenica will give a concert on 6 January at the Pallas Theatre with soloist **Paul Badura-Skoda** and conductor Alexander Symeonidis. The program will include: Schubert, Five Ger-

man Dances for Strings, Mozart, Concerto for piano and orchestra, Haydn, Symphony No.35 in B flat major. Badura-Skoda, is one of the most noted pianists of his generation, an illustrious representative of the Viennese tradition, carrying on the inheritance of Edwin Fischer and Wilhelm Furtwängler. Among Badura-Skoda's major contributions to musicology has been his study of manuscripts and early editions, with the help of his wife Eva, and since 1948, his rediscovery of period instruments.

ART

From 9 January, **DADA** will exhibit recent paintings by Georgia Seferli. Born in the Peloponnese in 1950, she studied drawing at the Doxiadis School and painting with Tassos Rigas. Her first individual

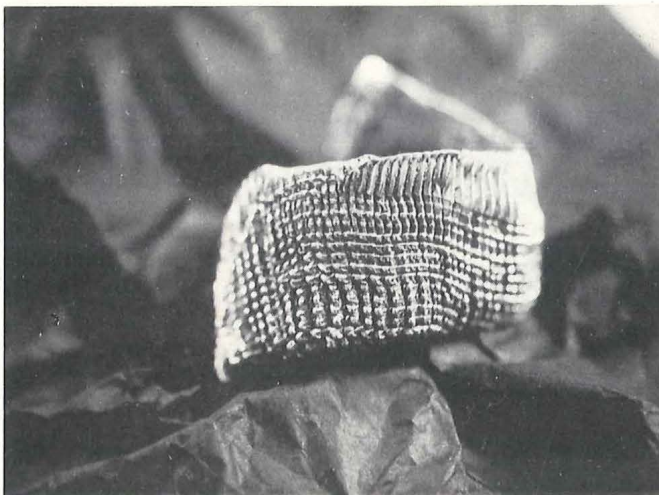
show took place at ORA in 1978. Using simple materials like tempera, the artist captures the atmosphere of Greek provincial life.

ENVIRONMENT

The Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Sea Turtle, has created the **Suitcase of the Turtle** which contains rich audiovisual material designed for presentation to classes with or without the assistance of a member of HSPST. The kit is arranged for four categories: a) elementary school, b) secondary school, c) junior high school and d) senior high school and contains: photographic material, brochures of publications, video-film, transparencies with accompanying texts, handicrafts, gifts for teachers and children. For further information tel 364-4146.

RETROSPECT

From 5 to 16 Dec the gallery Titanium organized an exhibition titled "Kilims from the Danube to the Euphrates in the 18th and 19th Centuries". On display were 46 kilims of various sizes (145 X 105 cm to 350 X 390cm), coming from Thrace, Anatolia and Northwestern Persia. For the Greek people, kilims are part of their folk art and the traditional decoration of their homes. For information, tel 361-7277, 666-5515 or 666-5500.



A jewel-sculpture by Brigitte Sillard at Pleiades



Benaki Museum, inv. no. 27832. Gold pendant ornamented with enamelling, mother of pearl, and gemstones signed by Carlo and Arthur Guiliano. English, circa 1900-1910. From "European Jewellery of the 19th Century".

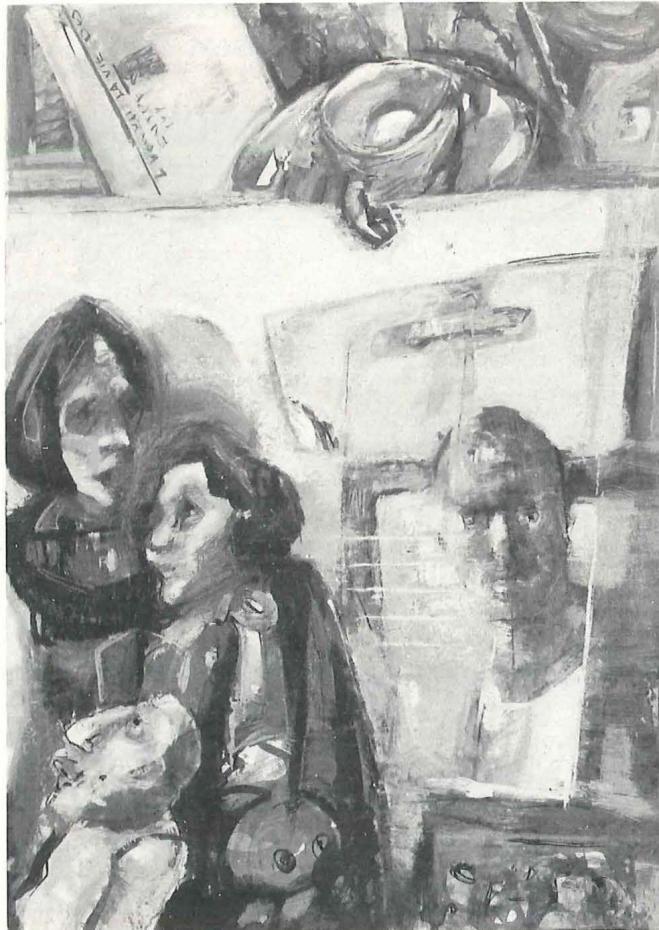
BOOKS

Now, by consulting *The Athenian's* Food Editor Vilma Liacouras Chantiles' new cookbook, **Diabetic Cooking from Around the World** people with diabetes can enjoy a wide range of delicious international dishes while remaining confident that they are eating just what the doctor

ordered. Chantiles researched her cookbook by asking diabetes counselors and physicians from 55 countries for "recipes that are not only characteristic of their countries but also good for people with diabetes." These include Pizza Margherita from Italy, Spinach Soup from Norway, Avocado Salad from Brazil, Seaman's Kebabs from Germany, Baked Stuffed Pep-

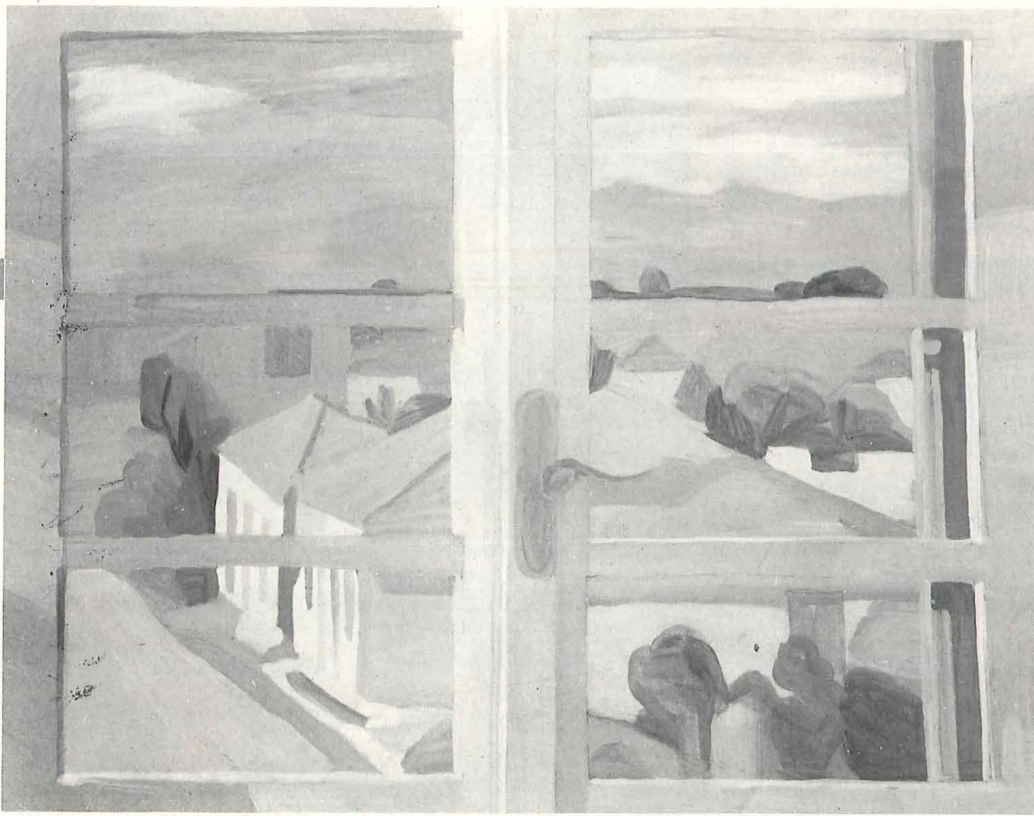
pers with Meat from Uruguay and Lemon Custard from New Zealand. Chantiles has included informative nutrient calculations with every recipe. Harper & Row, 311 pages.

European Jewellery of the 19th Century, The Sophia Chrysohoidis-Lambridis Collection by Kate Synodinou, author and archaeologist, is a new publication by



Maria Papafili at ORA

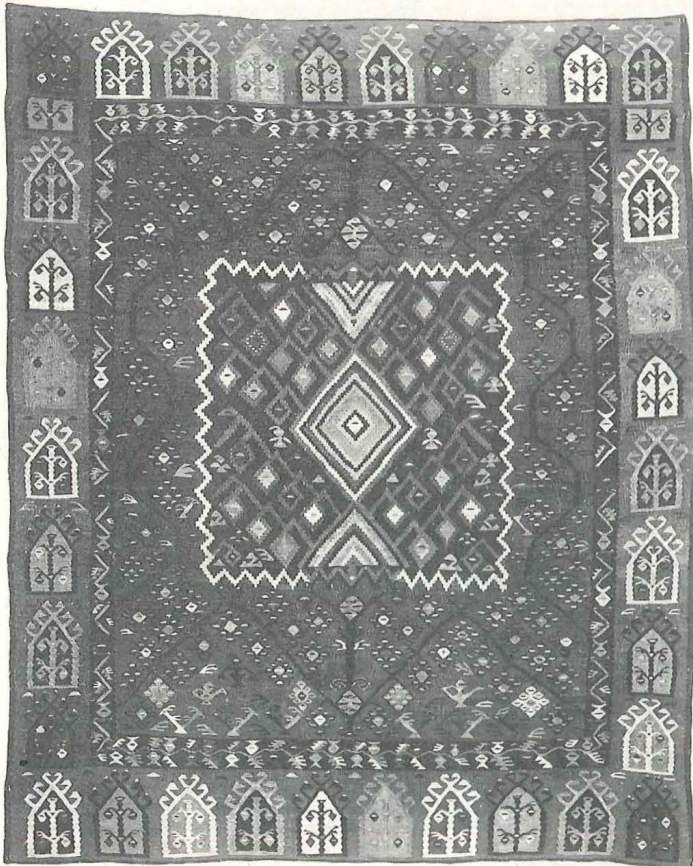
Mastichiadis at Yakinthos (aquatint)



Georgia Seferli at Dada

1990 - 1999

- ★ UN Decade of International Law.
- ★ International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (1990-2000).
- ★ International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.
- ★ Third Disarmament Decade.
- ★ Fourth UN Development Decade (1991-2000).

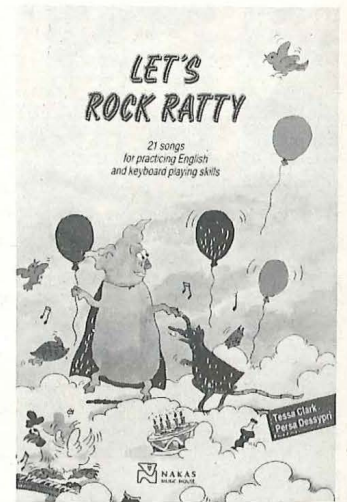


Kilim from Thrace (middle of 19th C.) (220 x 270 cm) representing the "tree of life" and the "doors of paradise".

the Benaki Museum. The book has an interesting introduction by the author, excellent photographs by Makis Skiadaressis and includes creations of the famous 19th-century family jewellery makers, Giuliano and his two sons. This excellent publication is in Greek and English. **One Woman's War**, the diary of an Englishwoman kept during the German occupation, is written by Stella Reader-Harris Zervou and published by the Athens Centre Academic Press. Just published under the title **Athens' Top 1,000**, the resident or frequently commuting foreigner can find a rich variety of useful addresses in this bustling metropolis. In colorful fashion, it depicts in English the where, the how and the what of commercial and tourist Athens. However,

it is not meant to serve exclusively as a list but also as a passport to convenience. Each chapter introduction, along with every commentary following most addresses, is witty and pertinent. The data reflect the preferences of the two authors: two savvy, world-travelled ladies, wives of Greek ambassadors. No financial ties precipitated their ultimate selection. The only prerequisite has been quality. Tony Macridis and Yola Evlambios have combined elegance with professionalism. The cover was designed by the well-known Greek artist, Achilles Droungas. The book can be found at English bookstores, or at Solonos 12, Kolonaki. Tel: 362-8466 or 364-2497.

Let's Rock Ratty, an English book for children, contains 21 episodes with songs in verse and prose. The protagonists are little animals who, when the cats are away, organize such a fantastic party that they take off. So the story, which started on earth, continues in space. The songs are written on scores and reproduced in a cassette sold with the book. The words, songs and music are designed for young children. The book has been written by Tessa Clark-Kouroukli (University of London) and Persa Desipri (Columbia University), illustrated by Kostis Papadimitrios, and published by the Music House P. Nakas. The music is by David Allan.



"Let's Rock Ratty" edited by Nakas

this month

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
•	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	•	•	•

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

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).

January 1	Vassilis, Vassos, William, Bill, Basil, Vasiliiki, Vasso
January 6	Fotis, Fotini
January 7	Ioannis, Yannis, John, Ioanna, Joanna
January 17	Antonios, Anthony, Tony, Antonia
January 18	Athanasios, Thanasia, Thanos, Nasos, Athanasia, Soula
January 20	Efthymios, Thymios, Efthymia, Effie
January 25	Grigorios, Gregory

DATES TO REMEMBER

January 1	New Year's Day
January 16	Martin Luther King's Birthday
January 26	Australia Day

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

January 6	Epiphany
January 30	Day of the three Hierarchs

GALLERIES

AD GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948.
AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka, tel 324-7146.
AITHOUSA TECHNIS PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, tel 323-4498.
AITHOUSA TECHNIS PSYCHIKOU, Vas. Pavlou 30, tel 671-7226.
AITHOUSA TECHNIS MARIA PAPAPOPOULOU, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Yiannis Mihas, until 19 Jan.
ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027.
ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings of Epi Nikolakopoulou, 8-19 Jan and of Mary Kyriazopoulou, 21 Jan-2 Feb.
ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662.
ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002.
ATHENAEUM ART, Syngrou 89-93, tel 902-3666. Sculptures by Papayianni, Vlassis, Petridis, Kattilieris, Diamantopoulou. Until end January.
ATHENS ART, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938.
BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Works by Ulrich Ruckriem, till 12 Jan and Alan Charlton, 15 Jan-9 Feb.
BOSCH GALLERY, Kifissias 6-8, Marousi, tel 684-9322.
CHRYSOTHEMIS, 25th Martiou 20, Chalandri, tel 681-1418.

DADA GALLERY, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Georgia Seferli, 9-21 Jan See *Focus* and Angeliki Ioannou, 23 Jan-9 Feb.
DESMOS, Tzirakon 2, tel 922-0750. Paintings by Manetas, 15 Jan-10 Feb.
EIKASTIKOS CHOROS, Dimokritou 21, tel 3611746.
EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644.
EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Michalis Zisios and Nikos Stratakis, 10-26 Jan and engravings by the Union of engravers, 31 Jan-23 Feb and "Microsculpture 90", until 6 Jan.
EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Drawings by Aristidis Patsoglou, 21 Jan-1 Feb.
GALLERY F, Fokilidou 12, tel 360-1365.
GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Dexameni, tel 362-8230. Group exhibition till 5 Jan. Paintings by Antigoni Kavatha, 8 Jan-2 Feb.
GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Sculptures by M. Voutsinas, until 8 Jan, paintings by Eleni Michailou, 10-26 Jan, and Nikos Kyritsis, 26 Jan-8 Feb.
HOUSE OF CYPRUS, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217.
HYDROHOOS, Anapiron Polemou 16, tel 722-3684.
ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Sculptures by Marios Voutsinas, till 12 Jan. Paintings by Daphni Nassos, till 12 Jan.
IONI, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel 801-8581. Paintings by Alexei Kyriloff, till 5 Jan.
JILL YAKAS, Sparti 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773.
KOURD, Skoufa 37, tel 361-3113.
KOSTAS KARRAS, Kifissias 208, Psychiko, tel 672-6555.
KREONIDES, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261.
KREONIDES, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552.
MEDOUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings and constructions by Aspa Stasinopoulou, 14 Jan-9 Feb.
NEA SKEPSI, Zalogou 8, tel 361-7839.
NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Panayiotis Tetsis, 17 Dec-8 Jan and "36 Portraits of a Round Object" by Thrafia, 8 Jan-26 Jan. See *Art*.
OPSI, Matoyianni, Mykonos, tel (0289)289-2083.
ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698 or 322-9178. Paintings by Markos Kabanis and ceramics by Lela Stamatiou, until 11 Jan. Paintings by Maria Papafili, 14 Jan-1 Feb.
PANORAMA, Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, tel 362-3098.
PIERIDES GALLERY, King George Ave 29, Glyfada, tel 898-0166. Daily 12-21 h.
PINELIA, Mesogion 419, Ag.Paraskevi, tel 659-0209. Paintings by Diana Antonakatos, Kostas Evangelatos, Giorgos Lolosidis, Paris Prekas and Faidona Patrikalakis, 18 Dec-15 Jan.
PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi, tel 692-9950. Christmas exhibition of "Jewellery 90", till 12 Jan.
POLYPLANO, Lykabittou 16, tel 363-7859.
SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki, tel 360-3541. Group exhibition 15 Dec-15 Jan.
THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, tel 322-6773. [[**THOLOS**, Filellinon 20, tel 323-7950.
TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Aristotelis Tzakos.
TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733.
YAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Reprospective of the engravings by Fotis Mastihiadis, 14 Jan-5 Feb. See *Art*.
ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki 20, tel 360-8278; Kriezotou 7, tel 363-4454.
ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. "Need for light", paintings by Constance Karras, 4 Jan-9 Feb. See *Art*.

MUSIC

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Pallas, Voukourestiou 1, tel 322-4434. 6 Jan, 20:30 pm, concert of chamber music by the "Elliniki Kamerata", maestro Alexandros Simeonidis, soloist Paul Badura-Skoda (piano), in works by Schubert, Haydn and Mozart See *Focus*. 14 Jan, 20:30 pm, maestro Alexandros Simeonidis, soloist Yiannis Vakarelis (piano), in works by Wagner, Liszt, Antoniou and Stravinsky. 21 Jan, 20:30, maestro Alexandros Simeonidis, soloist Dimitris Semsis (violin), in works by Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Beethoven. 28 Jan, 20:30 pm, maestro Jansoug Kakhicke, soloist Maria Xifilidou (piano), in works by Weber, Prokofiev and Tchaikovsky.
CONSERVATOIRE PHILIPPOS NAKAS, Ippokratous 41, tel 363-4000, 363-3583.
 - In the series "The Youths for the Youth." 12 Jan, 6 pm: concert of chamber music by Dimitris Papikinos (clarinet) and Antigoni Pantaleon (piano), music by Honegger, Bernstein, Poulenc and Brahms; 19 Jan, 6 pm: piano recital by Alexandros Markeas, music by Schubert, Schumann, Stockhausen, Ohana, Haliassa, Dragasaki and Debussy; 26 Jan, 6 pm: piano recital by Sotiris Dimitriadis, music by Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Liszt, Honegger and Martin; 2 Feb, 6 pm: contrabass recital by Vassilis Papavassiliou, music by Beethoven, Bottesini, Chopin and Granados. Free admission.

- Concert for two guitars. Vangelis Boudounis and Maro Razi. Music by Sor, Granados, Boccherini, Boudounis, Debussy, Piazzolla and de Falla, 25 Jan, 20:30 pm.
EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Musical nights from 17 Jan-30 April with Loudovikos of Anogion, Paola Contavalli, the students of Noti Mavroudis, Appurimac, Giorgos Papadopoulos (Flamenco), Argiris Amitsis, Savina Giannatou, Duo Epigonos, Christos Stergioglou.
ILEANA TOUNTA CAFE BAR, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Jazz music on 6 Jan at 12 pm. Blues with Alexandro Milona and Genziito on 7 Jan at 10 pm. Jazz music with P. Karageorgis, Th. Rellos, C. Mathiopoulos and Julie Wernitz on 9 Jan at 10:30 pm.
MOZART'S BICENTENARY (1791-1991) is being celebrated with a concert of Chamber Music with pianist Danae Kara and guest artists. 22 Jan, 8:30 pm. The Pierce College Auditorium, 6 Gravias, Aghia Paraskevi. Tel 639-3250. See *Focus*.

CONFERENCES

AMERICAN-HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 16 Kanari, tel 363-6407/362-3231. New Year Reception, 8 Jan. AMTECH exhibition of American high technology, 17-18 Jan. Dinner for the members in collaboration with the Propeller Club. Guest speaker is the editor of International Herald Tribune, Lee Huebner, 24 Jan.
MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, tel 322-9031 321-3018. Speech by Lambros Liavas, Ethnic Musicologist, "Christmas masks and their symbolism". A film with a theme of the traditional costumes of The Karagounes. Exhibition of Christmas masks of the Dodecanese Islands from the Cultural Association of Maschourios, 4 Jan, 7:30 p.m.
ECT, Polytechniou 12, tel 523-2598. Seminar on "Student Motivation and Learner Training", trainer: Suzanne Antonaros, 3 Feb, 9:30 am-1:30 pm.

WINTER COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimidous 48, tel 701-2268. Accelerated I, II, III, 9 Jan-3 Feb; Intensive I, II, III, 7 Jan-22 Feb; Regular I, II, III, 14 Jan-20 Feb.
BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211. Now offers private executive language training and business English classes. Further details (Pam Scott or Amanda Burrell) tel 360-6011 ext 232 / fax 363-4769.
HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886. Pedagogical Seminar-10 Jan, Art classes-16 Jan, Photography-15 Jan, Business courses-21 Jan (Management, Marketing, Public Relations, Communication, Advertising). Intensive beginners, Feb 1-28. All levels, T-Th classes, 7 Feb-30 May. Special course for the Greek Proficiency exam at the University of Athens 15 Feb-29 May. For information-registration call the Greek and Other Studies Dept, tel 360-7305 & 362-9886 ext 53, Fax 363-3174.

THEATRE

HAMLET, will be performed by "Cheek by Jowl", the exciting and innovative British theatre company. Athens College Theatre, 12,13,14 Jan.

MEETING

THE GURDJIEFF SOCIETY OF ATHENS announces its first English language group in Greece. The meeting will be held on 24 Jan at 8:00 pm. For further information, call 671-5266 between 5 and 7 pm or write PO BOX 25067, Athens 10022.

EXHIBITIONS

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Konstantinou 60, tel 723-5938. Group exhibition of 146 engravings of German artists during the Republic of Weimar. (Neo-Realism) Jan & Feb.

THESSALONIKI

CONCERT HALL AVLAIA. Song Recital with Maria Mitsopoulou and Olga Bakalis. Piano: Chrysanthos Alisafis,

house wines. Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

NAIADES, Naiadon 58, P.Faliron. ☎ 983-4557. Veal cutlet stuffed with prosciutto and mozzarella. Garden. Closed Sunday.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, Delyiorgi 45, Evangelistria. ☎ 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, kokoretsi, puréed yellow peas with onions (fava).

● JANUARY ● SCHEDULES ●

MONDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL



1 AM WORLD NEWS
01:05 WORDS OF FAITH
01:10 BOOK CHOICE
01:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
01:30 1992 & THE EUROPEAN VISION
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD

4:15 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
4:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH -- J S BACH
5 AM WORLD NEWS
5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
5:15 GOOD BOOKS
5:30 ANYTHING GOES
6 AM NEWSDESK
6:30 OFF THE SHELF

place for after theatre/cinema get-togethers. Open 8pm-2am. ☎ 693-0089 (Mykonos devotees will recognize Jimmy's Ornos Bistro specialties).

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederiks 1, Glyfada. ☎ 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Open daily from morning to midnight.

BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amphitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). ☎ 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30pm-midnight.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. ☎ 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily from 12am-2pm. Closed Mondays.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 8945677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round; tasty dishes, tasteful prices. Open from 12am-4am and at night 8pm-12pm.

CYPRIOT

AMMOHOSTOS, Bousiou 43, Erythros. ☎ 692-0269.
APHRODITE, Konitsis 12, Goudi. ☎ 775-2467. Garden.
GALATEIA, 50, 52 Valtetsiou, Exarhia. ☎ 360-1930.
KIRKI, L.Pentelis 1, Kefalari. ☎ 808-0338. Garden.
THE BEAUTIFUL CYPRUS

HOTELS

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

TANISSIA, 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.

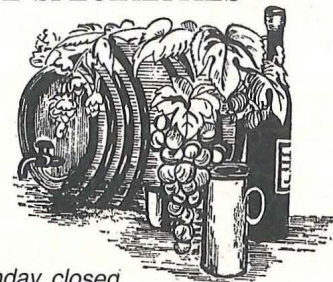
THE PAN BAR, with soft piano music.

Pool Garden Restaurant, (operating spring/summer) with Barbacue Parties every Monday. Call the Hilton for more information and/or reservations.

GREEK AND INTERNATIONAL CUISINE HOME MADE SPECIALITIES

**Socrates' Tavern
Prison**

20 Mitseon Str.
Makryianni, Athens
tel: 92.23.434.



Sunday closed



TRADITIONAL TAVERN REAL GREEK CUISINE

Thalias 15, Aghios Dimitrios
Near Panaghitsa Church

ation, tel: 97.33.885 Sunday Closed

PLAKA

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41. ☎ 322-5084. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

HERMION, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near Adrianou St caféteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.

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

PSARRA, Erotodritou and Erechtheos St. ☎ 325-028 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, Makryianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine, laced with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday Closed.

THESPIAS, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite size-tiroppites, 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.

KOLONAKI

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou 35 and Dimoharous, 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. Sunday Closed.

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, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-5561. Small

music by Puccini, Bellini, Verdi, Massenet, Weber etc, 16 Jan, 8:30 pm; concert of chamber music with Eleni Savvanis (oboe), Anghelos Repapis (contrabass) and Magda Kazolis (piano), music by Mozart, Schumann, Dutilleux, 23 Jan, 8:30 pm.

HAMLET, will be performed by "Cheek by Jowl", the exciting and innovative British theatre company. The Old Royal Theatre, 18,19,20 Jan.

INSTITUT FRANCAIS, Leoforos Stratou 2, tel 031-846-108. Paintings by Melika Khelifi, Salle P. Regos, 8-17 Jan.

Vafopouleion Cultural Centre, Nikolaidi 3 & Papandreou, tel 424-132 or 424-133. Paintings and engravings by Alexandros Kotoyiannakis. In collaboration with the National Gallery. Until 13 Jan.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI CULTURA, Patissson 47, tel 522-9294. Announces the following international competitions: Young Lyric Singers of the EEC, "A. Belli" 1991, request for participation with supporting documents before 10 Feb. Latin Language and Literature, request for participation before 31 Jan; Polyphonic Music "Guido D'Arezzo". The competition is divided into categories. Requests for participation with supporting documents before 28 Feb. For information, tel 522-9294.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) welcomes new arrivals. For membership and general information tel 639-3250/9, ext 345, M-F, 10:30 am -12:30 pm.

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, for information concerning the meeting agenda call Mr. Papanis, tel 260-

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

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, Philellinon 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.

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.

— gâteaux, cakes, biscuits, chocolates, etc.
 — French wines, champagnes, and rare Greek wines.
 — Russian caviar, Scottish salmon, foie gras.
 The Hotel also caters small cocktails and official dinners.
LOTOfAGOS, (Lotus Eater), Ay Lavras 4, Kifissia, behind the station. ☎ 801-3201. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soups or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres; one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.
MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and 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 objects of the centuries-old Jewish-Greek and

ADONIS, L. Kalamakiou 85 Kalamaki. ☎ 982-0002. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

KATINA PAXINOU'S MUSEUM, Thessaloniki, ☎ 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.

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

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.

PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria - trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat a special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled



CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere
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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

house wines. Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

NAIADES, Naiadon 58, P. Faliron. ☎ 983-4557. Veal cutlet stuffed with prosciutto and mozzarella. Garden. Closed Sunday.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, Delyiorgi 45, Evangelistria. ☎ 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, kokoretsi, puréed yellow peas with onions. (fava)

● JANUARY ● SCHEDULES ●

MONDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL



1 AM WORLD NEWS
01:05 WORDS OF FAITH
01:10 BOOK CHOICE
01:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
01:30 1992 & THE EUROPEAN VISION
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
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5:30 ANYTHING GOES
6 AM NEWSDESK
6:30 OFF THE SHELF

place for after theatre/cinema get-togethers. Open 8pm-2am. ☎ 693-0089 (Mykonos devotees will recognize Jimmy's Ornos Bistro specialties).

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. ☎ 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Open daily from morning to midnight.

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). ☎ 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30pm-midnight.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. ☎ 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily from 12am-2pm. Closed Mondays.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 8945677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round; tasty dishes, tasteful prices. Open from 12am-4am and at night 8pm-12pm.

CYPRIT

AMMOHOSTOS, Bousiou 43, Erythros. ☎ 692-0269.

APHRODITE, Konitsis 12, Goudi. ☎ 775-2467. Garden.

GALATEIA, 50, 52 Valtetsiou, Exarhia. ☎ 360-1930.

KIRKI, L. Pentelis 1, Kefalari. ☎ 808-0338. Garden.

THE BEAUTIFUL CYPRUS, Idraspou 11, Ano Illisia. ☎ 775-6176. Garden. Sunday Closed.

STEAKHOUSES

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4493. Restaurant - Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American - style steaks and salads. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias.

THE STAGE COACH, Leoforos Kifissia 18, Marousi ☎ 684-6995. Specializes in steaks, salads, and baked spuds, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily lunch and dinner. Closed Sunday.

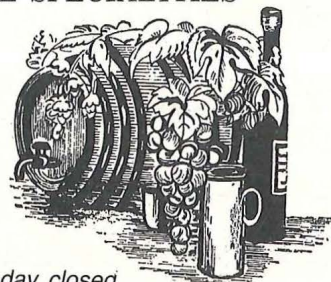
STEAK ROOM, Egitou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy). ☎ 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable. Sunday Closed.

GREEK AND INTERNATIONAL CUISINE HOME MADE SPECIALITIES

Tavern Lorrates' prison

20 Mitseon Str.
Makriyanni, Athens
tel: 92.23.434.

Sunday closed



8



TRADITIONAL TAVERN REAL GREEK CUISINE

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Near Panaghitsa Church

Reservation, tel: 97.33.885 Sunday Closed



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Fully air-conditioned.

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

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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

RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI SUSHI SASHIMI

by Authentic Japanese Chef

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

KOREAN

9 SEUL, Evritanias 8, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel). ☎ 6924669. Specialties: beef boukouti (prepared at the table) yaste bocum (hors d'oeuvre), haimon gol (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms). Sunday Closed.

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. ☎ 894-4528. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LONG FUNK TIEN, Alkionidou 143, 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. Monday Closed.

MICHIKO 27 Kydathineon Plaka. ☎ 322-0980. Sushi and sashimi bar. Menu 5.250 drcs. Serve til 11:00pm. Sunday Closed.

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.

HUA LUNG, 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 RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinio 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.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scaloppine. Nightly from 8pm - 1am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scaloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Open daily from 12:30am 1:30am.

ARCOBALENO, Nap Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. ☎ 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale. Open daily from 6:30pm 1:30am.

BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. ☎ 721-0893.

DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Falliron. ☎ 981-8959. Closed Monday.

DA WALTER, 7 Evzonon and Anapiron Polenou, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm - 1am.

IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm - 2am. Saturday 12:30pm - 2:30am.

LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. ☎ 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La Bussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, ☎ 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

FRENCH

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton). ☎ 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu

from house pâté to mousse au chocolat; including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimp with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados, of course. Sunday Closed.

L'ABREUVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-9106. Steak tartare. Garden.

LES GRANDS BOULEVARDS, 21 Alexandras Ave. ☎ 643-7935. Live piano music and song and a varied menu representing. Service til 12:30 pm. Sunday closed

PRECIEUX, Akademies 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "deli". Flounder filet, salmon filet. Air-conditioned. Closed Sunday.

☎ 601-5870. Open 9am-2:30pm; Sunday 10am - 4pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 5 drs. Closed 20 July-15 August.

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Gift Ideas

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MONDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL



1 AM WORLD NEWS
 01:05 WORDS OF FAITH
 01:10 BOOK CHOICE
 01:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 01:30 1992 & THE EUROPEAN VISION
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
 3 AM NEWS then 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 -- J S BACH
 5 AM WORLD NEWS
 5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 5:15 GOOD BOOKS
 5:30 ANYTHING GOES
 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 1992 & THE EUROPEAN VISION
 9 AM WORLD NEWS
 9:09 24 HOURS
 9:30 FEATURES: Jan 6th THE WORLD ON MY WALL; 13th REBUILDING THE LILY
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 HEALTH MATTERS
 10:30 ANYTHING GOES
 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 then 1992 & THE EUROPEAN VISION
 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 QUIZ
 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
 4:30 OFF THE SHELF

4:45 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
 4:55 BOOK CHOICE
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 WITH GREAT PLEASURE
 6 PM WORLD NEWS
 6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 6:15 NEW IDEAS
 6:35 FOOD PLANTS
 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

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 CLASSIC ALBUMS
 9 AM WORLD NEWS
 9:09 24 HOURS
 9:30 NEW IDEAS
 9:50 FOOD PLANTS
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 CONCERT HALL
 11 AM WORLD NEWS
 11:05 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
 11:45 NETWORK UK
 12 PM NEWS SUMMARY then DISCOVERY
 12:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
 1 PM WORLD NEWS
 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 THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS
 4 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
 4:30 OFF THE SHELF
 4:45 INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
 6 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
 6:15 OMNIBUS
 6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 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 '91
 10 PM NEWS & WORLD TODAY
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 MERIDIAN
 11 PM NEWS & SPORTS ROUNDUP
 11:15 BUSINESS MATTERS

TUESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
 1:05 COMMENTARY
 1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
 1:15 TRAVELLING TALES (exc JAN 7th POEMS BY POST)
 1:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 MEGAMIX
 3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 3:30 PERSONAL VIEW

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.

Olympic Action Radio

The best combination of programs from *The BBC World Service*

24 hours a day on 102.1 FM



11:30 MEGAMIX
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 ALTERNATIVE VIEW
3:45 COUNTRY STYLE
4 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW



4:15 HEALTH MATTERS
4:30 SECOND CITY FIRST
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
8:30 MERIDIAN
9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
9:30 DEVELOPMENT '91
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 ALTERNATIVE VIEW
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 FOOD PLANTS
2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
3 PM WORLD NEWS
3:09 24 HOURS
3:30 DEVELOPMENT '91
4 PM WORLD NEWS
4:05 OUTLOOK
4:30 OFF THE SHELF
4:45 BUSINESS MATTERS
5 PM NEWSREEL
5:15 TRAVELLING TALES (exc JAN 2nd/9th
POEMS BY POST)
5:30 FUNNY THAT WAY (exc JAN 2nd

TWO CHEERS FOR 1990; 30th TWO
CHEERS FOR JANUARY)
6 PM WORLD NEWS
6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
6:15 THE CLASSIC ALBUMS
6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 COMMENTARY
7:15 SECOND CITY FIRST
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 ALTERNATIVE VIEW
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 CLASSIC ALBUMS
11:50 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

THURSDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 COMMENTARY (exc JAN 17TH
SPORTSWORLD EXTRA)
1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
1:15 GOOD BOOKS
1:30 MULTITRACK 2
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 FUNNY THAT WAY (exc JAN 3rd
TWO CHEERS FOR 1990; 31st TWO
CHEERS FOR JANUARY)
3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
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 (exc JAN 3rd/10th NED
SHERRIN'S COUNTERPOINT)
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 TRAVELLING TALES (exc JAN



3rd/10th POEMS BY POST)
8:45 THE FARMING WORLD
9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
9:30 SECOND CITY FIRST
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 FUNNY THAT WAY (exc JAN 3rd
TWO CHEERS FOR 1990L; 31st TWO
CHEERS FOR JANUARY)
1 PM WORLD NEWS
1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
1:15 THE FARMING WORLD
1:30 CITY PLAYS: JAN 3rd ALIENS; 10th
THE ENORMOUS RADIO; 17th CITY
LOVERS; 24th BUJAK AND THE
STRONG FORCE
2 PM NEWSREEL
2:15 MULTITRACK 2
2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
3 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
3:30 NETWORK UK
3:45 FOLK IN BRITAIN (exc JAN 10th/24th
JAZZ NOW AND THEN)
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
7:30 CITY PLAYS: JAN 3rd ALIENS; 10th
THE ENORMOUS RADIO; 17th CITY
LOVERS; 24th BUJAK AND THE
STRONG FORCE @RADIO LIS = 7:45
SPORTS ROUNDUP
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 FEATURES incl: JAN 10th BUTLERS;
17th/24th THE MODERN SHERLOCK
HOLMES
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

FRIDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

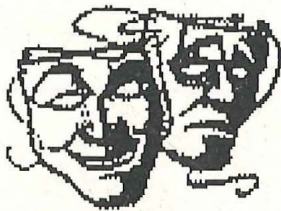
1 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
1:15 FINANCIAL NEWS
1:15 MUSIC REVIEW
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 THE GREAT MUSICALS
3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS



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

3:30 FOLK IN BRITAIN (exc JAN 11th/25th
JAZZ NOW AND THEN)
3:45 GLOBAL CONCERNS
4 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
4:15 SEVEN SEAS
4:30 CITY PLAYS: JAN 3rd ALIENS; 10th
THE ENORMOUS RADIO; 17th CITY
LOVERS; 24th BUJAK AND THE
STRONG FORCE
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 FOLK IN BRITAIN (exc JAN 11th/25th
JAZZ NOW AND THEN)
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 FEATURES incl; JAN 11th BUTLERS;
18th/25th THE MODERN SHERLOCK
HOLMES
10 AM WORLD NEWS
10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
10:15 MUSIC REVIEW
11 AM 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
2:15 FEATURES incl; JAN 11th
BUTLERS; 18th/25th THE MODERN
SHERLOCK HOLMES



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 GREAT DIVIDE
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 THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS
11:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

SATURDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

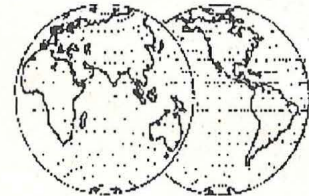
1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 COMMENTARY
1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
1:15 WORLDBRIEF
1:30 MULTITRACK 3
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
2:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
3:30 SHORT STORY
3:45 HERE'S HUMPH!
4 AM WORLD NEWS
4:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
4:15 NETWORK UK
4:30 PEOPLE 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 WORLDBRIEF
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
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 THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS
7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
8 PM NEWSDESK
8:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
9 PM NEWS then 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

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 (exc JAN
6th PLAY OF THE WEEK: KAFKA'S DICK;
27th THE FILM SOCIETY)
3 AM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK:
JAN 6th KAFKA'S DICK contd; 13th THE
CHEKHOV VAUDEVILLE; 20th MONEY;
27th THE FILM SOCIETY contd)
4 AM WORLD NEWS
4:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
4:15 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
4:25 BOOK CHOICE
4:30 FEATURES incl: JAN 6th THE WORLD
ON MY WALL; 13th REBUILDING THE
LILY
5 AM WORLD NEWS
5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
5:15 SOCIETY TODAY
5:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
5:50 WRITE ON
6 AM NEWSDESK
6:30 THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS
6:45 PERSONAL VIEW
7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
7:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW



LISTENERS: Please be advised that any last minute changes to the program, such as broadcasts on local news and events, will be announced on the air as early as possible. *Olympic Action Radio's* telephone numbers : 724.8496/724.5924 and fax 723.3061

Olympic Action Radio

The best combination of programs from *The BBC World Service*

24 hours a day on 102.1 FM

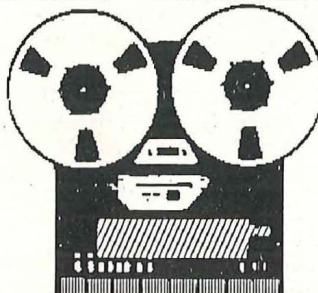


7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
 7:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 8 AM NEWSDESK
 8:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
 9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 9:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
 9:50 WRITE ON
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
 11 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THE GREAT DIVIDE
 11:30 FINANCIAL 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 (exc JAN 6th KAFKA'S DICK; 27th THE FILM SOCIETY)
 2 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: JAN 6th KAFKA'S DICK contd; 13th THE CHEKHOV VAUDEVILLE; 20th MONEY; 27th THE FILM SOCIETY contd)
 3 PM NEWS & 24 HOURS ON SUNDAY
 3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 4 PM NEWS then 1992 & THE EUROPEAN VISION
 4:30 ANYTHING GOES
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 CONCERT HALL
 6 PM WORLD NEWS
 6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 6:15 FEATURES incl: JAN 6th THE WORLD ON MY WALL; 13th REBUILDING THE LILY
 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 (exc JAN 6th KAFKA'S DICK; 27th THE FILM SOCIETY)
 9 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: JAN 6th KAFKA'S DICK contd; 13th THE CHEKHOV VAUDEVILLE; 20th MONEY; 27th THE FILM SOCIETY contd)
 10 PM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 PERSONAL VIEW
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 QUIZ
 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
 WORLDBRIEF - 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

“Ferryboats at Eretria”

silkscreen from an original painting
by Spyros Vassiliou



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qu'en Or*



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