

February 1991

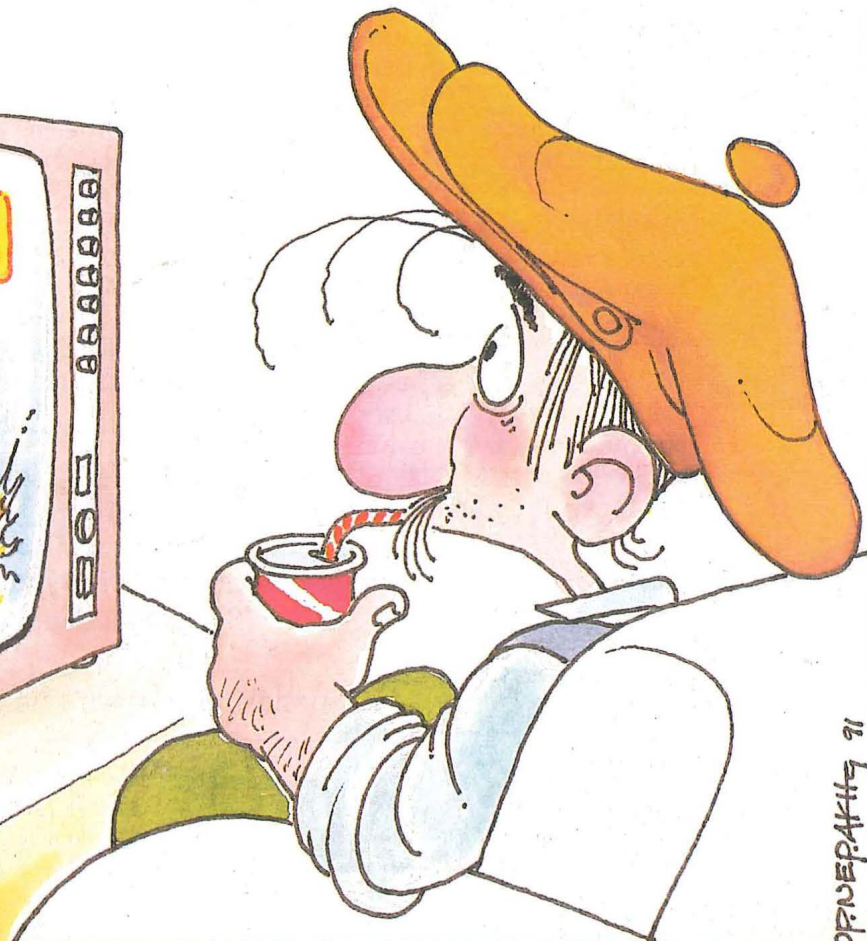
THE

375 drs

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

The Albanian Talks
Interview with Alexandros Papadongonas
The Hirshhorn Museum's Director
The Asia Minor Refugees
The First Cemetery of Athens
Soumela, The Monastery
OLYMPIC ACTION RADIO GUIDE
(BBC, CNN, VOA EUROPE) Athens 102.1



FRANK 91

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS

ACS The International School of Greece



**come
and spend
a day
on campus
with us**

Bring your children along and see why ACS provides the best education in Greece.

Education is an atmosphere, a way of living, of thinking, of growing, of learning. Spend the day—or part of a day—with us and sense what an ACS education means. Meet our faculty and counselors, see our science and computer labs, stroll through our libraries, and then **decide for yourself.**

- Here, tomorrow's citizens find outstanding academic services, demanding expectations in pursuit of responsible character, discipline, and an atmosphere of individuality and care
- Our three small Campus Units provide in an intimate environment the facilities of a larger school
- The uniqueness of our science labs (physics, chemistry, biology,) computer centers, gymnasium, recreational facilities, playgrounds, and our library, puts us first in Greece and among the top private schools worldwide
- Harvard, M.I.T., Oxford, Athens University, West Point, Brown, The London School of Economics, Cairo University, Sorbonne, are where many of our graduates were and are
- In Greece, only ACS offers the International Baccalaureate Program which is recognized by most EEC and 30 other countries around the world
- Our intensive Foreign Language Program consists of Modern Greek (preparation for entrance into Greek universities), French, German, Spanish and Arabic
- Electives include: Business and Secretarial Courses, Industrial Arts, Art, Choir, Band, English as a Foreign Language, and Remedial Classes
- Visit our Boarding Unit for students in grades 9-12
- ACS is a two-time recipient of the prestigious Carnegie Foundation Award and as of October '88, an international affiliate of the University of California at Berkeley for its K-12 interdisciplinary writing program
- ACS has been fully accredited by the Middle States Association of the USA since 1965

INNO

For your appointment to **see for yourselves**, please contact the office of the Superintendent, at 639-3200, Ext. 243/245

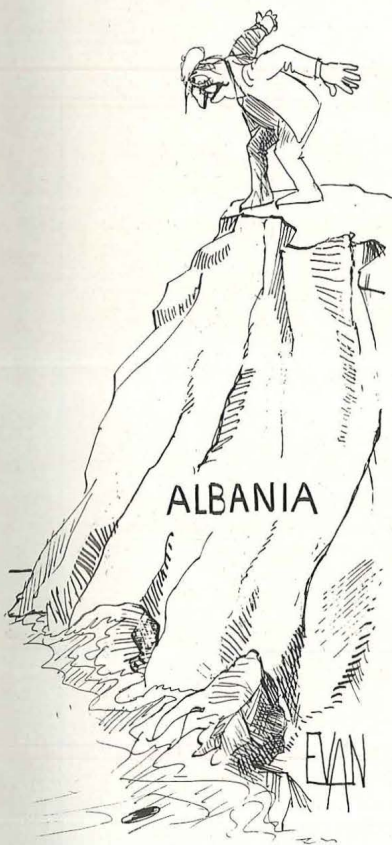
Spend the day with us and then make your decision.



ACS

Halandri Campus: Junior Kindergarten through 12th grade
American Community Schools of Athens
129 Aghias Paraskevis Street 152 34 Halandri, Athens, Greece
Telephone: 639-3200 Telex: 223355 ACS GR, Fax: 639-0051

FEATURES



Page 16

Mass Exodus to Paradise

16

Paul Anastasi takes a close look at the recent talks between Greek and Albanian leaders, the result of a mass flight of ethnic Greeks into Greece.

A Very Special Geopolitical Position

19

Robert Bartholomew conducted an interview with Alternate Defense Minister, Mr Alexandros Papadongonas in view of the changes in the Warsaw Pact countries.

A Baklava-and-Kourabiedes Man

21

Alice Christ presents a sensitive portrait of Mr James Thomas Demetrios, Director of Washington's controversial Hirshhorn Museum.

The Emergence of Modern Athens

24

In the wake of the Greco-Turkish War ending in August 1922, Greece opened its arms to over a million hungry, ragged, destitute Greeks from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace. Anne Peters investigates how these refugees settled in Greece and transformed the physiognomy of Athens.

Soumela, Vestige of Hellenism

32

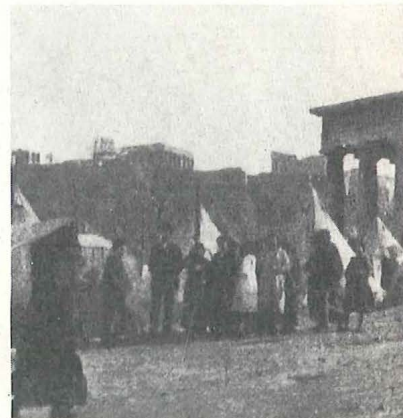
Between the southern coast of the Black Sea and the Pontic Alps lived a prosperous segment of the Greek population in Anatolia, the Greeks of Pontos. They perpetuated their native language, culture and Orthodox religion. Ancient Trebizond, best known of Greek Pontic cities, was surrounded by magnificent monasteries but the most exceptional was that of Soumela. Margot P. Demopoulos shares with us her pilgrimage to this singular beauty.

An Unusual Sculpture Garden

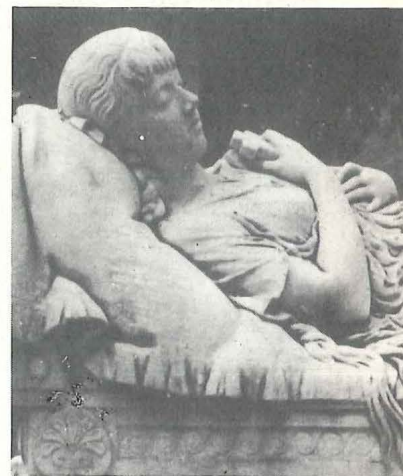
35

The final resting place of prominent Athenians, the First Cemetery of Athens, established around 1860, emerged as a veritable museum characterizing the development of 19th-century neo-hellenic sculpture. Mary Machas explored this giant sculpture garden.

This cover is by Spyros Ornerakis



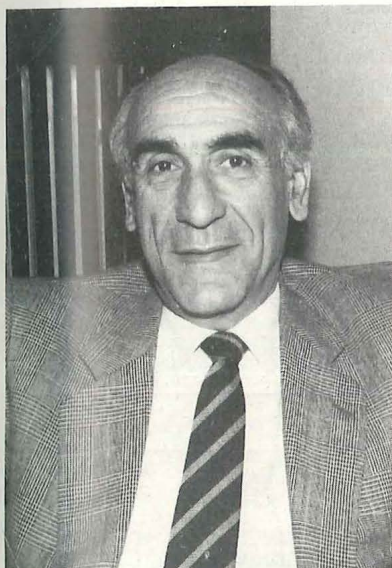
Page 24



Page 35



Page 44



Page 19

DEPARTMENTS

5 Letters
6 Greek Idioms
7 Our Town
8 Athenian Diary
12 Business Watch
14 Brussels By-line
38 Organizer
41 Art
44 Cinema
47 Profile

50 Pointers
52 Spaggos
54 Animal Crackers
56 Katey's Corner
59 Non Sequitur
60 Focus
63 This Month
65 Classifieds
66 Restaurants
71 Radio Programme

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 SOUTHEASTERN REVIEW

A Quarterly Review of the Humanities in the
Southeastern Mediterranean

Our aim is to provide a forum for scholarly nonfiction in the fields of art, drama, history, literature, philosophy, and politics, and high quality, contemporary poetry and short fiction.

All submissions should reflect the journal's commitment to publishing important scholarly, creative and critical work on Greek themes.

FICTION: Short stories, novellas, novel excerpts, translations of same. Send entire mss.

NONFICTION: Original and critical essays, articles, reviews, interviews and translations.

POETRY: Submit three to ten original, unpublished poems.

Please send a SASE, your publication history and a cover letter with all submissions. Unpublished authors are cordially invited to submit their work.

SOUTHEASTERN PRODUCTIONS SA,
The SEC Publishing Company,
20 Amerikis Street, Athens 106 71, GREECE.



THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

Vol. XVIII No. 208 February 1991

Owned and published by The Athenian
Press Ltd

Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece
Tel 322-2802 Fax 322-3052

Sloane Elliott
EDITOR

Drossoula Vassiliou Elliott
**PUBLISHER
MANAGING EDITOR**

Carine Kool
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Anna Kritselis
ACCOUNTS/CIRCULATION

Katia Stamatidou
**PUBLIC RELATIONS
AND ADVERTIZING DIRECTOR**

Eva Stamatis
DESIGN DIRECTOR

Roula Alexiou
TYPESETTING

Katerina Agrafioti, Paul Anastasi,
Katey Angelis, Robert
Bartholomew, Vilma Liacouras
Chantiles, Jenny Colebourne,
Margot Demopoulos, Pat Hamilton,
Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff,
Nigel Lowry, Mary Machas, Anne
Peters, Don Sebastian, B. Samantha
Stenzel, J.M. Thursby, Jeanne
Valentine

CONTRIBUTORS/COLUMNISTS

Katey Angelis, Spyros Ornerakis
Susana Avela, Antonis Kalamaras
**ART/PHOTOGRAPHY
ASSOCIATES**

Niki Karabetsos
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Phototypeset by
FOTRON

Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki
and

SET E. ANTONIOU Co
D. Soutsou 24, Tel.: 646-4835

PRINTED by
Kranioi - Tsatsanifos Co.

Reproduction, film, montage
MEMIGRAF O.E.
Tel. 363-6358

The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly by THE ATHENIAN PRESS LTD. Tel. 322-2802. Fax 322-3052. Single copies: 375 drachmas. Yearly subscription rates: Greece 5000 drachmas. Europe \$US 36. World \$US 38. Send orders, changes of address and inquiries to The Athenian, Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece. F14 Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts must be typed, double spaced and are subject to editorial changes. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with any submission. Letters to the editor are considered for publication but may be condensed due to space limitation and should include correspondent's telephone number.

Drossoula Elliott
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece
**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED, NO PART OF THIS
PERIODICAL MAY BE REPRODUCED
WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE
ATHENIAN**

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

Bookshop
Athens Towers
Building A

**Books • Gift Items • Office
Supplies • Paper Goods •
Greeting Cards**

...The best that Athens has to offer!

770-8007

LETTERS

EUROPEAN POSTAL SERVICE

Dear Editors,

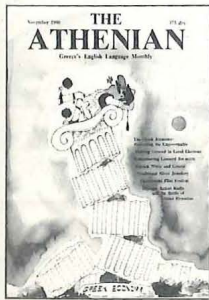
As much as I complain about Greece I do try to keep things in perspective and to give credit where credit is indeed due. After all, I do have the option to return to my native land anytime I choose. But the time has come to vent my frustration over the Greek Postal Service. I won't go into my own personal experiences which border on extremely poor to downright disgusting. In all fairness, I have had the same shoddy treatment in the US, but at least there, if you complain loud enough and long enough changes have been known to occur.

We, the foreigners living here should do just that, complain but to the proper authority. The clerk behind the counter is not the one to say anything to.

Chances are they would only snarl back. That and the fact they are in all probability reflecting their supervisors' attitude.

No. What we need to do is file complaints to the appropriate ministry and/or officials. After all, Greece recently assumed the presidency of the European Postal Service. Let's 'nip this problem in the bud' before it blossoms within the EEC.

Clark De Puy
Athens



THE FOREIGN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMUNITY IN ATHENS

Dear Editors,

Reading Louise Zarmati's interesting article about the foreign archaeological community in Athens (*The Athenian*, January 1991) and noticing a growing general interest in archaeology, it could be a service to your many foreign readers to give a complete list of the 14 Archaeological Institutes in Greece, preferably under the heading 'Cultural Organizations and Archaeological In-

stitutes' in your "Organizer".

The 14 Institutes are:

American School of Classical Studies
Australian Archaeological Institute
Austrian Archaeological Institute
Belgian Archaeological School
British School at Athens
Canadian Archaeological Institute
Dutch Archaeological School
Finnish Institute
French School of Archaeology
German Archaeological Institute
Italian Archaeological School
Norwegian Institute
Swedish Archaeological Institute
Swiss School of Archaeology

Yours sincerely,
Maarten J Grond

Deputy Director of the Dutch School
Athens



THE MEDIUM AND THE MESSAGE

Dear Editors,

Michael George's expression of his deep thinking about "The Medium and the Message" (*The Athenian*, November 1990 pp 40-42) is an indictment of a factor in our modern way of living that cannot be too urgently appraised for its alleged malefic influence upon us and our descendents, by our appointed mentors.

A large proportion of the distressful conduct of the younger section of our society and communities of today can be readily attributed to the release of licence called 'freedom' by the politicians of the 1960s and no signs of any authoritative attempts to correct this state of youthful tragedy, have appeared.

In the experience of all your readers I surmise that few have read such a dissertation on what has happened to our human relationships in a world created for all creatures of divine providence.

Yours sincerely,
Theodore A. James
South Africa

In - Nea Smyrni,
Paleo Faliron, Kallithea

3 British
4 Nursery
5 School

Established 1979

Tel. 983-2204, 995-0236
Terpsitheas 23

Esser Travel S.A.

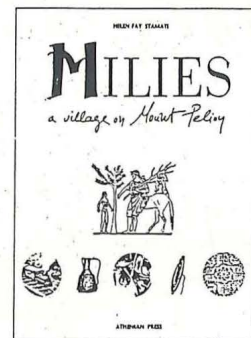


Computerized Travel Agency
G.S.A for S.A.S in Glyfada
Specializing in Business Travel,
Tours, Cruises
and Worldwide Travel
...Say you saw it in The Athenian!

9 Zissimopoulou Str. Glyfada 166 74
Tel: 894-8848 Tlx: 22 4522 ESTR GR

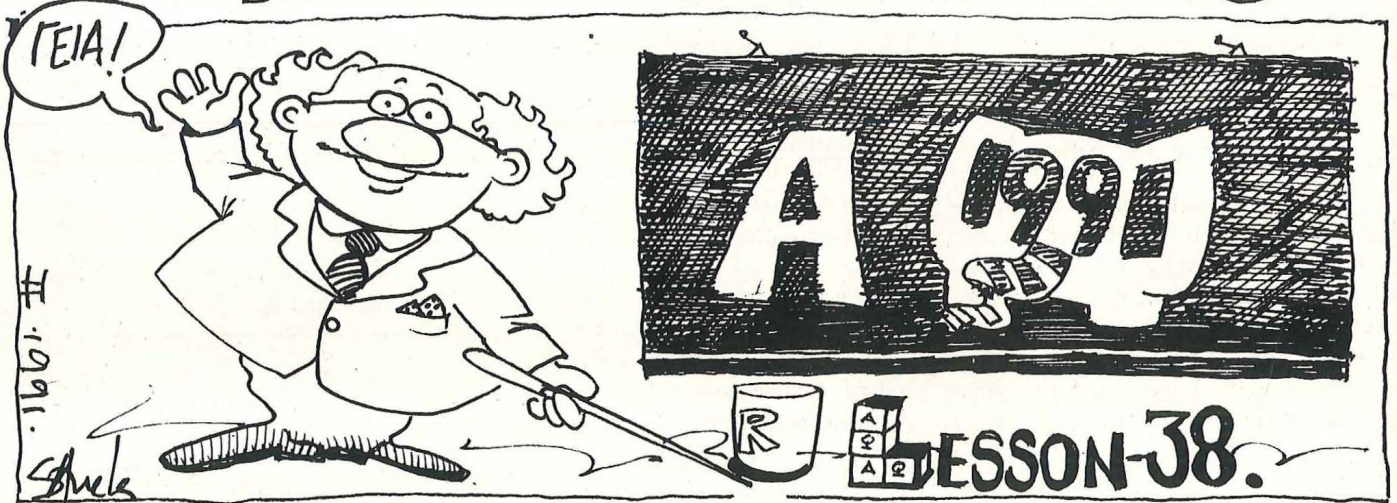
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS WANTED:

American bookseller will purchase collections of books, pamphlets, other literary material dealing with the history of Modern Greece, Cyprus, Albania, Turkey, and other areas of the Middle East, in any language. Highest prices paid. Contact Mr Andrew Alejandre at ☎ 813-5744 or write to him, giving full details, at: Ourania 10, 145 65, Ekali.



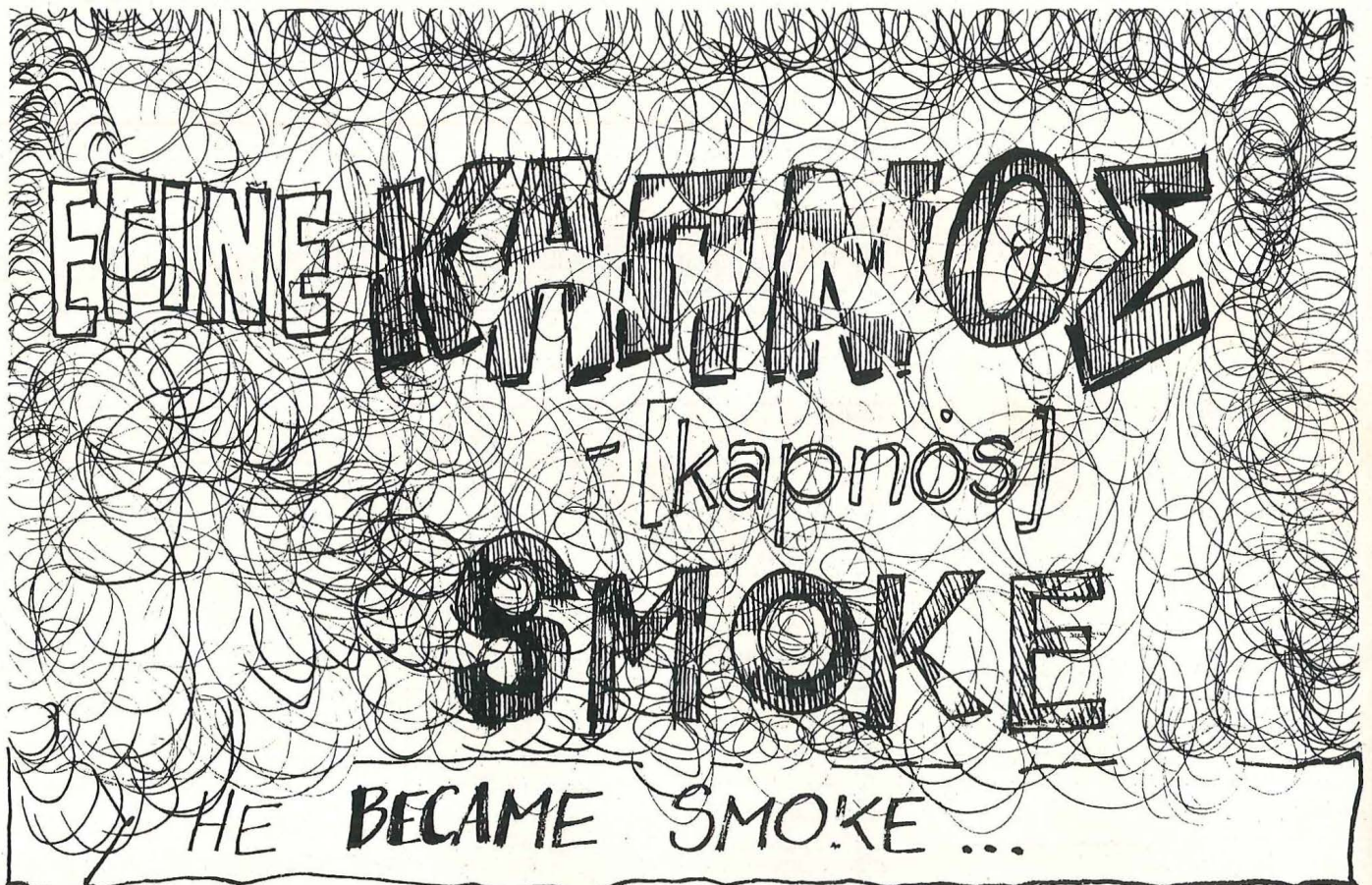
**** *Milies: A Village on Mount Pelion* is a landmark documentary work written by Helen-Fay Stamati, and published by THE ATHENIAN PRESS, LTD. Available in both English and Greek editions, this book preserves for us all the architecture, crafts, customs - the entire way of life - of Milies, a traditional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

GREEK IDIOMS...



ΕΓΙΝΕ [éjine]

= he, she, it became



meaning: HE DISSAPPEARED ...



OUR TOWN

WATCHING CI-NI-NI: THE VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE

In 1989 Constantine Karamanlis caused some nervous knuckle-cracking around here when he said that Greece reminded him of an enormous madhouse. He was a private citizen then, and people were willing to believe that the National Savior be allowed his fit of pique from the vantage of well-earned retirement.

But as things worked out (or, rather, didn't work out) the Great Ethnarch had to be pressed back into service, since being saved is one of Greece's frequent necessities. Many years ago – way back in the days when mules outnumbered Mercedes – Mr Karamanlis, then Prime Minister, said of his fellow countrymen, as he was enticing them towards the EC, that they would only learn to swim if they were thrown into the sea. He may for once have been wrong, for they have failed almost every swimming lesson since and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation is often the only way the country is able to go on living. (An absurd notion since everyone knows that Greece will never die.)

This year, however, in his capacity as Chief of State, President Karamanlis expanded his opinion saying, "Nowadays, the whole world looks like an enormous madhouse."

Many Greeks felt their tranquility of mind restored when they heard this, since the earlier statement had led them to fear that they might be alone in some kind of solitary confinement, but now, they could feel once again the warmth of human body contact, huddled together in a nest with a lot of other cuckoos.

The increasingly painful events of this past month only confirm the President's view from the bridge up in the commanding suburb of Politeia, sadly reinforcing the belief that wise people, though alike, are few, but that everyone is mad in his own way.

Now Cable News Network has stepped in from Atlanta and saved us from our claustrophobic local concerns. Like the *deus ex machina* in one of our old tragedies, it has descended into our

living rooms and consoled us, saying there are more tragedies in the world than we could ever have conceived of.

CNN is a crash course in more than just 'Scud Meets Patriot'. With more than enough Greek reality for us to cope with – with what Mr Mitsotakis calls "its narrow and sordid preoccupations" – we can now plop ourselves down, watch life from Atlanta, and find that the view of reality from there is even less real than it is from here.

On CNN the Gulf War is looking like all the other epics we have been watching on Antenna and Mega channels. The only thing which convinces us that we are watching the news and not fiction, is there isn't anyone on the screen looking like Peter O'Toole, and instead we have comely Sharyl Attkisson whose hairstyle even improves on the fashion statements made by the anchorwomen on ERT, looking as if blow-dried, if not blown up, by Desert Storm.

Another merit of CNN is to hear as well as see President Bush and not have him distorted by the overvoice of some hysterical Peloponnesian newscaster. The talent the Washington government spokesmen display by saying almost nothing in an endless and repetitious torrent of mostly meaningless words should be closely studied by Mr Vyron Polydoros.

Even viewers who have taken honors in their Cambridge Proficiency Exams are enriching their Anglo-Saxon vocabularies, and Athens cab drivers instead of screaming blasphemies, debrief each other in technologically accurate artillery terms.

Another good thing is that the war has encouraged people to look at maps. Geography is not a strong point in education here, and most teenagers only seem to know that Greece is so squeezed into the lower righthand corner of European maps that Rhodes has to be put in box and relocated usually west of Crete, awakening in the unalert a mirage of Atlantis.

Now, strategic maps of the Middle East has Greece, unexpectedly, tucked

into the upper lefthand corner with Corfu chopped off.

If Greeks put their geographical and historical heads together realizing that map layouts are politically motivated, they might see Greece in the middle, the land bridge between the East and West. Culminations in Greek civilization have always rested on this fact, fighting to keep the trade routes open. They fought the Persians because they sought to obstruct them; Alexander the Great opened them up again. The Roman Empire set up barriers which the Byzantine Empire pulled down again, opening up the spice and silk routes.

Like Janus, Greece looks in opposite directions at the same time. The EC has made great strides in economic development and this is tempting. Even Mr Karamanlis says Greece "belongs to the West" but it really doesn't. Its off-ish, on-ish relations with the EC is a reflection of this. The Gulf War has exposed the EC's political weakness and it would be rash, on grounds of political partisanship, to knock the former socialist policy of developing closer relations with Middle East, since it is in Greece's best interest to do so. That's the way it has always been.

The view from the bridge of the frigate *Limnos* in the Red Sea is quite different from that of a Turkish frigate in the Eastern Mediterranean let alone from the *Forrestal* in the Gulf. Self-interest in nation-states guides all, which is why Greece keeps bringing up the parallel between the invasions of Kuwait and Cyprus, looks nervously at Turkey's strategic position on the border of Iraq, opens up its NATO bases in Crete and prepares its hospitals there while peace rallies take place in Athens, and sends its fleet-footed Foreign Minister to Cairo and Damascus. In praying for a swift and positive end to hostilities, it might add a word of entreaty to Allah and Jehovah, too – just to be on the safe side. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

FOUR DEAD IN RIOTS OVER SCHOOL REFORM

Four people were burnt alive and more than one hundred injured in violent clashes last month between teenage high school students, anarchists and riot police. The apparent reason for the violence was disagreement over educational reform. More than 30 high school students and leftists were arrested.

In heated exchanges in Parliament, the conservative government and the socialist-communist opposition accused each other of responsibility for the riots, which brought the city centre to a standstill. The government called for an end to the demonstrations and disturbances in view of the country's commitments to the war in the Gulf.

Rioting began during a giant march by high school students and left-wing groups which were protesting the death a day earlier of a mathematics teacher. He had been killed in clashes between rival student groups over whether take-overs of school premises should continue as a means of forcing through education reform and the withdrawal of a controversial government education bill. Rescinded on the eve of the demonstrations, the bill had been designed to bring greater discipline into state secondary schools.

The four persons killed had been trapped in a downtown Athens department store that was gutted by fire. The blaze resulted from a combination of Molotov cocktails tossed by students and tear gas used by riot police to disperse them.

The disturbances were concentrated around the Athens Polytechnic, a traditional seat of political unrest ever since the student uprising of 1973 against the then ruling military dictatorship. As a result of the clashes, dozens of shops, banks and cars were destroyed, buses overturned and the commercial centre of the city brought to a halt. But despite appeals for order, another demonstration took place the following evening, 11 January this time with the participation of parliamentary deputies from socialist and communist parties.

The controversy over education reform has been sweeping Greece for the

past two months, but the clashes and ensuing deaths only erupted early in January upon the commencement of the new school term. Private and public schools were closed throughout the country following a decision by teachers' unions. The government, to the contrary, had appealed to students and teachers to return to classes, pending further negotiations.

The student reaction forced the resignation of the Minister of Education and the withdrawal of the education bill. The legislation, designed to stem growing disorder and a drop in standards at secondary schools, had provided for more work, less free time, and more discipline.

The crisis developed into one of the most serious threats to the conservative government's authority since it came to power ten months ago. Socialist leader and ex-prime minister Andreas Papandreou went as far as demanding the government's resignation.

Prior to that, in a harshly-worded announcement the government accused the socialists and communists of using the high school students and orchestrating the disturbances as a means of bringing down the administration. It said the opposition was "bringing ruin" to the country at a time of major economic and foreign policy problems.

The conservative party argued that the demonstrations were encouraged by the socialists in reaction to the decision to put Mr Papandreou on trial on 11 March on charges of large-scale fraud and corruption resulting from the notorious Bank of Crete scandal during his administration.

Prime Minister Mitsotakis said the incidents and the opposition's attitude were "sordid and abhorrent", adding that the opposition parties were "mistaken if they think they can cover their failings or bring down the government through such activity... At a time when the world is at war in our region, we would be unworthy of our history and people if we allowed ourselves to be absorbed by petty domestic squalor and stopped confronting the country's major problems."

TERRORIST ALERT CALLED

The government has formed a special anti-terrorist committee to deal with the threat of terrorist attacks in light in the Gulf war.

A Committee to Safeguard National Security has been set up, comprised of experts from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Public Order and Merchant Marine. It is chaired by National Defense Minister Ioannis Varvitsiotis.

In the past Greece had been a favorite target for Arab terrorist activity, because it is the NATO and EC member country closest to the Middle East and because its numerous islands and open seaways make it difficult to control clandestine activity.

The government spokesman said the economic repercussions of the Gulf war may mean the imposition of petrol rationing in the near future.

PUBLIC WORKS, PRIVATE FUNDS

The international consortium Olympic Metro was awarded the contract to construct the much talked of, little acted upon, Athens underground. The announcement was made on 17 January by Environment and Public Works Minister Stefanos Manos who said the project would take six years to complete at a cost exceeding 250 billion drachmas. The main shareholder of the Olympic Metro Consortium is Siemens International in association with the Greek companies Meton AE and Intracom.

Earlier, Anglo-American investment bank Saloman Brothers International Ltd won the bid to act as financial consultant to another major state project, the construction of the new international Athens airport at Spata.

The government chose Saloman Brothers among bidders which included Crédit Suisse, First Boston and JP Morgan. The investment bank, which will be paid 125,000 US dollars a month plus consultants' expenses, has acted in the same capacity on the construction of the Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco and Atlanta airports.

AMNESTY ISSUE FUMBLER

Following a storm of criticism from the opposition, the government has dropped a decision to pardon and free from jail the leaders of the 1967-74 junta dictatorship. Greek government spokesman, Vyron Polydoros, said that the government backed down from its decision to avoid political tension that might divide the people.

Among those who would have been freed was former self-appointed president George Papadopoulos who led the 1967 military coup, jailed and tortured thousands during his rule and ordered tanks to crush a student uprising at the Athens Polytechnic School in 1973.

Socialist leader and former premier, Andreas Papandreou, had earlier denounced the government's intention as an insult to the democratic and national conscience of the people. He said that if the government had not dropped its plans he would have tabled a motion of censure in parliament.

Political analysts and the press called the fumble over the freeing of the dictators "the government's first major setback since taking office in April."

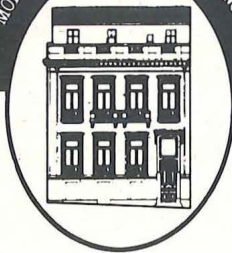
The government intended to pardon and release all 14 juntists with the exception of Dimitrios Ioannidis who masterminded the coup against Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios in 1974 which led to the Turkish invasion and the division of Cyprus.

Papadopoulos, 71, and his former vice presidents Stylianos Pattakos and Nikolaos Makarezos are spending life sentences for high treason in a special wing of Athens' Korydallos prison. They were originally sentenced to death after the junta collapsed in July 1974, but their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment by Constantine Karamanlis, who was then prime minister.

GENTLEMAN OF THE STAGE

Stage actor Dimitris Myrat, 82, died in Athens on 10 January. A member of the 'royal family' of the Greek theatre, he numbered among his close relatives many of the leading stars of the modern Greek stage. His grandfather Dimitris Kotopoulos, a distinguished actor, was the father of Marika Kotopouli, the leading tragédienne of her day. Her sister Chryssoula, who married Mitsos Myrat, both leading actors, were his parents. His sister is Miranda Myrat and his widow Voula Zoumboulaki. In a 60-year career the versatile actor was equally at ease in ancient tragedy, Shakespeare and modern classics as

MORE FUN THAN JUST SHOPPING



BOOKSHOP Compendium

**The taste of a Bookshop
— the touch of a Library.**

An entire floor of English books devoted to fiction, nonfiction, travel guides, maps, Greek background and many other subjects

*Newspapers & Magazines
Used book exchange
The browser's paradise*

28, Nikis Str., Syntagma Sq. – 105 57 Athens, Greece – Tel.: 3221248, FAX: 3222924.

the newsstand

The best selection of English paper-backs in Kifissia

36 Kiriazi Str., Kifissia

Sinopsis St. & Evinou 9-11
behind Athens Tower
Tel. 7706525 - 7770471

11, Vrassida Street
behind Athens Hilton
Tel. 7248292 - 7240154

78, Sp. Merkouri St, Pagrati
Tel. 7232486-7-8

30, I. Metaxa St., Glyfada
Tel. 8942026 - 8949182
8946138-9

52, S. Panagouli St., Glyfada
near the Golf Club
Tel. 8945972

Men's & Juniors Salon
37, I. Metaxa St, Glyfada
Tel. 8980125 - 8980465

Beauty Center

**I. Metaxa 24-26
Glyfada**

tel. 8947166

dinotgino
coiffures



Facials
Electrolysis
Massage
Sauna
Solarium
Facials (For Men)

We Care for you

varied as Ibsen, Chekhov, Shaw, Pirandello, Anouilh and the lightest of French and Broadway comedies for which he was particularly adept. For 30 years the Athinon Theatre, with the Myrat/Zoumboulaki names lit up in front, was as much a part of Athens cultural life as its immediate neighbors, the Grande Bretagne on the left and Orfanidis ouzeri on the right.

PAPANDREOU TRIAL DATE SET

Supreme Court Vassilis Kokkinos has set March 11 as the date for the trial of former socialist Prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, and three of his former senior cabinet Ministers, on charges of involvement in a 230 million dollar bank embezzlement scandal.

One of the most publicized sensations in post-World War II Greek political history, the Bank of Crete scandal contributed in good measure to the fall of the socialist government in 1989.

Under constitutional law regarding the immunity of parliamentary deputies, the 72-year old socialist party leader is not obliged to appear in court, nor, for the same reason, are two of the other three ex-ministers charged with him, former Finance Minister Dimitris Tsovolas and George Petsos who was Transport and Communications Minister at the time.

On the other hand, Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas, Mr Papandreou's personal lawyer and adviser for 25 years, as well as former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, will have to appear in court because he was excluded from the socialist party ticket and election to parliament when the charges were filed and therefore is unshielded by immunity. Clapped into jail pending trial on the ground that he could try to escape abroad, he was only recently released on 70 million drachmas' bail.

Mr Papandreou, who has denied all charges and so far refused to testify in pre-trial investigations, is expected to be represented by an attorney, as are the other two former ministers.

Also facing the same charges is Panayiotis Roumeliotis who was Minister of National Economy at the time the scandal was exposed, and is currently a member of the European Parliament. He will be tried at a later date, as Brussels has not yet ruled on a government request for the lifting of his European Parliamentary immunity.

All four men are charged with accepting bribes and receiving stolen money obtained through the embezzlement of funds from the privately owned Bank of Crete. But the accused, as well

as the socialist party in general, claim the whole affair is a frame-up, a political scam orchestrated by the conservatives and communists to benefit themselves at the expense of the socialists.

The accused are to be tried by a special court composed of 13 parliamentary deputies. Controversy over the trial has developed into the biggest source of conflict between the conservative government and the socialist opposition. Testimony is likely to be heard for several months and provoke strong political acrimony. So far, a total of 82 witnesses have been summoned.

The main witness called is George Koskotas, the 36-year old banking and publishing magnate after whom the scandal has been named. An immigrant who earned a modest living in the United States as a house painter and decorator, Koskotas returned to Greece and through clever strategies and influential connections found illegal means to take control of the Bank of Crete. Then, it is said, he secured the socialist government's support by siphoning off bank funds and channeling them to Mr Papandreou and his aides.

While on a trip back to the United States in 1987, Mr Koskotas was indicted on 64 accounts of tax evasion and minor fraud, which allegedly included collecting unemployment benefits by declaring company employees who did not exist. Mr Koskotas posted one million dollars in bail and came back to Greece, where his real troubles began.

Mr Koskotas was indicted again, now on charges of forging documents from the American investment firms Merrill Lynch and Irving Trust to acquire ownership of the Bank of Crete, and then using depositors' money to set up a financial empire. In addition to the bank, Mr Koskotas owned seven newspapers and magazines, a radio station, the Olympiakos football team and numerous real estate assets. More than 3500 people were employed by his various publications and business holdings.

Mr Koskotas fled to the United States in late 1988 where he was jailed on local charges of fraud unrelated to Greek developments. He is currently in prison in Salem, Massachusetts, pending a decision on an extradition request by the Greek government. If no decision is reached in time for the trial, then the special court will submit a request to US authorities to allow Mr Koskotas to come to Greece with the sole aim of testifying.

In written statements from jail, Mr Koskotas has claimed that he did in-

deed fund Mr Papandreou and his ministers, under pressure from them and in return for their political protection.

ROCKETING ATHENS

Two days after the stiff new anti-terrorist laws passed through Parliament, the 17 November urban guerrilla brigade brazenly fired two rockets across one of swinging Athens' busiest thoroughfares and knocked out the Athens offices of the European Community. The attack, occurring only 100 metres from Parliament, made clear the group's contempt for that body and its suggestion that foreigners think twice before buying ailing companies nationalized by the former socialist government. It particularly warned that it would strike at Saudi Arabian interests if ARAMCO went through with its offer to buy 50 percent of Greece's two state-controlled, economically wobbly oil refineries.

Explaining the reason behind its attack the organization said that the EC has dictated tough measures and stringent austerity on the Greek people, through the conservative New Democracy government.

It went on to denounce Greece's ever joining the EEC in the first place 10 years ago, maintaining that membership has brought negative results and that the country's economic situation has worsened as a consequence of the EC's policy of granting loans on unfavorable terms.

The newspaper *Eleftherotypia* published the letter despite a recently approved ruling that a public prosecutor should first decide whether a terrorist proclamation should be published or not.

The attack, staged last month, caused extensive material damage to the EC premises and led the injury of two women passers-by. No one else was hurt and the rooms were empty.

Police said the building was hit by two rockets triggered by a time device and launched from two bazookas placed in an empty apartment opposite the EC offices. The bazookas had been stolen by the organization from the Athens War Museum earlier last year, while the explosive material had been stolen from an army depot near Larissa in December.

In spite of all this, the presidium in Brussels has gamely opened negotiations to purchase a building in Athens to house the Europarliament, the European Commission and the offices of the European Investment Bank. Although the handsome neo-classical office at 8 Amalias is a little farther

from the Parliament building than its present bombed-out premises, Minister of Public Order Yiannis Vassiliadis, in a splendid display of brinkmanship, declared that if the terrorists "wish to commit suicide then they may attempt to attack Parliament."

In Brief

- The 1990 Gold Medal of the Academy of Athens has been awarded to the **Society of Macedonian Studies** for its contribution to cultural life since its foundation 50 years ago. **Demetris Pierides** was presented with the Silver Medal for Arts and Letters for promoting Cypriot and contemporary Greek art around the world. A Bronze Medal went to **Basil Maros**, the leading documentary filmmaker who is better known abroad than in Greece. **Dido Sotiriou** was honored for her total literary output and young violinist **Leonidas Kavakos** received the 200,000-drachma Spyros Moncenigos Prize.

- The autonomous holy community of Mount Athos will receive a rather niggardly ten million drachmas from the EC to cover **restoration expenses** in various monasteries.

- Though the dates have not been firmly set, the 1991 Athens Festival sounds promising. There will be concerts conducted by **Seiji Osawa** and **Zubin Mehta**, performances by the **Bolshoi Ballet** and **Luciano Pavarotti** will be appearing with the **London Philharmonic**.

- The last headmaster of the now closed **Halki School of Theology** died in Istanbul on 8 January. One of the oldest members of the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, **Metropolitan Maximos** was a candidate to succeed **Patriarch Athenagoras** but was prevented from participating in the elections by the Turkish government. Maximos was a graduate from the Halki School and the School of Philosophy and Theology at the University of Brussels.

- Shipowner **Yiannis Latsis** has offered 780 million drachmas to the state for the relief of **refugees from Albania**, requesting that a three-member committee chaired by Archbishop Serapheim be set up to organize the utilization of the donation.

- The 11-member **municipal council of Delphi** on 14 January passed a resolution to hold a 'last-ditch' summit conference on the site of the Pythian oracle to settle the Gulf crisis. Unfortunately, war had broken out before world statesmen were able to study and reply to the proposal.

Coiffure COSTAS

OPEN
MONDAY - SATURDAY 8 am till 8 pm
(A COSTAS Exclusive!)



FREE PARKING

The latest in hairstyles for men and women

Miltiadou 5, Kifissia (near the Post Office)

Tel: 808-0576 - 801-7080

TEXAS OIL COMPANY

Urgently needs individual or company to represent its line of high performance building maintenance materials. Outstanding earnings and growth opportunity. No experience required. We're professionals in our field with 50 years' experience and offer complete training. Modern European factory. Please write in English to H.A. Dickerson, Southwestern Petroleum, P.O. Box 961 005, Ft. Worth, Texas 76161 USA, Telex 163222, Fax (817) 877-4047.

REYMONDOS

International Bookstore

BOOKS
MAGAZINES
NEWSPAPERS

18 Voukourestiou St., Syntagma, 106 71 Athens
Tel: 3648188 / 3648189

Conferences and Conventions: the Cream in the Coffee

There is another kind of tourism that pays greater dividends than individuals and packages. Bring together a posse of policemen from New York, a think tank of economists from Geneva or a quack of doctors from Glasgow with their retinue of wives, give them the facilities they require, the smiling service they appreciate and a little extra, and you have not only a huddle of professionals but a gaggle of companion spenders. Treat them well and many will tell their friends and even return as eager tourists. But bad treatment and bad news travel fast... check 1985, the year of terrorism in Greece. Even now, according to the big hotels, the 1990 convention and conference business has only reached 80 percent of 1984 levels.

Why now, 16 years later, has Athens seen such a slow growth in international convention business? And what is being done to increase this flow of foreign currency into the country?

Answering these questions the general managers of Athens' hotels gave numerous reasons:

1. Lack of improvement in infrastructure. There has been no improvement in traffic circulation, taxi service, telephone (except for the universal use of Fax) or administrative service. On this last point the government of Mr Mitsotakis has promised less bureaucracy and improved efficiency... and Athens has Tritsis.
2. Competition from other cities throughout the world. Paris and Atlanta, Stockholm and Birmingham and dozens of other towns have been marketing with flair their improved facilities, which usually include a well-designed and professionally operated convention (plus in some places exhibition) centre.
3. No convention centre in Athens for meetings. Groups over 2000 have to meet in the Peace and Friendship Stadium in Phaliron; a place with inadequate facilities, not only technical but personal. Smaller groups can be packed into the Zappion Hall. Neither match international standards.

4. First impressions. An air terminal replete with dirt and third world toilets; luggage trolleys for the swift and strong only; a taxi service into town run apparently by a branch of the Greek mafia to which the uninitiated tourist pays the protection money demanded. Passenger land-

the group to the safe haven of a welcoming hotel. Carefully prepared leaflets will be handed out showing the location of the hotel and warnings on the predatory habits of taxi drivers. What does Athens need to tap this vast international market and provide a richer stream of conventioners? The general managers were almost unanimous in their answer. A Convention Centre at least big enough to sit 5000 with full facilities including simultaneous translation. More important, a centre operated by professionals with a marketing arm that works *with* hotels and interest groups (travel, entertainment, museums, etc) to sell Athens

HOTELS	GUESTS ROOMS	CONVENTION ROOMS	
		200-500	OVER 500
ASTIR VOULIAGMENI	595	1	1
ATHENS HILTON	453	2	2
CARAVEL	470	6	2
CHANDRIS	380	1	-
GRANDE BRETAGNE	370	1	1
HOLIDAY INN	191	2	2
INTERCONTINENTAL	559	-	4
LEDRA MARRIOTT	258	1	-
PRESIDENT	529	2	-

- ing facilities at Piraeus unworthy of a capital city.
5. Lack of entertainment in Athens during the convention 'season', September through May. Apart from the Acropolis and a few museums there is little to amuse or educate conventioners outside their sessions.
6. No professional government or city body working with the hotel industry to market Athens as a convention city.

But all is not lost. Athens has seen some fair-sized international conventions in the last year or two. These have been obtained and cosseted by the major hotels. In general the psychiatrists, radiologists, sports groups and business people have been protected from the endemic problems of Athens by the convention organizers and well-trained hotel staff. For example, an organizer will go to the airport ahead of an arrival to round-up a herd of trolleys. Buses will take up strategic positions to whisk

(and Greece) as the place to hold important meetings. In the meantime, concentrated efforts are being made by the major hotels to entice conventions as well as incentive programs, seminars and conferences. The managers recognize and sell all the advantages available:

- A. Good value offered by the professional class hotels in the area.
 - B. A climate which to a rain-soaked European or snow-bound Canadian is delightfully clement all through the fall, winter and spring.
 - C. Cultural interest; where else can you find the birthplace of democracy and the relics that have survived 5000 years?
 - D. Geographical location; proximity to Istanbul, Israel, Egypt, not forgetting the jewels in the Aegean.
 - E. And what everyone is looking for now... safety. (November 17, please hold off!)
- Apart from international business, there is a growing trend among local Greek businesses themselves to hold

conventions and conferences. Until now such gatherings have been relatively small but they are growing fast. An additional advantage is that such meetings include participants from abroad. Well prepared and attractively catered, these could provide future international business.

World convention business is mobile and volatile; each convention gathers in a different place and factors such as currency rates and 'exotic' places play a large part in final decision of location. Athens will face competition from Eastern Europe and Russia when these new democracies can provide the adequate facilities. Probably some years down the road.

As for the future, many hotels are updating or enlarging their facilities but they receive little help from the Greek National Tourist Board (now the Ministry of Tourism) or the City of

Altogether in 1989, the number of large international conventions held in Athens was about eight.

Athens. This may change. One of the immediate priorities of the new Ministry of Tourism is to develop convention and conference business. A new law is being drafted; a working team is being formed by the Panhellenic Hotel Federation and the association of Greek Travel Agents; data is being collected, all part of a fresh spirit to develop the natural beauty and assets of Greece 'with' private enterprise.

Altogether in 1989, the number of large international conventions held in Athens was about eight; smaller international conferences numbered about ten times as much. It should be added that hotels co-operate among themselves. In emergencies they will loan each other anything from tables to staff. This co-operation will be willingly extended to any sustained and 'real' government effort to increase this important foreign currency earning business.

Major hotels in the Athens area have a variety of convention rooms' capacities (see table). These rooms are multipurpose, including catering to weddings and other social functions, classroom activity and commercial exhibitions. The Astir hotel chain has convention facilities in Corfu, Crete and Rhodes. The Chandris chain has convention facilities in Corfu, Crete and Chios. ■

We develop leaders for the hospitality industry through our Swiss programs with summer training in Switzerland, Greece or other EEC countries.

**HOTEL MANAGEMENT
DIPLOMA COURSE
3 YEARS**

**CHEF'S COURSE /
CULINARY SKILLS
CERTIFICATE
2 YEARS**

**TOURISM & TRAVEL
ADMINISTRATION
CERTIFICATE COURSE
2 YEARS**

**BAR MANAGEMENT
CERTIFICATE COURSE
3-6 MONTHS**

Liberal Studies

Language of instruction is English.

Courses start in February & October.

Graduates of high schools may apply.

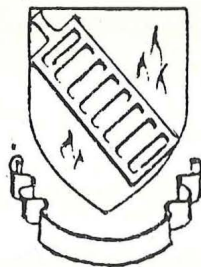
SWISS STUDIES FOR HOTEL & TOURISM MANAGEMENT IN GREECE



The Alpine Center

IN ASSOCIATION WITH
IHTTI - SWITZERLAND

39, Patriarchou Ioakim str.
Kolonaki, 106 75 Athens
Tel.: 721 3700, 721 3076
Telex: 22270 FIMI GR



St. Lawrence College The British School in Greece

This independent British School offers British education to children of all nationalities from Kindergarten through to preparation for university entrance abroad (including Oxbridge and Ivy League level) and provides a balanced curriculum (from computer science to horseriding and English literature to sailing) which compares favourably with the best education in Britain.

Please address enquiries to:

The Headmaster

St. Lawrence College

P.O. Box 70151 Glyfada 16610

Telephones: 894-3251, 894-4602, 898-0107

Address: 3, B St., Hellenikon, Athens

EC and Telecommunications: Pick Up Your Phone If You Have One

In November 1989 this magazine, in describing the Greek telecommunications authority (OTE), hoped that, after decades of political interference, "future ministers will get off the horse's back." No such luck. Right now the ministry of Communications and the board of OTE are locked in a battle affecting the organization of the Greek telecommunications industry. The Deputy Communications Minister, Apostolos Kratsas, has persuaded the European Community's Commission to set up a joint committee to organize the future planning of Greek telecommunications.

The EC Commission is thrilled. They describe the formation of such a committee or 'working group' as revolutionary; it gives the EC a foot, for the first time, in the door of a member's phone-chamber. The steering committee consisting of 15 members among which EC technocrats, appointees from the Greek ministry of Communications, Finance, National Economy, and directors of OTE, will define guidelines for modernization of the communication network in Greece. After recommendation by the steering committee, a private consulting company will produce a comprehensive business plan for OTE. An initial budget has been set up: 1 billion drachmas, all of which being paid by the EC.

OTE is happy that the EC is insisting that the Ministry of Communications divorce itself from all management and operations of OTE, but unhappy over the delays that must ensue if the whole question of procurement is to be re-examined. Serious talks started in the middle of November 1990. But one thing is certain; talk takes time and time is precious if Greece wants to compete on the European market.

And if the consultants opt for open tender for future contracts... NO problem if the 720,000 new lines involved can be installed cheaper (as say Alcatel France and Canadian Bell International); SOME problem if there is a legal

battle; BIG problem if installation of another system's compatibility depends on complicated interfaces and software. Because the cost of such a system must not only include interfaces but also the continuous expense of technical groups covering separate training, maintenance, software and supervision; BIGGER problem if development of an efficient network is delayed another year or two, as it could be if the whole program of procurement has to start up again.

To add to the witches' brew OTE's board is already under indictment by the public prosecutor on a charge of

After recommendation by the steering committee, a private consulting company will produce a comprehensive business plan for OTE.

illegally awarding contracts to Siemens and Intracom which, under the terms of contracts signed by the previous Pasok government, they had to award! Incidentally, Siemens-Tele (Siemens) and Intracom (Ericsson), the original contractors, between them have invested some ten billion drachmas in capital equipment in Greece. Moreover, the two present local companies improve the employment picture and foreign currency position by adding 35 to 40 percent of the value of the goods they import and manufacture.

The contracts with Siemens-Tele and Intracom covered the installation of digital exchanges and the first 490,000 lines under OTE's five-year plan (1989-1993). The plan calls for a total of 1,210,000 new lines. In 1990, OTE expects to have laid the first bunch of lines and by January 1991 has to order the remaining 720,000 if it is to complete the project in time. The Greek telecommunications organiza-

tion has been helped with EC Structural Fund's money to the tune of 35 billion drachmas but, even if completed by 1993, the plan will still leave a backlog of over one million phone applicants!

What has the EC done to help Greece bring its 1950s' telephone network up to European standards? Under the STAR program (1987 to 1991) 25 billion drachmas have been allocated to Greece as a grant amounting to 55 percent of a total investment program. Up to the end of 1990, OTE has spent about 17 billion drachmas mainly on eight new digital centres.

Through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) OTE obtains 26 billion drachmas for telecommunications infrastructure, a 55 percent grant for the period of 1990-1993. OTE has also received small amounts through the RACE research program.

All this money is being used to carry out the development plan which was revized in 1990 to increase the installation of phones by one million, and thus wipe out the backlog by 1993.

But procurement is the bone of contention. The EC takes the position that there must be open competition for

The EC takes the position that there must be open competition for large government contracts.

large government contracts. Article 7 of the Single Market Directives states that there must be no discrimination in favor of local products. But Spain does not have to comply until 1997, and Portugal and Greece until 1998. For Greece, time is the essence; in telecommunications she is now tailing Portugal. Each day lost to political squabbles is a red figure in the investment and economic ledger. ■



TASIS HELLENIC: the best of Anglo-American Educational Traditions

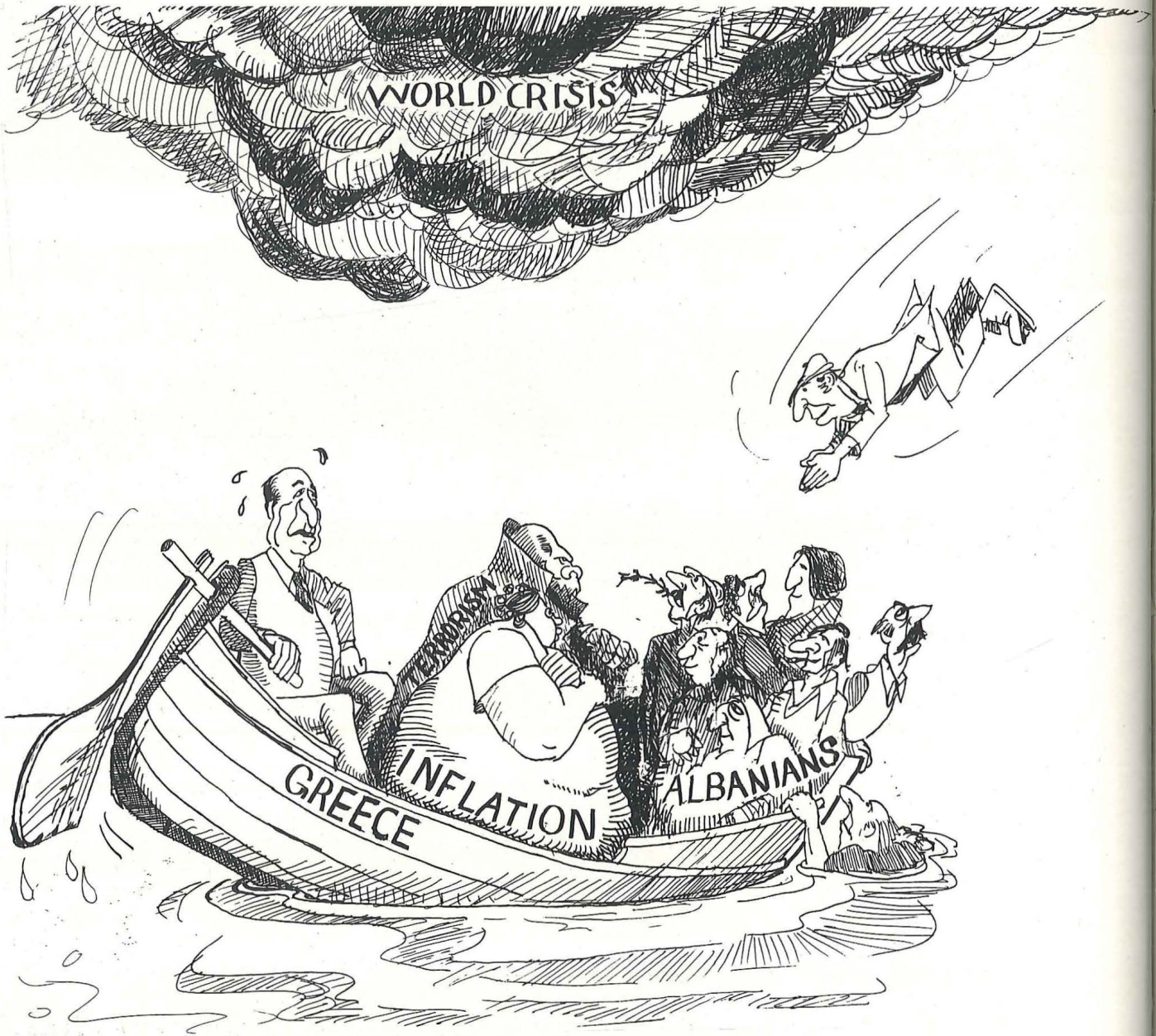
TASIS HELLENIC International School offers the best of both worlds: challenging American college-preparatory and British IGCSE/GCE programmes set in Kifissia and Vrilissia. The School offers:

- Co-ed, international day school grades K-13, fully accredited by MSA and DoDDS
- U.S. college-preparatory, British IGCSE, and ESL curricula
- Small classes taught by dedicated and fully qualified British and American teachers
- Successful UK, US, and international university placement
- Sports, extra curricular activities, field trips and excursions throughout Europe
- Summer programmes with TASIS Schools in Switzerland, England, and France

TASIS HELLENIC: a small school with a big heart

For more details please contact:
Director of Admissions
TASIS HELLENIC
Tel: 8081-426 or 8012-362
Tlx: 210379

MASS EXODUS TO PARADISE



by Paul Anastasi

**“I’d rather drown in the sea than go back,”
said a 20-year-old Albanian soldier
who abandoned army ranks to flee to Greece.
Such an attitude, commonly held by these refugees,
is complicating a diplomatic dialogue between Greece
and Albania
over the flight of 8000 ethnic Greeks
in the last two months.**

Talks between Greek and Albanian leaders last month failed to resolve the bilateral crisis over the ethnic Greek minority which in the last two months has led to a mass exodus to Greece of more than 8000 political refugees. The differences were apparently so serious that Prime Minis-

flood into Greece of mostly ethnic Greek Albanians whom Greeks call Northern Epirots just as they refer to southern Albania as Northern Epirus. Athens has charged that the exodus was incited by Tirana to rid the country of a potentially threatening minority and to weaken the political opposition in view of the first multi-party elections postponed to March. To contain this general flight, Greece requested a public statement from Mr Alia granting amnesty to the refugees and promising a safe return without repercussions, as well as a series of measures designed to bring relief to the ethnic Greek minority.

Instead, the Albanians rejected most requests made by the Greeks. Sazan Bejo, the Albanian Foreign Ministry spokesman on the talks, said at a press briefing that Tirana refused to declare an amnesty for the refugees but would treat them "leniently" according to Albanian law. This meant they would be penalized only if they had left without a passport and proper exit visa application, which most did, claiming they were fleeing political persecution.

Albania, Mr Bejo added, also rejected Greek demands that a United Nations delegation be allowed to visit the ethnic Greek minority, that Greek consulates be established in three southern Albanian towns populated largely by ethnic Greeks, that priests be allowed to officiate at Greek Orthodox churches. Tirana said the UN visit was a matter for that organization to request, that the Greek embassy was sufficient for consular matters, and that the Albanian Orthodox Church was autocephalous and independent from the Greek Orthodox Church.

The two sides totally disagreed on the size of the ethnic Greek minority. The Albanian spokesman said Tirana estimated the number to be 60,000, compared to the Greek figure of about 400,000.

Not only did the Albanians reject Greek contentions over the alleged mistreatment of the minority, but for the first time, counter-attacked by claiming there was an ethnic Albanian minority in Greece, known as the Hamides. Greece denies this.

Sporting a fashionably cut dark suit and appearing surprisingly relaxed and affable with Greek and western journalists, President Alia dismissed arguments that there was a total breakdown in the talks. But he provided no details indicating agreement on any substantive issue.

Speaking in the presence of Mr Mitsotakis and the press in his private office at the 'presidium of the People's parliament', the Gorbachev-inspired, newly converted, communist leader said: "I would not speak of a breakdown, but I cannot accept that the strengthening of Greek-Albanian relations, which we all desire, relies solely on the question of the ethnic Greek minority."

Albanian Foreign Minister Teis Malile later made another statement apparently designed to improve the climate of the visit. He said that his spokesman's earlier statements had

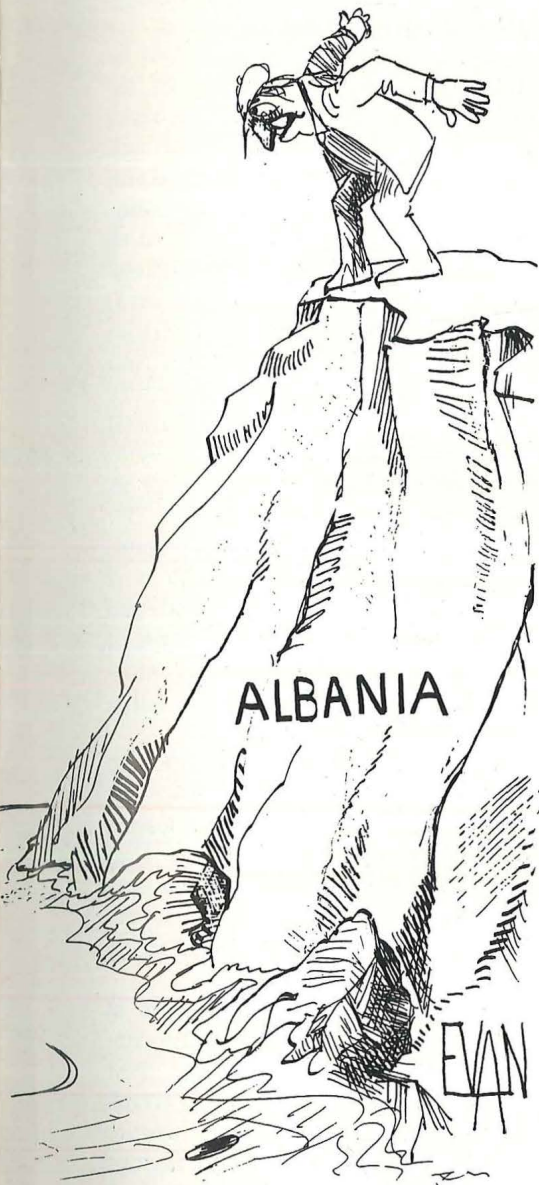
"When we left, we took an oath never to return, whatever the changes in Albania or the circumstances we found in Greece," said Eleftheria Lagios, 20, who trudged through snow-covered mountains for 17 hours with her 18-month-old daughter on her back.

been misinterpreted, that there was no dispute between the two sides, and that the talks were "constructive". But he would not substantiate this interpretation. The two sides somewhat sidestepped the impasse by signing two protocols for cooperation in the field of tourism and culture.

Further evidence of the last-minute effort to reach at least partial agreement was reflected in a final joint statement by the two foreign ministers. Though an outright amnesty for the refugees who returned was not granted, it stated: "The two sides agree it is in their mutual interest that minority Greeks remain in their ancestral land, do not abandon it, and that those who left can return and continue living there without any consequences, as free citizens of Albania."

Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras said at a closing press conference that this statement denied earlier estimates that the talks had failed. He added that other Greek requests had not been rejected outright, either. It was also agreed that more visas would be issued to ethnic Greeks living in Albania who wanted to visit Greece.

The tough Albanian stand came as a



ter Mitsotakis, the first western leader to visit Albania in 50 years, declared he was uncertain whether his visit "will bring better developments or worse."

Speaking in the presence of journalists in an unusual public dialogue with Albanian communist President Ramiz Alia, Mr Mitsotakis told his host: "It is not enough to say that we want good relations, but to do something about it. And to achieve this, it is not enough for just one side to act."

The prime minister's two-day visit to Albania was designed to reach an agreement ending the tension over the

surprise, considering the conciliatory offers made in advance by Athens. In talks with Albanian Prime Minister Adil Carcani, Mr Mitsotakis denied any territorial claims on southern Albania. He also said that, as a member of the EC, Greece would support Tirana in its efforts to develop closer ties with the west as long as Albania continued to evolve into a democratic state and improved the conditions of the ethnic Greek minority.

The Greek prime minister was also lending the Albanian regime considerable prestige by becoming the first western leader to visit the country in decades. Besides, Mr Mitsotakis publicly praised Mr Alia for the democratization program he began a few months ago, in the wake of growing public unrest incited largely by the collapse of communist regimes elsewhere in eastern Europe.

These hard diplomatic negotiations have been the direct and urgent results of a mass flight of men, women and children whose individual stories are full of the tragedy, hardships and courage common to refugees everywhere.

The refugee camp at Kalpaki, the first of its kind for sheltering the fleeing Albanians since they started pouring last December, used to be a key army camp closest to the Albanian border. It has a number of abandoned and ramshackle barracks where about 500 refugees sleep on floors in large, barn-like rooms. Another 500 sleep in tents outside, each of which accommodates between five and ten refugees. There are no bathroom or washing facilities, and the refugees line up for long hours for rations of bread, soup and pasta.

One of the refugees interviewed escaped on crutches, as he had had a leg amputated after he was shot last May during an earlier attempt to flee the country. Another, a woman in her eighth month of pregnancy, said she walked for a whole day to reach freedom, while others spoke of friends who perished or abandoned the effort in the exodus across the Greek-Albanian frontiers.

Now sheltered in giant tents about a thousand political refugees at an abandoned former army camp, line up for food rations, huddle together to keep out the cold, and gratefully accept public donations of food and clothes. And yet they describe the squalor in their first Greek refuge as a new-found paradise.

Sporting a fashionably cut dark suit and appearing relaxed and affable, Albanian President Ramiz Alia dismissed arguments that there was a total breakdown in talks

The attitude among this large colony of Albanian tent-dwellers is quite opposite to that desired by the Greek government. Contrary to its appeal that they return to Albania so as to thwart the communist regime's alleged ploy to eliminate the ethnic Greek minority there, the refugees say they will never return irrespective of Albanian reform or the harsh living conditions they have initially experience in Greece.

"When we left, we took an oath never to return, whatever the changes

Spyros Karkaderos, 28, made the crossing on crutches because, he said, he had a leg amputated in May after being shot, arrested and tortured when trying to escape the first time.

in Albania or the circumstances we found in Greece," said 20-year-old Eleftheria Lagios, who said she walked through snow-covered mountains for 17 hours with her 18 month-old baby daughter on her back. "I'd rather be shot and put an end to it here than go back."

"This is paradise for us," said Yiannis Rossis, a 20-year-old Albanian soldier who abandoned army ranks to flee to Greece. "Whatever the conditions, at least we can speak freely and no longer live in fear. Nothing will change in Albania, whatever the promises. I'd rather drown in the sea than go back."

Despite the "reserved optimism" expressed by Greek government's spokesman Byron Polydoros that the large-scale flow of refugees was virtually ending, 2000 refugees fled Albania

during the weekend of the Mitsotakis visit. More than 5000 refugees sought asylum in Greece during Christmas holidays, which brought the total in mid-January to about 8000.

The European Economic Community has approved 500,000 ECUs (700,000 US dollars) in emergency aid for the Albanian refugees, and may, it is hoped, approve an equal amount again later.

The government, however, had to concede that of the thousands of refugees, only 12 have agreed to go back, and there is little likelihood of any substantial number doing so, despite the agreement between the two countries that the refugees could return to Albania without any repercussions. Some have aspirations of a Greek invasion of southern Albania to restore what they term 'Northern Epirus' and believe it is rightfully Greek territory wrenched from them by international agreements early in the century.

"There is no chance of any of us going back," said Pantelis Tsokos, 30. "We would not come out alive again. The only way I would go back is if Greece liberated our homeland and redrew the border up to the town of Korytsa, scene of the great and unforbidden Greek victory during the Albanian War 50 years ago."

Bishop Sevastianos, Metropolitan of Konitsa, whose diocese borders on Albania and who has spearheaded Greek nationalist aspirations over southern Albania, has predicted that many of the refugees might eventually become militants seeking armed action against the Albanian regime.

That, however, is not the case at present, when the refugees' main concern is survival. Several refugees, their statements corroborated by Greek search patrols who sometimes venture into the no-man's land between the two countries, said that a number of ethnic Greeks perished during the exodus or had to abandon their efforts due to exhaustion.

"Thousands have walked through the mountains and across rivers to get here," said 26-year-old Rolandos Karavokiris, one of three cousins who together made the crossing. "We carried people on our backs, witnessed others fall to their deaths in accidents. Women and children had to be left behind because of exhaustion and lack of food. If anybody thinks we will return, whatever the assurances and promises, then they have not understood what this exodus to freedom is all about." ■

A VERY SPECIAL GEOPOLITICAL POSITION

“Greece is a peace-loving country,” said the Alternate Defense Minister, “but, unlike countries like Holland or Belgium in the middle of Europe, we cannot reduce our armed forces”.

by R. Bartholomew

On 27 September 1990, our European correspondent, Robert Bartholomew, met with Alternate Defense Minister Mr Alexandros Papadongonas.

Bartholomew: In the view of reduced threat from the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries how do you see the future of NATO?

Papadongonas: The radical changes now taking place in central and eastern Europe influence NATO itself. The changes in Moscow and the Warsaw Pact are not going to terminate the NATO alliance. It is changing but we don't know what the future will be. There are lots of questions. NATO is in a period of 'wait and see'. Everyday there is something new. The Gulf crisis:

cannot reduce our armed forces. There is no threat now from the Soviet Union, but for us it is really very difficult as we have a certain uneasiness particularly concerning the stability of the new east European regimes. Will they remain unified or break up into component parts? We hope they remain unified and friendly countries. The same thing is true of Albania which is also a question mark for us.

Bartholomew: From where do you see the greatest 'threat'?

Papadongonas: Within NATO we don't use the word 'threat' any more. We call it 'risk'. As far as Greece is concerned it is well known that we have certain differences with Turkey but we both belong to NATO. The foreign policy of

“Unfortunately, almost seven percent of our GNP is spent on defense (the largest proportion in NATO). Nobody wants this; we would prefer to spend our money on more productive areas such as education...”

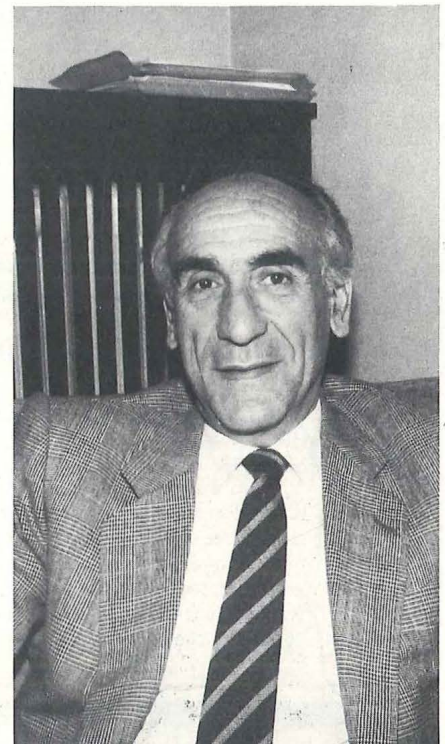
what can NATO do there? It does not have the authority to act in that region. Europe should be satisfied with the NATO alliance. After all, for 41 years it has been the guarantee for peace on the continent. The US is not going to abandon its alliances or obligations overseas, especially in defense of Europe.

Bartholomew: How have the changes in eastern Europe affected the overall strategy of Greece?

Papadongonas: Greece has a very special geopolitical position. Historically, we are a focus for wars and a joining point of three continents. During different periods of our history we have been surrounded by friends and enemies. Greece is a peace loving country but, unlike countries like Holland or Belgium in the middle of Europe, we

Greece is based on the use of peaceful means in solving problems; that is, peaceful negotiations should be conducted over areas that can be solved. Also another point which is very important for Greece is to solve the problem of Cyprus in line with United Nations' resolutions. For example, 40 percent of Cyprus is occupied by foreign troops. Although Cyprus is an independent country and member of the UN there are thousands of refugees swept from their homes in the North. Cyprus is a small country (like Kuwait) attacked and occupied (in part) by a foreign power. Greece would expect the international community to show the same sensitivity for Cyprus with that already shown to Kuwait.

Bartholomew: Will the Greek forces be reduced or increased?



Alternate Defense Minister Mr Papadongonas

Papadongonas: For Greek defense forces it is not a very easy decision to take. Unfortunately almost seven percent of our Gross National Product is spent on defense (the largest proportion in NATO). Nobody wants this; we would prefer to spend our money on more productive areas such as education, social benefits, roads, communications for the benefit of our people. But, unfortunately, it is difficult for us to reduce it now and any power reduction today should be replaced by modern equipment in order to maintain the effectiveness of our armed forces to the desired level.

Bartholomew: What types of weapons or systems are you looking for under the Southern Region Amendment to the US Foreign Assistance Act to upgrade the NATO complement of the Greek military forces?

Papadongonas: In major equipment we

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

International Book Centre

Syntagma Square
at

4 Nikis Street

Over 150,000 titles for
every reading interest
and need

...The best that Athens has to offer!

322-1231

Pick up your next copy of The Athenian HERE!

US Tax Assistor in Athens

All US taxpayers who need assistance in preparing their tax returns are advised that the US Internal Revenue Service Tax Assistor will be at the American Embassy in Athens from 11 March through 28 March, 9:00 am to 12:00 noon and 1:00 pm to 4:30 pm work days. The tax assistor will be answering questions but will not fill out forms. On 22 March, from 9:00 am to 12:00 noon there will be a seminar for the Retirees and from 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm a seminar for businessmen. USIS auditorium, 8 Makedonon. Everyone is encouraged to attend and is requested to carry valid identification. For further information and tax forms, inquire at the American Embassy Notarial Unit, Tel: 721-8561, exts. 421, 422, 423.

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

Music Center

Athens Towers

Building A

Records • Cassettes •

Guitar and Pop Music •

Song Books • Posters •

and Gift Items

...The best that Athens has to offer!

779-6589

will be looking for A4 planes for the airforce and M60 tanks for the army.

Bartholomew: What weapons are presently on order?

Papadongonas: We have bought four frigates MEKO200, the first of which is being built in Germany; the other three will be built here in the shipyards of Skaramanga. On top of these, we are planning also to build patrol boats and LSTs (tank landing ships) in Greece. We will be modernizing our submarines and modifying our M48 tanks. We are interested in obtaining attack helicopters and will be modifying the Chinook helicopters already in our arsenal. We intend to purchase 155mm self-propelled guns and already have offers from several countries including Holland, US and the UK. Ground-to-air electronic communications will be brought up to present state of the art. Simulators for tanks and aircraft will be upgraded to meet the needs of modern technology.

Bartholomew: What other items will be manufactured in Greece?

Papadongonas: Hellenic Aerospace Industries (HAI) is seeking more cooperation with foreign companies for co-production of both military and civilian aircraft. Under offset programs it is already making parts for the F16 and Mirage 2000 fighters. We participate in the European consortium for the STINGER missile. HAI has years of experience in the servicing of C130 transports and is actively looking for future contracts. There is also an interesting Soviet proposal covering repair and maintenance of commercial aircraft.

Bartholomew: And apart from the aerospace industry?

Papadongonas: We have of course a sophisticated industry for small arms, ammunition, armored personnel carrier (LEONIDAS), trucks, etc. These factories, mainly government owned, supply our defense forces (their largest customer) and, to a small extent, export to third world countries.

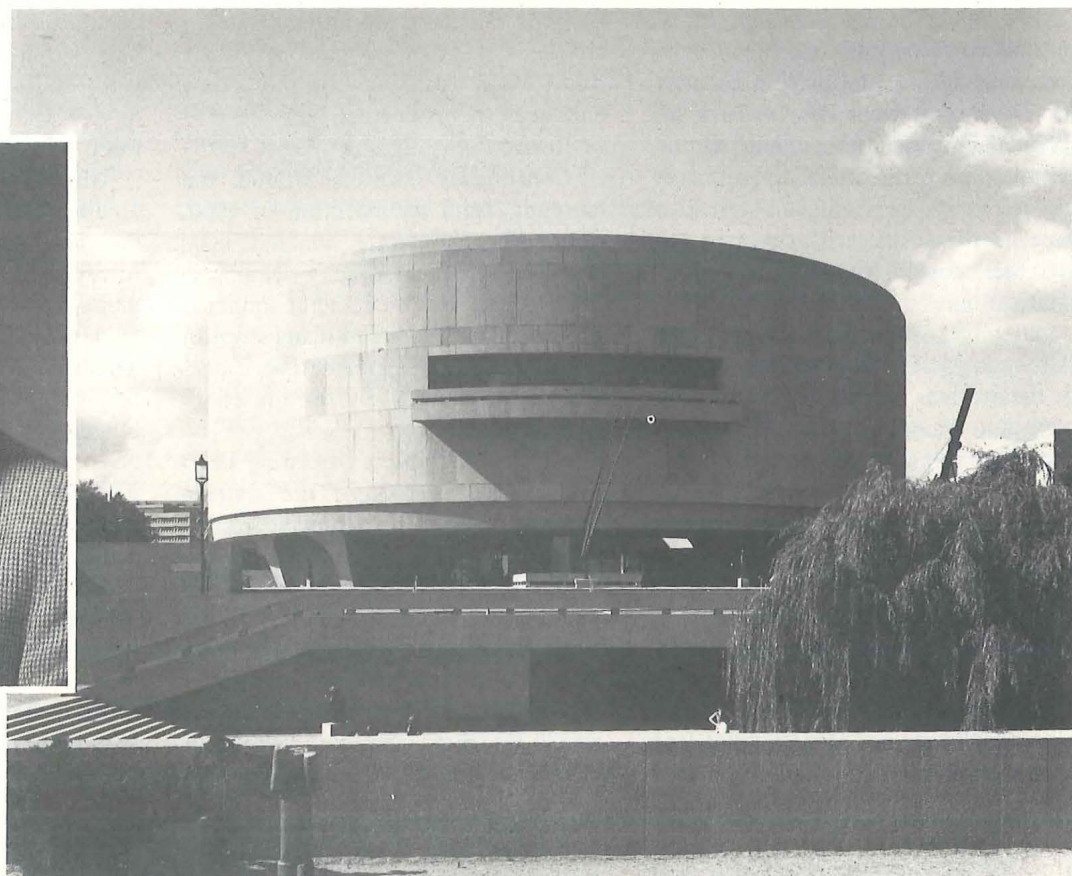
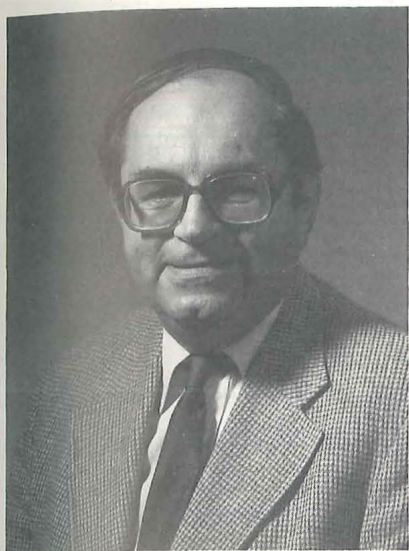
Bartholomew: Has Greece received delivery of all the F16s and Mirage 2000s on order?

Papadongonas: The previous PASOK government ordered 40 of each, of which all the F16s and 28 Mirage 2000 have been delivered. We have a small problem with the Mirage radar on the remaining 12 planes which, I am sure, will be solved shortly.

Bartholomew: What is the present price of the two planes?

Papadongonas: The Mirage 2000 costs 41 million US dollars and the F16, 23 million US dollars.

Bartholomew: Thank you Mr Minister. ■



The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington DC overlook the National Mall.

A BAKLAVA-AND-KOURABIEDES MAN

His voice is young, strong, authoritative, his speech thoughtful and measured. A very slight, soft, accent-of-a-sort gently permeated his words. It is effectively startling, and then ceases to exist.

Space, air and natural light dominate his office. Within this comforting refuge, a large desk and a round table with four chairs that can be found in any colonial kitchen, are generously strewn with what appear to be memos and notes. Each has its place, not touching, not crowding, upside down, right side up, at angles. Design and order emerge.

"Collection is the guts of a museum," says James Thomas Demetrian, Director of the Smithsonian Institution Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington DC. "Without it, there is no museum."

His jacket has been removed and he is in working shirt-sleeves. Mr Demetrian moves unexpectedly fast, like a waiter, in sharp contrast to his deliberate speech, around the table, simultaneously glancing at a paper and carefully moving it aside to make room. An impression is left of a person who is at odds with a learned restraint and a swift, sharp, basic nature.

Heir to those Greeks who work twice as hard, produce twice as much and run twice as fast, Director James Thomas Demetrian in 18 months has put his stamp on a landmark Washington DC Museum.

by Alice Christ

For a man who has the awesome responsibility of being in charge of the Hirshhorn Museum and of everything that goes into it, (highlights are large works by Rodin, Calder and Moore in the Sculpture Garden, and paintings by Eakins, Gorky, de Kooning), Mr Demetrian is genuinely self-effacing about his work and accomplishments. He grew up in Middletown, Ohio, one of two sons of Suzanna Tsifiklis and Thomas Demetrian.

"My father was a laborer by day, and pushed an ice-cream cart by night. Later he opened a restaurant." A swell of emotion surfaces, more sensed than seen, and is instantly walled and contained. "He worked himself to death." he says softly.

Both parents were born in the same

area of Asia Minor, just south of Constantinople. They arrived separately in the US shortly before and after World War I. On Ellis Island, his father's first name, Demetrios, was made into a last name by Immigration, hence Mr Demetrian's double, American-Greek, James James. His parents eventually met and married in Ohio where Mom and brother John still live.

After high school, Mr Demetrian entered the US Army for two years. In 1954, while in service, he made a brief visit to Athens where viewing the Acropolis left him in awe. "Amazing," he still says. He then went on to get his Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Ohio's Miami University. It is here that he met his future wife, fellow student, Barbara Parrish.

His career began as a high school teacher. With an Ohio teaching certificate in hand and Barbara on his arm, Mr Demetrian went west to seek his fortune. Fortunately for the art world, his teaching certificate did not qualify him to teach in California. At that time, in the 1950s, a fifth year of college was needed to teach high school political history and geography. Additionally, fine art courses were required. Although Mr Demetrian had minored in theatre arts, which he enjoyed immensely, theatre arts was not considered art in California.

He returned to school, concentrating on the history of art which includes various styles and how they developed from prehistoric times to the present. He attended San Jose State for his California teaching certificate, Berkeley for Art History (baby Elaine was born at this time), plus four years at UCLA, also in Art History, plus one year at the University of Vienna where he studied 20th century German and Austrian art.

"I'm the only person you'll ever know who went to university for ten years and came out with a bachelor's degree," he laughs. He holds an Honorary Doctorate from Simpson College in Iowa.

After returning from Vienna, he taught art history for a year at Pomona College in California. From being curator at the Pasadena Art Museum, he went on to the Des Moines Art Centre where he was director and curator for 15 years. Mr Demetrian's expertise and bold, astute purchases "virtually built the Des Moines collection from scratch," according to a 1984 *Washington Times* article. Eight years ago he came to the Smithsonian Hirshhorn.

"Going into museum work in the mid 1960s did not have the same kind of prestige as going into university work. It was difficult to find people to go into museums at that time. Today, many bright graduate students are as eager to do one as the other. Prestige is about equal." This is telling of the Director's love and appreciation of art for its own sake.

The man for whom the Hirshhorn is named, Joseph Choneh Hirshhorn, was a flamboyant, Latvian immigrant, who arrived as a seven-year-old in the US in 1907. He hawked newspapers at the age of ten, worked on Wall Street by age 15, successfully mined Canadian gold, zinc, and iron mines in his thirties and forties, and in 1953, a uranium find exploded money sky high.

"I'll take three of these and four of those, and that whole wall." More or

less. Mr Hirshhorn reportedly bought art the way other people buy choice fruit. When asked why he didn't buy one, like other collectors, he replied, "I can't afford to buy one."

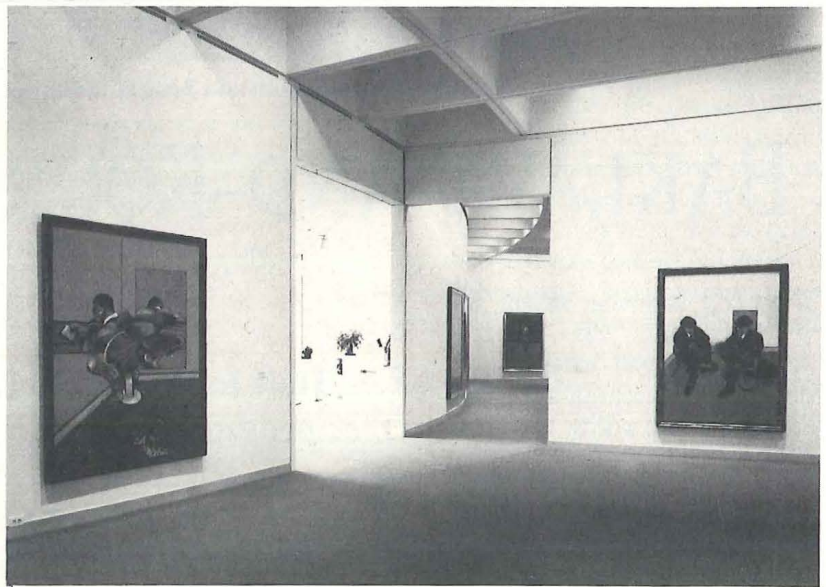
Controversy swirled around the museum, from its inception in 1966, when Mr Hirshhorn donated 6000 pieces of art, to its official opening in 1974, when the benefactor donated another 6000. The breadth and scope of this collection, maligned at first, is considered by many to be the museum's greatest strength.

At the Hirshhorn's opening ceremony, former Secretary of the Smithsonian, S. Dillon Ripley, came to the defense of its architect, Gordon Bunshaft. "If it were not controversial in almost every way, it would hardly qualify as a place to house contemporary art. For it must somehow be symbolic of the material it is designed to encase." He then went on, "The Hirshhorn challenges you to make what

committees to contend with. He did not have a bureaucracy to deal with. He was a self-made man who had his own money. Government bureaucracy is about a zillion times greater than others."

Mr Demetrian refers to himself as an art historian who became a museum director. "Today's directors find themselves more and more involved with matters other than art. Paper work. Red tape. Meetings where one wonders what was accomplished. A lot of time is taken up with matters that seem tangential, peripheral at times. Still," he continues, "it has many moments of fun and excitement." Paradoxically, he is personally fond of many of the same committee members who link arms and hold fast.

The Hirshhorn's 1989 spring exhibition, *Recent Acquisitions, 1986-1989*, was a rousing success. "...lively and inclusive and never dull." So wrote Paul Richard, art critic of the *Washington Post*. "[Mr Demetrian] has ven-



The highly acclaimed Francis Bacon retrospective was organized by Mr Demetrian in 1989. It then travelled to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

you will on the exterior..."

Critics were quick to pick up the challenge. The cylinder building stands on four 14-foot piers from which four stories of inside glass walls rise to encompass an inner plaza. It was variously described as 'the biggest marble doughnut in the world', 'a gargantuan bagel', and at night, 'an illuminated babka'.

When Mr Demetrian was asked, if he were to be granted one wish, what it would be, he replied, "Unlimited money. Greeks like to run their own restaurants. They don't like to be told what to do. Mr Hirshhorn did not have

taured into regions where his far more cautious colleagues still are loathe to tread ... He doesn't have a lot of cash to purchase art. But he has something more important: he has daring, integrity and reach."

Touched by this 'reach' in *Recent Acquisitions*, is an abstract, five-foot ceramic sculpture, 1959, 'Hack's Rock', the creation of Greek-American, Montana-born sculptor and top ceramist, Peter Voukos, whose extraordinary skill at the potter's wheel, combined with a pioneering use of glazes and epoxy paints, revolutionized ceramic sculpture away from traditional forms and

shapes. Also working in bronze, Mr Voulkos is unusual in that he casts his own molds and pours his own metals in a foundry he constructed himself.

A 1986 wall piece made of steel, lead and wool by Piraeus-born Yannis Kounellis who lives in Rome and is pretty much considered an Italian artist, was also in *Recent Acquisitions*. Part of the Italian 'Arte Povera' movement, Mr Kounellis 'paints', often on huge scales, in non-art materials and elements: rock, wood, wool, burlap, wax, gold, lead, coal, fire and smoke traces.

On the cutting edge of contemporary art, he has been very influential on other artists. A particularly poignant art work is his 1975 classical plaster bust, fallen over, a flame shooting from its ear. Surely, a glory that was... still burns.

Both artists are "sophisticated, original" according to Mr Demetron.

1,500,000 visitors passed through the Hirshhorn's doors in 1988. This was the most ever, and Mr Demetron attributes much of his volume to the remarkable success of the Russian and Soviet Union Exhibition. It was a powerful, first time showing of previously suppressed Soviet material from a radical art period that covers the Russian Revolution, 1900-1930.

The West had long acknowledged that some of the great artists of the world emerged at this time, but whose works, much of it Russian Avant-Garde, was repressed and likened to

non-existence by Stalin. Putting together the exhibition involved two trips to Russia and a year and a half of organization. The exhibition was a direct result of Gorbachev's glasnost, and a major feather in Mr Demetron's cap of achievements.

The Director appears to be heir to those Greeks who work twice as hard, produce twice as much, run twice as fast, but somehow or other, deep within, do not credit their own humanity, which is to say, "only human." At this writing, this man whose mind works like radar, is on an eight-day whirlwind trip to Switzerland, Germany, Holland and France, pulling together a Francis Bacon Exhibition, a painter whose scenes have been described as evoking man's intrinsic tragedy of Greek myth. An aside with his conservator is a look at one sculpture made of fragile materials "whose name is nothing to everyone."

Certainly, the circumstances under which Mr Demetron works are, at best, unique. On the one hand, he is in charge of the Hirshhorn and of everything that comes into it. As part of the Smithsonian Institution, he does not have full control of its budgets, for example. The Smithsonian says how the moneys are to be spent. At the same time, the Smithsonian does its own song and dance before Congress which has a lot to say about how the Smithsonian's money is spent. "We are part of this bureaucracy," the Director explains with an ease of acceptance.

On the other hand, to some extent, he is free. "The Hirshhorn is somewhat peculiar within the Institution because we're lucky to have a relatively substantial endowment because of Mr Hirshhorn. He left a modest amount of money for acquiring works of art, but also set up a trust from which we receive some funds for that. In addition, he was very generous in saying that anything from the collection could be sold as long as the money was used to buy other works of art.

Because Mr Hirshhorn bought as he did, sometimes an entire exhibition at one time, a lot of it is repetitive, and in an art museum, you don't need that kind of redundancy. Consequently, we sold some art to fill in other areas."

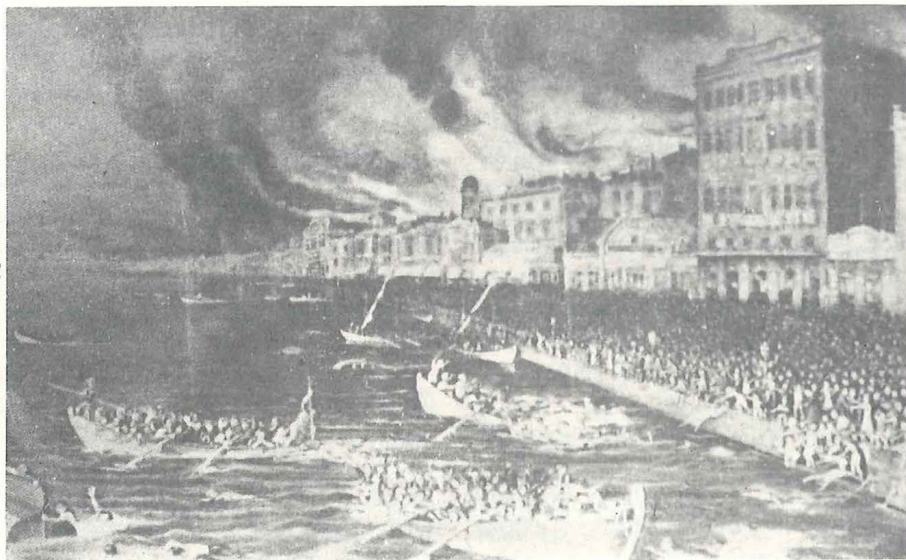
It costs 6,000,000 US dollars per year to run the Hirshhorn. 3,300,000 US dollars are set aside for acquisitions, exhibitions, education, salaries and the conservators who are specialized restorers, or conservationists, of the museum's art works. The balance goes towards the building, guards, heat, air conditioning, and maintenance. Our Director is a meat-and-potato (and baklava-and-kourabiedes) man. He is consultant to some art groups but almost all of his spare time is spent chasing after his day's work. "Jim has many admirable qualities." His wife, Barbara, speaks in a delicate, refined voice through which a strength of purpose and staying power drift like mist. "...Very honest, very bright, with a fantastic memory. He is a family man." ■

Bronze figures by Rodin, Moore and others inhabit the Sculpture Garden of the Hirshhorn Museum.

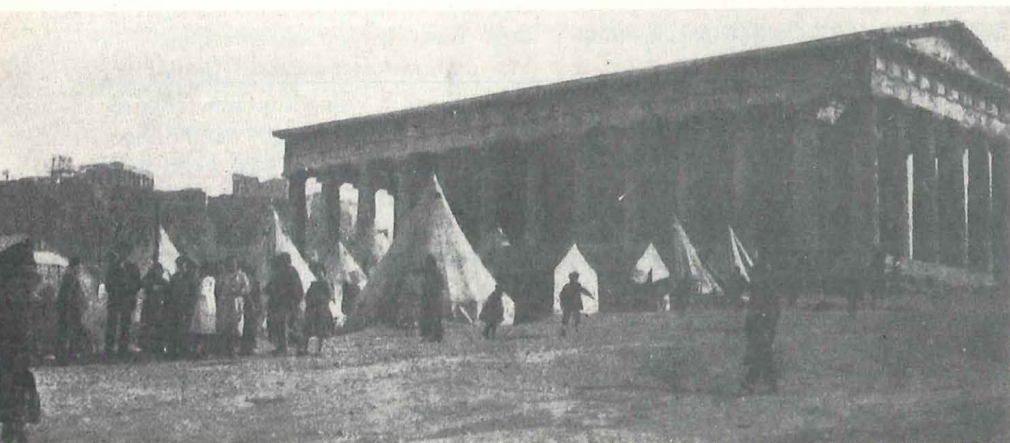


TAKING REFUGE IN ATHENS

from Giorgos N. Lampsidis' "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"



Smyrna in flames



from Giorgos N. Lampsidis' "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"

Refugee tents next to the Theseion

A charming but backward Balkan capital was transformed in the 1920s into a modern, forward-looking metropolis by the enterprise and talents of those who fled from Asia Minor Catastrophe

by Anne Peters

An oversized town of 200,000 inhabitants, hardly larger than present-day Patras, Athens in 1922 seemed in many ways more like a provincial community than the capital city and commercial centre we know today. The Balkan Wars of the previous decade had taken their toll: the arrival of several thousand refugees had helped swell the population from a mere 100,000 in 1900.

Only the privileged few had electricity and most working class homes were still lit by oil lamps. Out of 1000 family dwellings, a mere 65 had watermains. Shortages were frequent; not surprisingly, since the city still relied on ancient wells and a hydraulic system dating back to the time of Hadrian. Telephones and motor vehicles were rarities.

In the wake of Greco-Turkish War ending in August 1922 with the sacking of Smyrna, Greece was in a state of advanced economic and political chaos. Between August and December 1922 alone, there were seven successive ministers of Finance.

from Giorgos N. Lampsidis' "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"

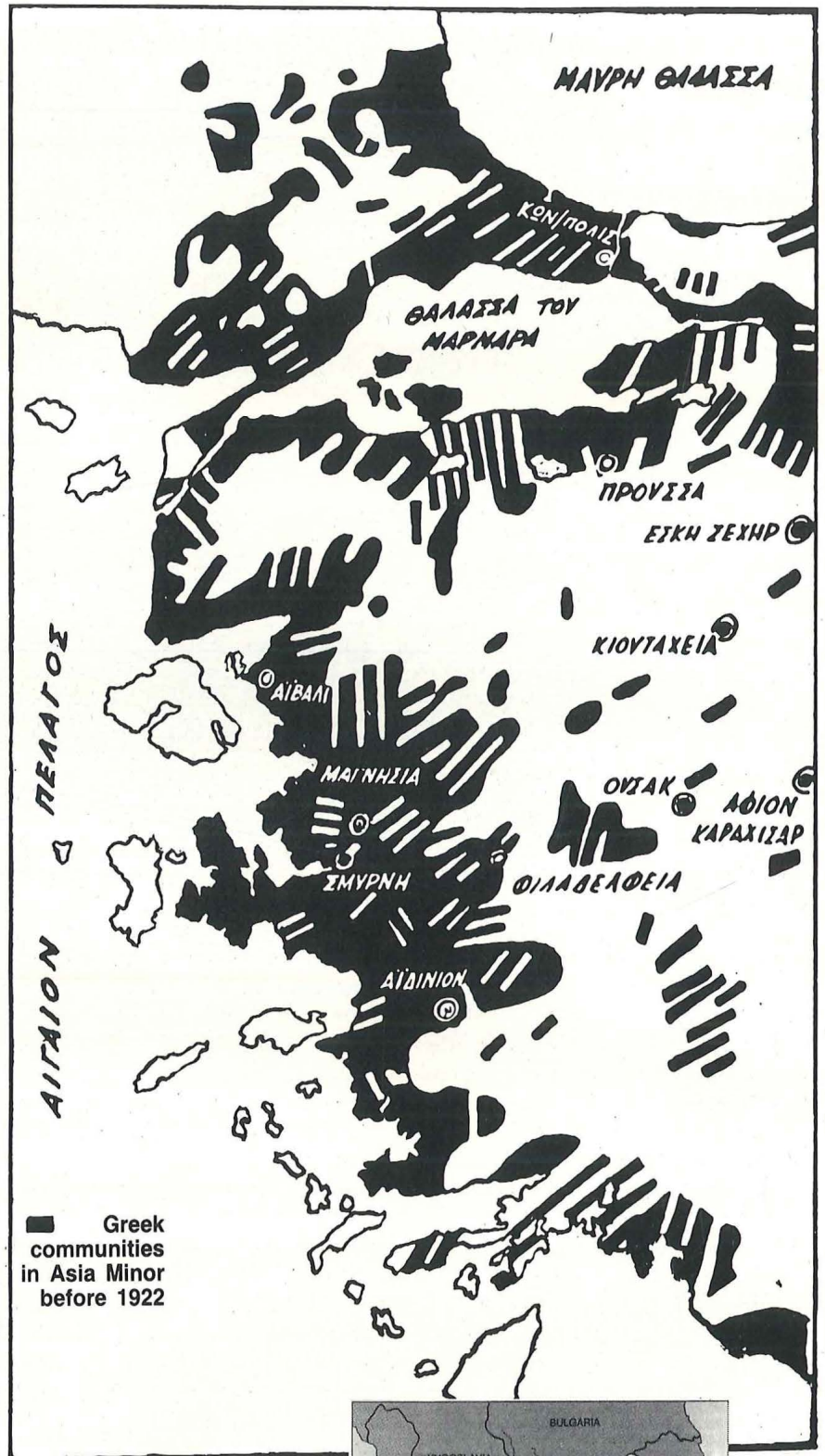


Fleeing Greeks on the 'Kai' of Smyrna

High military expenses during the Balkan Wars and now with the disastrous end to the Asia Minor campaign, the state was left bankrupt. Meanwhile, the labor force had been severely depleted since a large proportion of the nation's young men were, or had been, away fighting for the country and the 'Megali Idea' for the greater part of a decade. As a result, Greece's predominantly agriculturally-based economy was sinking fast. The trade deficit was huge. In 1922, 40.6 percent of all agricultural products had to be imported. Although profits were being made, in industry, notably in food sector, products were of poor quality, management was disorganized, and production methods were old fashioned.

It was against such a background that, in the later months of 1922 and, to a lesser extent, in 1923 and into 1924, Greece had to open its arms to over a million hungry, ragged, destitute Greeks from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace. Fleeing to safety and freedom, they were forced to leave behind a comfortable lifestyle and a privileged position in Turkish society and all but a few hurriedly packed material possessions. After the three-year long Greek Asia Minor campaign, ill-conceived by Venizelos in the first place, and then doomed by the broken promises of support from the Allies, the last remnants of the Greek army evacuated Smyrna on 8 September, leaving it to the wrath of Kemal Ataturk and his irregulars. During the next few days, many Christians were massacred, and two thirds of the town was completely destroyed by fire. Only a handful of buildings in the Turkish quarter were left unscathed. Over 25,000 Greeks died, and the 200,000 or so survivors, along with thousands of Greeks from further inland who had followed the Greek army's retreat, thronged to the famous *Kai* (from the French *quai*), Smyrna's elegant seafront imploring help.

Thus ended 3000 years of Greek civilization in Asia Minor, and a period of self-sacrifice and struggle began for the Greek nation, one from which it would, however, emerge triumphant. The Treaty of Lausanne, signed in July 1923 and stipulating the compulsory exchange of Greek and Turkish populations, amounted merely to official sanction of a *fait accompli*, since by then nearly 90 percent of the total number of Greek refugees had already been, for the most part, violently expelled from Turkey. The Turkish populations of Macedonia, Epirus and the



from Yiannis P. Kapsis "Chamenes Patrides"



from G. N. Lamposidis: "Oi Prosfyghes tou 1922"



Greek families of Smyrna driven to the boats which will safely take them to Greece

from G. N. Lamposidis: "Oi Prosfyghes tou 1922"



Greek refugees arriving in Mytilene

islands, however, were allowed plenty of time to pack and prepare for their departure. In fact only 150 to 200,000 refugees arrived after the treaty was signed, mainly from central and eastern Asia Minor.

Of the 1.5 million who added their number to a total Greek population of 5 million, 580,000 settled in rural areas, especially Macedonia and Western Thrace, 260,000 of these having come from Eastern Thrace. Many set about the arduous task of recreating the villages they had left behind. Approximately 350,000 families settled in or around the cities of Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki. The 1928 census recorded 144,895 refugees in Athens out of a total population of 488,870, or 296 per 1000 inhabitants. In many of the new refugee areas such as Nea Smyrni, Nea Ionia, Kaisariani, Vyron, Nea Filadelfia, Peristeri and Kokkinia, refugees made up to 95 percent of the total population. The death rate among the refugee population was, however, extraordinarily high the first few years of settlement: between 1923 and 1925 the ratio of deaths to births in Greece was 3:1, and in some parts of the country 20 percent of the refugees died

within a year of their arrival. Other exact number of refugees who were living or staying in Athens in 1922-23 remains unclear.

In September 1922, Colonel Nicholas Plastiris and a group of officers seized power in Athens. Among the immediate priorities of this new revolutionary government were the provision of food, first aid and medical care, some kind of shelter and clothing for the ragged, destitute hordes. Many of these, believing their misfortune to be merely temporary, were convinced that they would eventually return to their homes. Most people brought their housekeys with them, and there are stories of old ladies worrying that they had left the shutters of their houses open. Other, more wealthy, immigrants refused to accept any compensation money from the government on the grounds that do so would amount to official acceptance of their loss. Such misconceptions well suited the government since they justified the absence of a properly organized program of rehabilitation. So-called 'short term, temporary measures' soon became long term and semi-permanent.

In dealing with the immediate prob-

lem, the government received much support from private enterprise and from foreign charity organizations such as the American Red Cross and the British Save the Children Fund. In Athens, refugees were provisionally sheltered anywhere and everywhere from what was to prove a cruelly cold winter. Many public buildings were transformed into dormitories: schools, churches, monasteries, public baths, theatres (in the Athens National Theatre, one family occupied each box), army camps, factories, warehouses, basements and stables. Tents and hastily erected shacks sprang up wherever space could be found, in parks and squares, beside roadways and railway lines, among the ruins of Olympian Zeus and the Agora, on the banks and even on the beds of seasonal rivers like the Kifissos and the Ilissos. As a result of the latter, not only were many flimsy temporary homes swept away by flash floods but several lives were lost as well.

In the months following the mass exodus from Asia Minor, the government tried to ensure that each refugee had a roof of some sort over his head. All over Greece, unoccupied land and buildings were expropriated by the state to accommodate refugees for a limited period only, without affecting rights of ownership (at least in theory). In Athens, over 8000 empty houses were expropriated, and if a house was judged spacious enough, wealthy families were compelled to accommodate refugees in their own homes. This enforced cohabitation proved to be just one of many sources of friction between native Greeks and the newcomers: people no longer felt masters in their own homes.

There was, moreover, a clear clash of cultural and ethical values between the two groups. For the refugees, who had always held Constantinople as their central point of reference rather than Athens, the Greek capital seemed disappointingly unsophisticated, if not backward, compared to the lively, cosmopolitan Smyrna and the other Asia Minor towns. To them the locals appeared narrow-minded, ignorant and uncouth, and plagued by a sense of national inferiority (which can be said to still exists today).

In Greece, besides, there existed a chasm between the educational level of the town dweller and the country dweller, something completely alien to those from Asia Minor, where even the remotest Greek village had its own well-stocked library and a school for both boys and girls (at a time when

from Giorgos N. Lampsidis "Oi Prosfyghes tou 1922"



Single refugee home still inhabited in the municipality of Kaisariani, Athens

from Giorgos N. Lampsidis "Oi Prosfyghes tou 1922"



Women refugees working at looms: cheap hands, high labor demand

House built for the accomodation of refugees in Kaisariani

from Giorgos N. Lampsidis "Oi Prosfyghes tou 1922"



education for girls was frowned upon in Greece).

Conversely, there was a feeling among the native Greek population that too much was being sacrificed for the sake of those dirty, semi-Turks. Out of 1000 inhabitants of Greece in 1930, 31 spoke Turkish as their first language, while many more were bilingual. The fact that the majority of these were old men, or women or children (many of the younger men having been lost during the disastrous campaign) only served to heighten the feeling that the refugees were placing an intolerable burden on the already poverty-stricken state. Prejudice against and exploitation of the *tourkomerites* was not common, and women warned their children to eat up all their food or 'the refugees' would come and run off with them!

In November 1922, the Refugee Relief Fund was established whose function was to build houses for the accommodation of refugees throughout Greece. During its period of operation (up to May 1925) it provided 4000 houses in Athens with another 2500 under construction.

The areas it selected for development – Kaisariani, Nea Ionia, Vyrion and Kokkinia – were on the outskirts of the city at the time and sadly lacking in basic facilities. There were no surfaced streets nor connecting roads with the city centre and no electricity. Drawn from the few local private wells, water was sold by the canful, and open drains ran down the middle of the roadways. The Relief Fund's failure to deal with such problems adequately, coupled with terribly cramped living conditions (one family frequently having to make do with one room), meant that diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and trachoma were rife.

The Ministry of Welfare at the same time had developed its own three-year construction program, contracting out construction work to the lowest bidder. This unfortunately meant that many of the houses were shoddily built. Throughout Greece, 22,337 houses of various types were constructed, from wooden shacks (theoretically short term accommodation), to handsome mud-brick two-storey houses. The majority were, however, small wooden constructions which seemed horribly confined and squalid when their inhabitants remembered the comfortable, clean houses in their former home towns.

Yet another social service agency, the Committee for the Rehabilitation of Refugees, was set up with the end of providing a more permanent type of

accommodation. After initial doubts as to the suitability of Athens and Piraeus for further development, a new building program commenced in the four main refugee quarters of the capital, each of which were by now real towns of 20 to 30,000 inhabitants. By 1926, 9347 solid new housing units had been constructed. These mainly detached houses were built either of baked brick, a kind of wattle and daub, or flimsy panel board. Normally they were di-

looks at Athens today, it was not until the late 1920s that a law was passed permitting the sale of separate flats in the same building. In 1932, the first municipal blocks of flats for the housing of the underprivileged were started in Leoforos Alexandras, comprising 200 residences of one, two or three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. Some of these still stand across the avenue from the Panathenaikos Stadium. During the 1930s several similar

areas was Nea Smyrni. In 1923, a group of formerly affluent and influential members of Smyrna society established a committee, whose aim was to provide a solution to the housing problem. With Vassilis Papadopoulos, an ex-official of the episcopacy of Smyrna, as its driving force, the committee carefully chose the site of its new town: a sparsely populated area between Athens and Phaleron with spacious plots of land and a convenient road system. Colonel



from Giorgos N. Lamsidis "Oi Prosyfghes tou 1922"

Greeks of Asia Minor enjoyed high education as well as a rich cultural life (Pontos, 1918)



From Gail Holst's "Road to Rembetika"

Smyrna-style trio: Rosa Eskenazi with violinist Semsis and bouzoukdzis Tomboul

vided up into four separate households of 36-square metres, comprising a small hall, bathroom and two other rooms, one of which was used as a kitchen. The roofs were usually made of tar paper, which was later replaced by tiles. The houses were often very poorly insulated, and with their paper-thin walls, offered very little privacy.

Especially at the beginning of the building project, there was no standard type of house – some were bigger and better situated than others – and it was a matter of luck and political influence who got which house. In 1924, for example, 1000 refugees who were somewhat reluctantly moved from their warm temporary accommodation in public baths at Phaleron into large hospital tents in Kokkinia, before being allocated their new homes, took matters into their own hands. One stormy night they broke into the not quite finished houses and occupied them. Similar incidents occurred in Kaisariani.

Surprisingly perhaps, when one

blocks were built in the refugee areas.

The impoverished state, then, managed, albeit somewhat haphazardly, to provide shelter for a lucky few, but by far the largest group of refugees were left to their own devices concerning accommodation. A wealthy minority, who had managed to transfer their fortunes to Greece before the catastrophe, established themselves comfortably in the city centre, but the destitute (about one million people nationwide) had nothing to fall back on but their own ingenuity. For some, schools, churches and other public buildings became permanent residences. Shanty towns (*tenekedoupoleis*: tincan cities) appeared, usually in working class areas or next to the government funded housing compounds. Building materials ranged from fruit crates and old planks to empty metal containers. Needless to say, a blind eye was turned towards illegal building.

One Athens suburb which was spared most of the problems of infrastructure suffered by the other refugee

Plastiras, now prime minister, accepted the committee's proposal and in a record time of 15 days expropriation of the area began.

The following year, the suburb was brought within the city planning area, future landowners were selected, and the building of well-spaced comfortable houses began, much to the fury of the previous landowners. Later, many refugees either sold or rented out their properties, so that today families of refugee origins are about half. A fund was created to deal with the lack of public services in the area, and very soon wide tree-lined avenues were under construction, earning the neighborhood something of a reputation as a 'garden city'.

In fact, Venizelos, pandering to his supporters, had invited a prestigious French construction company to undertake an eight million drachma building project in Nea Smyrni, but due to the economic crisis, it had to be shelved. Nonetheless, the government did lend its support to several building projects

in the area, such as the construction of the Nea Smyrni 'Alsos' (park) and the two central roads, Aghias Fotinis and Efessou.

One bonus of sudden explosive growth was the boom in the construction industry. In this field, and elsewhere, the refugees provided a cheap, hardworking labor force, sometimes working up to 14 hours a day. Between 1922 and 1932, a proletariat developed in Greece for the first time. The work

force in Greece increased by 175 percent, and women, who had enjoyed greater equality in Asia Minor society, began to work in larger numbers. In the same period, 690 new industries were established, giving a much needed boost to the depressed Greek economy.

In Asia Minor, the whole process of production, selling and transportation had been almost entirely in Greek hands. Of the 390 factories and work-

shops in Smyrna, 344 had been Greek owned, while 4500 out of the 6700 workers were also Greek. The same phenomenon was apparent in other Western Anatolian towns. Many banks, most shipping, import and export companies were Greek, too.

Once settled, many refugees used their compensation money from the government, or whatever they had managed to salvage from their lost fortunes, to set themselves up in trade. Their shrewd business sense more or less ensured them success. One textile company in Nea Ionia expanded from being a small workshop employing 30 women, into becoming a joint stock company with over 250,000 pounds capital and a work force of 2400 by 1926. Similar success stories abound. Other refugees, though destitute in terms of material wealth, made an incalculable contribution to the development of modern Greece in terms of

The Pergamos Memorial, Nea Smyrni, was raised by public subscription in 1978 by the Association of Refugees of Pergamos.

The inscription reads "In August 1922 the unarmed inhabitants of Pergamos and its district were wiped out by Turkish irregulars. To the sacred memory of these martyrs and heroes the monument is raised in the unshakeable belief in our return to the ancestral land of Asia Minor

expertise and commercial skill.

These new industries, which in turn gave impetus to established ones, included textiles (silk, wool and cotton), leather, Anatolian-style carpets, silverware, enamel, ironware, ceramics, tobacco, plastics and foodstuffs (especially tinned foods, confectionery and pasta). Between 1923 and 1933 annual national exports rose from 8 million pounds sterling per annum to 18.7 million, while between 1925 and 1929, industrial production rose from 4986 million pounds to 7157 million. Agricultural production also increased rapidly, as the incomers introduced new methods of farming and new crops.

Today, about 20 percent of the country's manufacturing industries were founded by refugees: the Bosidakis group of companies (now state-controlled), Papadopoulos (the biscuit people), Biamax (motor vehicle assembly plants), and Kavounidis shipping, to name but a few – and the Onassis family, of course – also hailed from Smyrna. The remnants of many of the large number of small workshops (clothes, shoes, metal-welding, carpentry and so on) which were established can still be seen in basements and back-

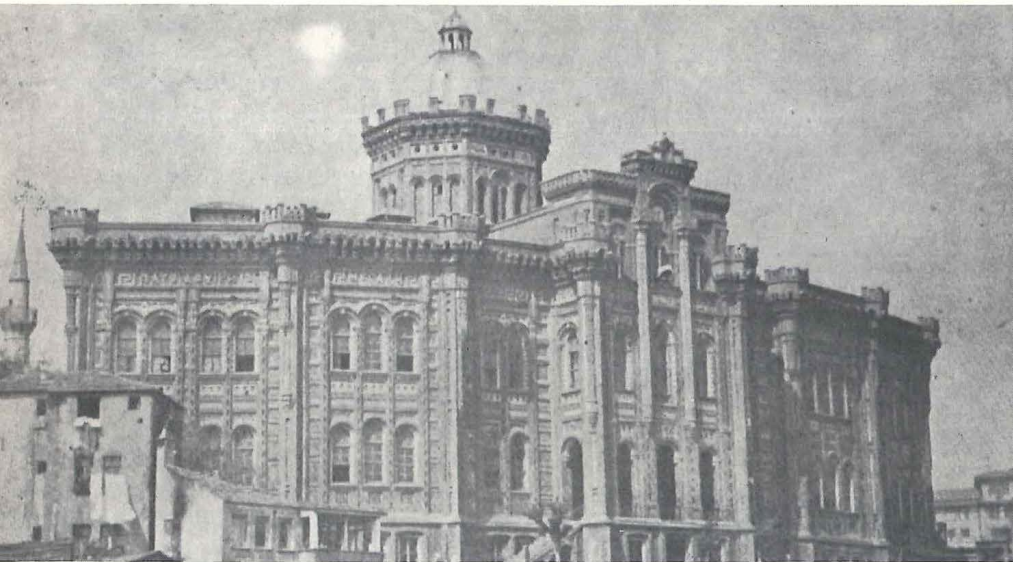


from Giorgos N. Lamsidis "Oi Prosfyghes tou 1922"

Anatolian Greek refugees in Phaleron. They have lost everything but they are alive, at least

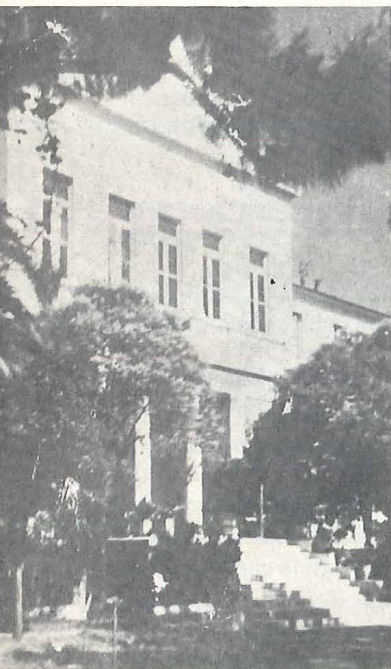


from Yiannis P. Kapsis "Chamenes Patrides"



The Megali tou Yenous Scholi in Constantinople founded in 1454

from Giorgos N. Lampsidis "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"



from Giorgos N. Lampsidis "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"

The Evangeliki Scholi in Smyrna



from Giorgos N. Lampsidis "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"

School for girls in Aibali. In the 1920s, education was compulsory for girls in Asia Minor whereas, in Greece, 70 percent of women were illiterate.

The Theological School at Halki founded in 1844



from Giorgos N. Lampsidis "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"

rooms all over Athens, and especially in the traditional refugee areas.

Thus, in 1928, a mere six years after the disaster that many had thought would bring an already impoverished Greece to its knees, Venizelos was moved to speak of the "excellent human material" of which the refugee population was composed, adding that, despite the initial burden that had been placed on the Greek economy, the nation now had great reason "to look to the future with confidence." In 1930, he even went so far as to discourage the Turkish prime minister, Ismet Inonou, from trying to lure the refugees back to Turkey, and a few years later he referred to the arrival of the refugees as a "blessing" for the Greek state.

Not only did the coming of the refugees revitalize the Greek industry, but it also greatly enriched Greece on a cultural level. Lying as it did at the crossroads between Asia and Europe and as the direct inheritor of the Byzantine tradition, it is not surprising that Greek Asia Minor enjoyed a rich and vivid cultural life. In terms of education, the Greek population in Asia Minor far outshone the Turks. At the time of the catastrophe there were approximately 2300 Greek schools with 200,000 pupils. Larger towns such as Smyrna, Constantinople and Trebizond boasted prestigious convent schools and institutes of higher education, such as the Evangeliki Scholi, the Theological School at Halki and the Megali tou Yenous Scholi.

Smyrna alone had five daily Greek newspapers and a number of magazines, a wide variety of clubs and associations, libraries, museums and theatres. In Athens, the refugees were quick to open up new cultural centres and societies, and to bring out new newspapers and magazines, most of which are still in existence. In 1930, the Estia Nea Smyrnis (New Smyrni Centre) was founded. Its imposing neo-classical building with library and archives, meeting hall and seminar rooms, remains an important cultural centre today. Over a hundred 'homeland associations' are still in operation, publishing their own newspapers, organizing social events and nostalgic trips back to the lost homelands in Turkey, determined to preserve a sense of separate identity and a different way of life, though one cannot help wondering for how much longer they will continue to do so.

In Greek Asia Minor, the church had also been an important cornerstone of community life, and, it is not surprising that, given the hardships the people had suffered and the fact that their

religion had been used as a pretext for their expulsion from Turkey, one of the refugees' first acts on arrival in Greece was to set up a church, in a tent, hut or whatever shelter was available. Later, as they moved into more permanent accommodation, the construction of a proper church was a priority, and collections for raising money were quickly made. In many of the new churches, the sacred icons salvaged from Asia Minor were placed. The building of one church in Kokkinia incorporated some stones brought over from its name's sake in Nicaea, while the church of Aghia Fotini in Nea Smyrni contains not only the entire beautifully carved wood altarscreen, but also the bishop's throne and pulpit which were carefully transported from the church of Aghios Ioannis Theologos in Smyrna.

In the sphere of the arts, the refugees have also left their mark. Greece's first winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, George Seferis, came from Asia Minor, as did Ilias Venezis, Tassos Athanassiadis, Menelaos Loudemis, Kosmas Politis and many other well-known writers. They brought with them their distaste for *katharevousa* (purist) Greek, and introduced a wealth of new literary themes and ideas.

Musicians from Asia Minor, too, brought with them great technical skill, theoretical knowledge and professionalism, combining with them, quite new to Greece, a style of highly emotional and ornamented oriental music: the 'Smyrna style' as it came to be known. Cafés, of which the most famous was the *Mikra Asia* in Pireos Street, sprang up all over Athens and Piraeus, where large groups of refugees played long improvised pieces for violin, santouri or voice: *tsifteteli*, *avaliotika*, *syrtos* and *menethos*.

Working-class Athenians began to go out more often to listen to music, copying their new compatriots who were accustomed to the lively social life of Smyrna and Constantinople. Many features of the 'Smyrna style' were absorbed into *rembetika* music, too, especially the passionate *tsifteteli*, and female singers, such as Maria Politissa, Rita Arbatsi and Rosa Eskenazi began to perform with *rembetika* groups for the first time. Other refugee musicians, living as they did on the fringe of Greek society and being used to the legal smoking of hashish in Turkey, were attracted by the *rembetika* sub-culture and the hash-smoking dives, or *tekes*.

Asia Minor had also enjoyed a rich theatrical tradition, and such noted names as the late actor and director Karolos Koun, from Constantinople,

the actors Dimitris Myrat and Stelios Bokavich as well as the great actress Kyveli, all from Smyrna, breathed new life into the Greek theatre.

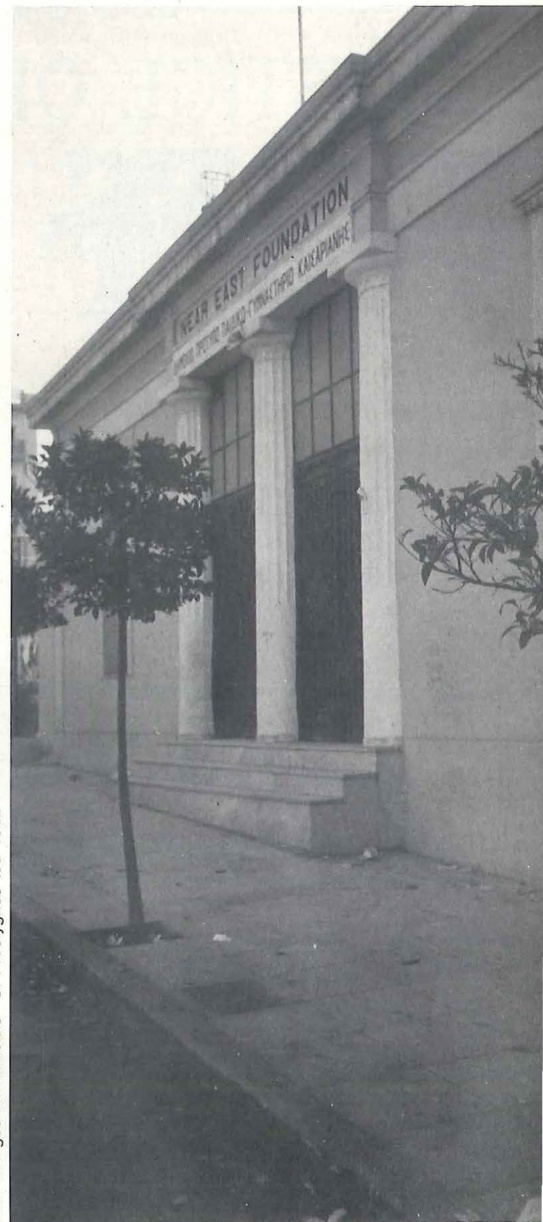
At the same time, the names of many of Greece's most successful football teams and sports establishments are testimony to the refugees' determination to revive the clubs they had left behind. Panionios is a direct descendant of Panionios Smyrnis, founded in 1910, and Apollonas was also a well-known Smyrna club, while AEK (Athletic Union of Constantinople) and PAOK (Panhellenic Athletic Club of Constantinople) were both founded by Asia Minor Greeks.

Finally, any present-day taverna menu would seem terribly un-Greek without such staples as *dolmades*, *tzatziki*, *soutzoukakia*, *briam*, *imam bayel-di*, the *yachni* vegetable dishes, and many popular sweets such as *baklava* and *kataifi* have Turkish roots. As Asia Minor people and their descendants are very fond of saying, the Greek diet before their arrival was much blander.

"Before we came," they say, "they used to live on bean soup, boiled salt-fish and greens."

Now, almost 70 years on, many of the refugees have long since passed away and the door keys to their beloved homes in Asia Minor have been lost. Prejudices have died too, and nobody speaks of the 'dirty, half-Turks' who, it was feared, would place such a burden on Greece – a fear which proved to be totally unfounded. But their spirit lives on, in Greek homes, at work and at play, on the streets of Athens, and Greece would be a very different, and poorer, place today without them. ■

Entrance to the Stadium of the Near East Foundation in Kaisariani



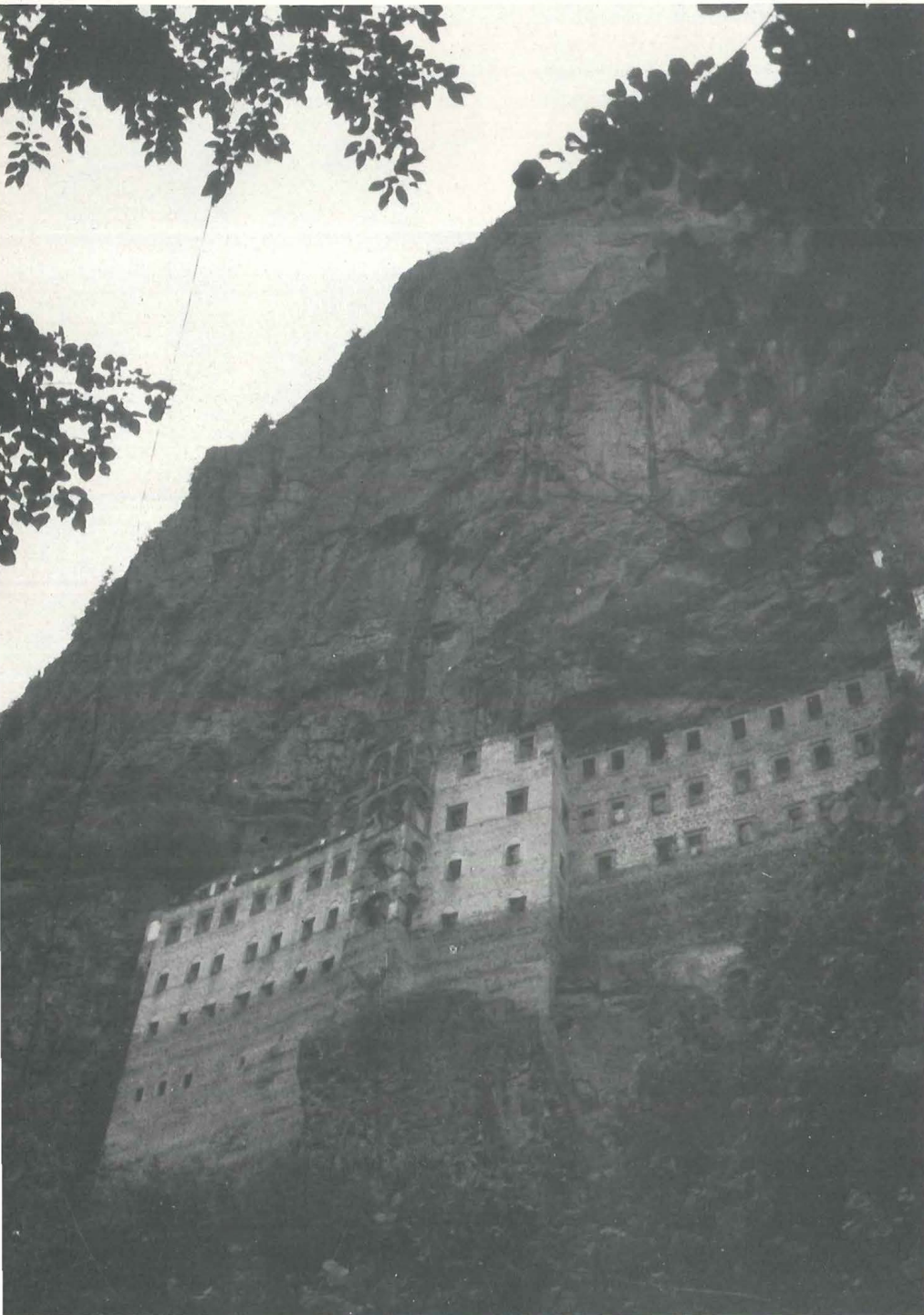
from Giorgos N. Lamsidis "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"

The elegant portico of the Estia cultural centre in Nea Smyrni behind which lays the frieze showing the departure of refugees and their arrival in Greece



from Giorgos N. Lamsidis "Oi Prostyghes tou 1922"

SOUMELA, VESTIGE OF HELLENISM



**Abandoned and decaying,
high in the Pontic Alps of Turkey,
the monastery of the Virgin of the Black Rock
remains a monument
to a once vivid Hellenic dream.**

by Margot P. Demopoulos

At the time of World War I, it is said that about two million Greeks were still living in Asia Minor, and the historian, Karl Dieterich, was able to say then that this part of the world, more than all others, recalled the highest development of Hellenic civilization.

“When the powerful tide of the Turkish invasion, coming after so many other barbaric inroads, completely submerged Greek culture there”, wrote the University of Leipzig professor in 1918, “the Hellenic idea which this element represented was so strong that it survived everything. It was in vain that the fierce conquerors, as the tradition states, cut out the tongues of the inhabitants in order to cause this people to unlearn its language; it was in vain that they carried away their children to make of them fierce and cruel janissaries, who became exterminators of their own people. The Hellenic idea, the attachment to national traditions, was never submerged.”

A large and prosperous segment of this Greek population in Anatolia came from Pontos and, in fact, they constituted the ethnic majority there. In the vilayet of Trebizond alone, the Greek population was about 350,000 in 1919. The region of Pontos in northeastern Turkey extends along the southern coast of the Black Sea from Samsun to Rize, and is protected from the Anatolian plateau on the south by the Pontic Alps that run parallel to the sea.

Despite brutal waves of barbarous invasion and attempted subjugation, the Greeks of Pontos, in particular, preserved and perpetuated their native language and distinct regional dialect, their Hellenic culture and their Orthodox religion. Greek schools, often housed in churches and monasteries, were supported by the Greeks themselves, and were notable for their great number. In Trebizond in 1919, the Greek population supported about 250 Greek Orthodox churches, 95 Greek boys' schools and about 11 girls' schools. The annual pay at that time for a priest or teacher was about 500 dollars, by today's reckoning. With essential supplementary costs for construction, repair and maintenance, along with salaries for supporting personnel, these costs were substantial and illustrate the degree of commitment and the passionate adherence to the Hellenic tradition.

A British officer on tour at the time said of these Greeks: “Profuse expenditure on education is a national characteristic, and to acquire a sufficient fortune to found a school or hospital in his

native town is the honorable ambition of every Greek merchant."

Ancient Trebizond or Trapezus (now Trabzon), best known of Greek Pontic cities, was surrounded by magnificent monasteries but the most exceptional, celebrated for its extraordinary setting and singular beauty, was that of the Panaghia tou Melas (Virgin of the Black Rock), popularly known in the Pontic dialect as Soumela.

Current Turkish guides highlight the monastery in their tours of Eastern Turkey. It is said to be the second most visited site east of Ankara after Nemrut Dag, northwest of Urfa. It is also a cherished and nostalgic pilgrimage for aging Greeks who were born in Pontos. On the Feast of the Assumption, 15 August, tourists, especially from Macedonia where so many Pontians found refuge, make the long and emotional trip back to their native villages and to the venerable old monastery. The silent cave church briefly comes to life with the chant of the Orthodox liturgy and the light flickering from the candles of indigenous worshippers, direct descendants of the ancient Pontians.

Soumela was founded to honor the icon of the Virgin, said to be painted by the Apostle Luke though recent studies have ascribed it to a later date.

The story goes that the icon one day turned up in Athens and expressed a wish to move on. It was transported by angels to a remote, blackened cave high in the steep Pontic Alps. Barnabas and Sophranias, devout Athenian monks, found their way to this cave, discovered the icon and established the monastery in honor of the Panaghia in 376, during the reign of Theodosius the Great. Other monks followed and it soon became the most renowned monastic community in Asia Minor. Although innumerable political and theological disputes swept the whole of Pontos, the monastery remained steadfast, respected and powerful force until its calamitous demise in 1923 when the last monk was expelled.

During long periods of heretical and infidel hostility, the icon was repeatedly reviled and abused, but every attempt to destroy it met with failure. J.P. Fallmerayer, who saw the icon in 1840, wrote, "The Moslems tried to burn the icon, but it didn't burn; they tried to break it with an axe, but it would not; they threw it into the stream, but it wasn't carried away by the water..." It is believed that the existing crack in the icon is indeed due to the blow of an axe. Borne off by the last Greek refugees, the icon now receives homage in a new monastery also

called Soumela built in the 1930s on a high location overlooking the Aliakmon River in Macedonia.

The route from Trabzon to Soumela cuts through a rustic, wooded Alpine valley. Heading south from Trabzon to Maça on the road that continues east to Erzurum, one climbs high over the Zigana Pass then descends to the flat, infinitely monochrome Anatolian plain. This path once was the ancient route for camel caravans conveying silk and spices from China and Persia to Trabzon where commercial Mediterranean fleets purchased their cargo and transported the goods to the west.

From Maça, a narrow mountain road begins the climb to the monastery,

A small picnic and camping area marks the end of the road and the trail leading up zigzag to the monastery. The steep climb takes about 40 minutes. Halfway up, the hiker suddenly catches through the trees a first and indelibly memorable glimpse of Soumela. The seven-storey monastery clings precariously to a 400-metre vertical mass of rock so high that its peak disappears in mist.

Soumela is intensely solitary, secluded, wrapped in its own darkened and primeval womb. In setting it is comparable to Mount Athos and Meteora and Delphi where majesty of place transports the visitor out of this world into contemplation of another.



Close view of the façade of the cave church

tracking the course of a wide, abundant river. Rotting wooden foot bridges sway in the wind and link hazelnut groves and villages lining the riverbed. Slender mountain streams appear like silken threads dropped haphazardly onto vast blankets of green hillsides and empty into the river below. Houses stand widely scattered and distant from one another, each surrounded by lush gardens and fields cultivated down-slope, deep into the hills. As the road climbs higher into the mountains, the air becomes crisp even in the sweltering heat of mid-summer.

On the river banks, huge rocks, seven metres in diameter, create shimmering waterfalls. Towering fir trees sprout from these rocks, their spidery roots grasping the boulders like giant claws. Old poplar trees, ramrod straight, border the village fields where women harvest hazelnuts, tea, tobacco and maize. In the spring of 1990, the narrow mountain road was partially destroyed when heavy rains, battering the Black Sea coast, broke down the escarpment onto the road, razing homes and buildings which last summer were still buried in mud.

Though what remains of the façade dates from the 1800s, the existing buildings were built around the 12th century. These include the original cave church, the steep stone stairs that ascend and then descend to the entrance, the inner court which once contained the kitchens, an enclosed chamber used for heating and giant water tanks which collected the natural mountain streams trickling through the rocks. On the arched doorway of the library the word 'Bibliotheka' is still clearly visible. Remnants monks' cells or guest rooms can also be seen.

Magnificent frescoes, some worked in gold, once covered every surface of the monastery, both inside and out. Lying in three layers, one atop the other, they date from 1710, 1740 and 1860. The monastery was burned just after the expulsion of the monks in 1923, and all structures made of wood – balconies, workshops, storage shelters – were totally destroyed.

The degree and manner of irreparable and ongoing destruction is startling. Whole sections of frescoes have been removed from their surfaces and hustled out of the country for profit.



Façade of the Church of the Panaghia which leads deep into a cave

Faces have been a particular object for defacement and are gouged out and pitted with rocks or bullets. The beauty of the paintings and the callousness of the damage are a jarring incongruity. Some frescoes are etched out from edge to edge with the names of vandals and the dates on which they left their mark. Dates noted last summer were as recent as the prior week. Alas, no effort is made to protect this priceless art. Except for a weary gateman at the entrance who sells admission tickets in a small shed warmed even in summer with a small wood-burning stove, there is no guardian at the site.

The paintings adorning the walls and ceiling of the cave church are in a sad state of ruin as well. Those that remain and are still recognizable include a series depicting Adam and Eve. In one scene a naked Adam reclines, conversing with God. In another view, Adam and Eve stand in shame, with fig leaves, beside God. Elsewhere, a bold fresco depicts Saint George slaying the dragon. Despite the extensive damage, the sheer quantity of paintings on all available surfaces and the vibrancy of their colors are still overpowering. In some sections of the interior, layers of

more recent plaster have fallen away, exposing older, exquisite wall paintings. In one place to the right of the entrance, a magnificent Panaghia and Child sit on a throne of gold, her gaze direct and unavoidable.

It becomes apparent in this remote place, and in the Pontos generally, how the Pontic people were able to preserve their dialect and national fervor. They lived in a unique insularity that encouraged their interdependence and limited their assimilation from abroad.

Indeed, the dialect of Pontos has been the subject of great scrutiny in the study of modern Greek. The introduction of early Ionic forms, the growth of the language during the Middle Ages and the use of Byzantine words unknown to common Greek today have made it quite distinctive. Pontic Greek also absorbed many nouns, verbs and adverbs formed from Turkish words. Its protective geographical place between the mountains and the sea separated the people of Pontos from the great masses of Greek people elsewhere in Asia Minor.

During the spread of the early Church, Soumela and its surrounding area became a powerful religious cen-

tre. Many exceptional churches were built, such as Panaghia Chrysokephalos, Saint Eugenios and Aghia Sophia. All were converted into mosques after the Ottoman conquest.

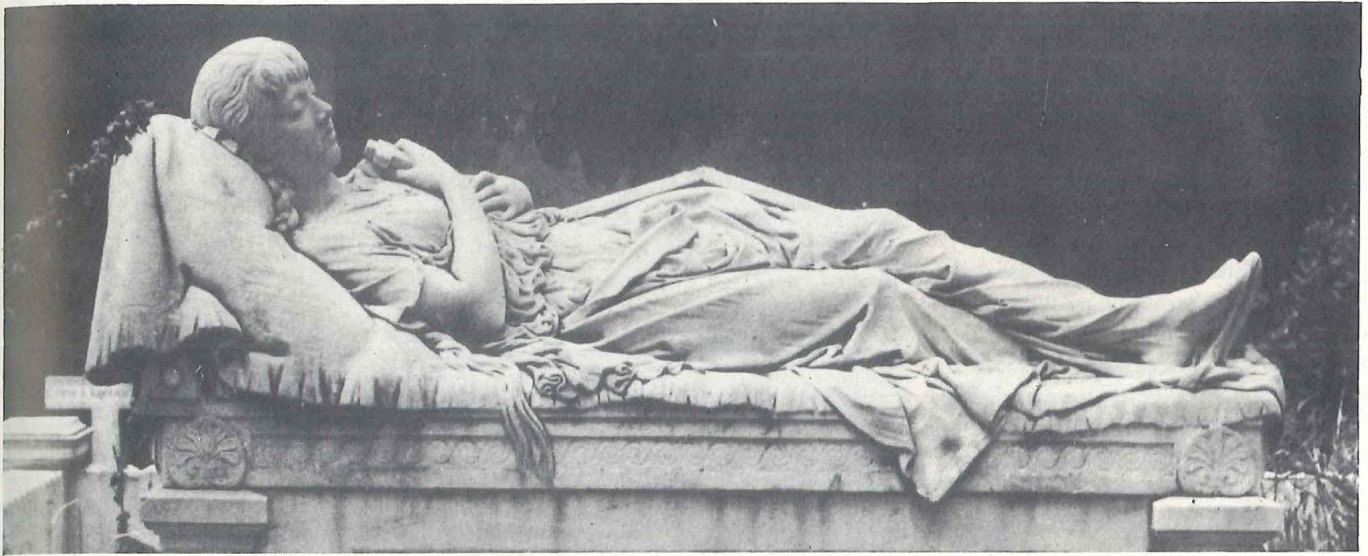
The monastery connected with Aghia Sophia was originally built in the 13th century. During World War I it was used as a military infirmary. Today it remains the best preserved and most significant artistic and cultural achievement in the area of Trabzon. Its fine Byzantine paintings are being stripped of layers of whitewash and restored to their original beauty by the University of Edinburgh. Since 1964, Aghia Sophia has been a museum.

Countless monasteries sprouted from the hills surrounding Soumela, many of them also expanding from simple mountain caves. Vazelon Monastery and Gregorios Peristera remain but are rarely visited.

Soumela stands alone. Veiled in mystery and witness to the vicissitudes of Pontic life, it remains indomitable and unequalled. Although the monks are gone and the worshippers are distant and silent, Soumela remains firm as a poignant vestige of a once vivid Hellenic dream. ■

AN UNUSUAL SCULPTURE GARDEN

Koimomene by Ioannis Vitsaris



Frequently overlooked, the First Cemetery of Athens is a conservatory of sculpture reflecting the romantic-classical spirit of the 19th century in its depictions of memorials to the dead and the grieving. Embodying the treasures of past and modern eminent artists, it forms a rich source of art, history, and emotion

by Mary Machas

The intensity of artistic expression that spread throughout Athens during the late 1800s resulted in the city's sculptural embellishment by the noted artists of that period. As the architectural fervor of classicism enveloped the city of the living, it also pervaded into the world of the dead. This was epitomized in the First Cemetery of Athens, *To Proto*, established around 1860 on the outskirts of town.

The final resting place of prominent and influential Athenians, this cemetery quickly emerged as a showcase of the finest sculptural presentations of its time. Today, these unknown artists, so important to the history of Greek sculpture, have a perpetual exhibit and have transformed the First Cemetery into a veritable 'museum' characterizing the development of 19th century neo-hellenic sculpture.

It is interesting to note that most of these artists came from the island of Tinos, home of master stone carvers. They studied at the Athens School of Fine Arts and in Bavaria (Munich), where the spirit of classicism reigned high. Upon their return, the sculptors found in the *Proto* an important outlet for their talent, thus establishing an



A Mourning Spirit by Iakovos Malakates

eternal statement of the evolution of sculpture in modern Greece.

The archaic theme prevails in the monuments: temples resembling that of Lysicrates' the Tower of the Winds,

decorative stelae adorned by figure or portrait reliefs, ornate sarcophagi, funerary urns, ancient Egyptian symbols such as the Sphinx or the pyramid, all highly enriched by elaborate festoons of flower and animal motifs.

A most heart-rendering theme was that of the 'Koimomene' (sleeping) figures rendering death as an eternal sleep, and also that of the 'Mourning Spirit' frequently depicted as an angel or as a woman in a pose of deep sorrow always holding an inverted torch.

The earliest stone carvers to emerge were the brothers Malakates Iakovos and Frangiscos, from Tinos, who set up their workshop near the cemetery and specialized in decorative stelae. They were the first to introduce the theme of the 'Mourning Spirit', which was originated by the Bavarian artist Christian Siegel, who later became the first to teach sculpture at the Athens School of Fine Arts (sec 1, no 172).

Another team of brothers, Lazaros and George Fytale, also from Tinos, studied under Siegel and they, in turn, taught the younger artists, Vitsaris and Filippotis. Lazaros went to Paris for further studies, while George defined the genre element in such charming

sculptures as the *Shepherd holding a young calf*, which today is in the sculpture section of the National Gallery. Themes and elements frequently drawn from western art enriched much of their work. Towards the end of the cemetery's aisle (before the small church), is one of their most impressive monuments highlighting the sphinx motif at the grave of Mihail Tositsas, a great benefactor of Greece (sec 2, no 7).

At the entrance of the cemetery, on the left side, there are several mausoleums resembling archaic temples. High on the hilltop is the grave of Heinrich Schliemann (see 4, no 580), a stern architectural structure with Doric columns and a horizontal frieze running all around depicting Trojan warriors. This is the work of Ernst Ziller, one of the noted Bavarian architects of this period who also designed Schliemann's beautiful house on Panepistimiou Street.

Below the Schliemann grave is the small temple of the Kouppa family, considered to be one of the finest models of 19th century memorial architecture. It is the work of Dimitri Filippotis (1839-1919), another Tinian sculptor, who, in this elegant edifice of ornate Corinthian columns and graceful caryatids, embodied the essence of classicism and idealism that enhanced most of the sculpture of that period (sec 4, no 582).

Another of Filippoti's beautiful statuary, situated in the central aisle, is that of the elegant matron Maria Kassi-



The statue of Maria Kassimatis at the grave of the Georgoula family



The grave of Mihail Tositsas

matris (sec 1, no 115) at the grave of the Georgoula family. Defined with great realism, the seated figure is juxtaposed with an ornate baroque monument embellished by archaic figures and extravagant relief motifs.

The highlight – and best loved monument – in this cemetery is Yian-nouli Halepas' *Koimomene* (sec 1, no 135), the tender representation of a young girl's eternal sleep. She lies in marble on a simple couch with her head, tilted backwards, resting on a 'soft' pillow. Her mouth is slightly open as in light breathing, her legs are gently raised, showing the slender outline of her figure, while sun and shadows creep in and out of the graceful folds of her dress. A cross clasped in her hand is the only allusion to death.

Tinos gave birth to many artists, but none were as outstanding nor as tragic as Yiannouli Halepas (1851-1938), who created this evocative image of the late Sophia Afentakis. The son of a poor



A children's sorrowful farewell to their dying mother by George Dimitriadis

marble craftsman, he studied in Bavaria, where his talent flourished under the romantic/classical atmosphere that prevailed. For most of his life, he was tormented by poverty and by an advancing mental illness. Yet he never stopped working and his sculptures reflected his pain and suffering.

Ioannis Vitsaris' *Koimomene* is another fine example of this idealistic imagery (see 5, no 116). His is based on Christian Rauchos reclining statue of the German Queen, Louise, in Berlin.

A more modern version is rendered by George Dimitriadis, 'The Athenian', as he was known. Situated to the right of the small church at the end of the central aisle, it depicts a children's sorrowful farewell to their dying mother (sec 2, no 72).

The 20th century artists have also followed the tradition of their forerunners and the *Proto* has continually been enriched by the works of such noted sculptors as Nikos Sterghiou, Mihalis Tombros, Thanassis Apartis, Froso

Menegakis, Costas Valsamis, and many others.

A stirring piece at the cemetery's entrance, on the right, pays homage to the unknown *mana* (mother) of occupied Greece during World War II: '*E Mana tis Katohis*'. It shows the skeletal figure of a woman and her fleshy infant crawling beside her, an eloquent depiction of maternal love and sacrifice for her child's welfare. This sculptural tribute by Costas Valsamis is hardly ever without a flower, left by those who will always carry the memory of those terrible war years.

This giant sculpture garden has been long neglected by the local and federal governments. In 1971 the cemetery's archives showed only a partial record of its artistic treasures. Nine years later, the cataloguing was completed by the two curators of the Municipal Art Gallery of Athens, Nellie Kyriazi and Petroula Pitafou. Their research brought to light little known works by outstanding sculptors, but most important of all, it revealed the horrendous erosion wrought upon these works of art by the ecological deterioration of the atmosphere during these past 20 years. Now the local *dimos* is at last setting in motion the restoration of five important monuments beginning with Halepas' *Koimomene* and, hopefully will continue with more. ■

A search for the artworks mentioned in this article can be assisted by any attendant, if given the section and number of the grave.

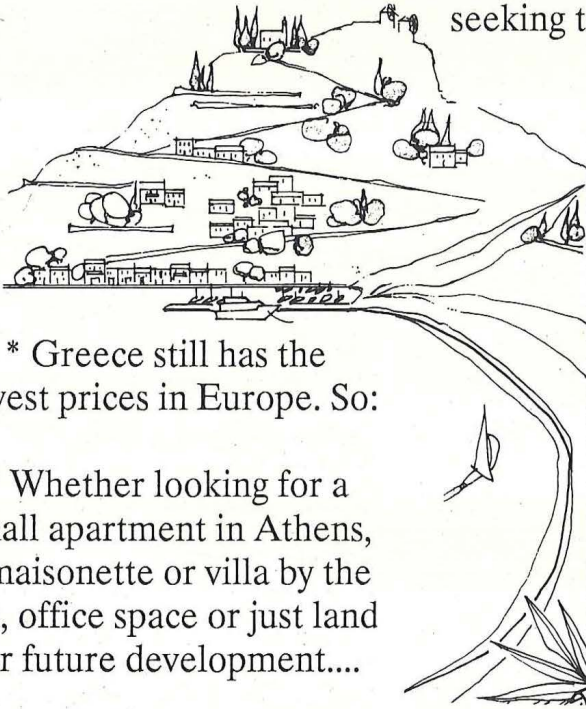


Yiannouli Halepas' *Koimomene*

YES, NOW IS THE TIME FOR FOREIGNERS TO BUY PROPERTY IN GREECE -THE CHEAPEST REAL ESTATE MARKET IN EUROPE!

(YES, YOU CAN EVEN BECOME A 'LITTLE ONASSIS', OWNING YOUR OWN ISLAND IN THE IONIAN SEA!)

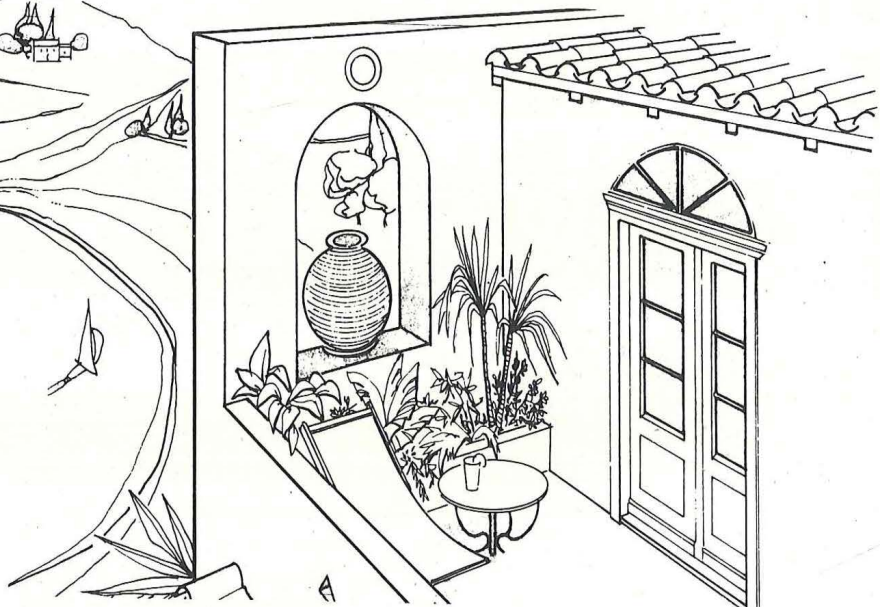
OLYMPIC PROPERTIES is a new service for foreigners seeking to have their own apartment, holiday home or office *anywhere* in Greece.



* Greece still has the lowest prices in Europe. So:

* Whether looking for a small apartment in Athens, a maisonette or villa by the sea, office space or just land for future development....

* This is the best time to buy, prior to the expected property price boom after European integration in 1992.



OLYMPIC PROPERTIES OFFERS:

- a complete service, from visits to the properties to handling all legal and bureaucratic formalities for you
- negotiation of special discounts or long-term payments for you

**All You Need to do is Phone or Fax us, telling us WHAT kind of property you want, and WHERE, and HOW MUCH your budget allows.
Let our Computer Network do all the rest for you!**

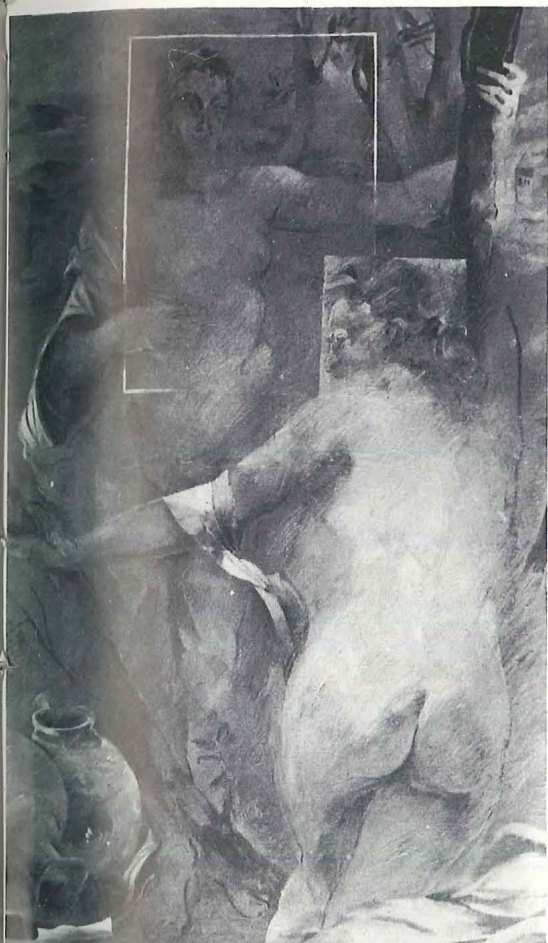
BUY YOUR OWN PROPERTY IN GREECE NOW!

ONE OF EUROPE'S BEST INVESTMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

PHONE: 7210-465, 7248-094 & 7248-095, FAX: 7233-061, 7210-170

RUBENSESQUE NUDES

At the Maria Papadopoulou Gallery (the former Trito Mati) Kostas Rammos is presenting a beautiful series



Rubensesque nudes in Baroque-style settings. Kostas Rammos

of *Erotic Landscapes* that feature luscious Rubensesque nudes idling in Baroque-style settings and male and female figures entangled in subtle erotic poses.

The female nudes are sensual and seductive, and their ample contours have forceful rhythms echoed in the landscape as well as in the delicate drapery clinging to their robust bodies. Rammos surrounds these almost life-size figures with beautiful scenery: clusters of trees and plants in the foreground, and in the distance misty silhouettes of mountains, small villages, or a seascape dotted with tiny boats. The linear outline of a square is frequently employed in order to focus attention around a particular area of the painting.

The color, pale and transparent, consists mainly of delicate shades of

blue with tinges of mauve, grey and rose creating a seductive atmosphere for these earthy creatures. The scenery is enhanced by decorative details: terra cotta urns, cactus plants, pomegranates, draped fabrics.

Ramos imbues the elegance and beauty of the figures, the scenic settings and romantic atmosphere inspired by the decorative Baroque period, with modern elements thus stressing the continuous versatility of the past within the context of the present. This is particularly evident in the two allegorical representations of the *Martyrdom of San Sebastian*. In one painting he is depicted nude with only a loin cloth around his hips, brilliant highlights accenting his suffering; while in another, equally expressive in his sorrow, he is dressed in modern jeans.

The painting of a reclining nude whose curvaceous body seems to float off the edge of the canvas presents another interesting juxtaposition, the classic-type landscape and the Seven-Up soda can in the corner of the canvas.

Most expressive is the painting of a woman sitting on a rock, her full breasts exposed, seemingly unaware of the young man behind her watching her, half-hidden by the trees.

Ramos who studied painting at the Athens School of Fine Arts is one of the young talents gaining constant recognition. He is surely someone to watch.

Maria Papadopoulou Gallery
Xenokratous 33, Kolonaki
28 January- 28 February

TEXTURAL LANDSCAPES

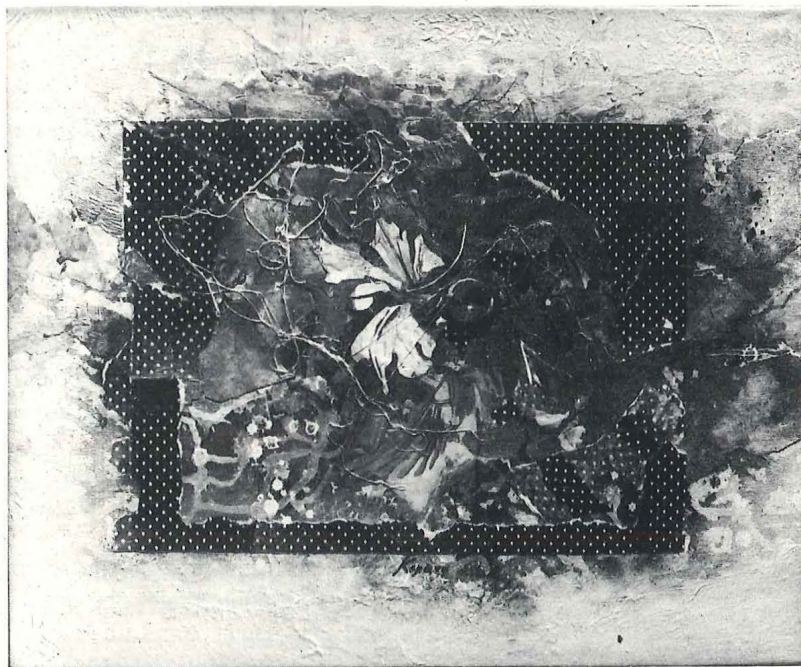
The environment has always interested Irimi Kerani, be it the microcosm of nature or the primitive materials of neolithic man, the themes of previous exhibitions.

Inspired by the remodeling of an old village stone house which she has undertaken, Kerani's current exhibition at Argo Gallery subtly develops the environmental landscape theme from a figurative imagery into an abstract one, therefore maintaining a link with her previous work.

Built up by an assortment of mixed media – fabric, netting, string, corrugated and plain paper, fragments from old paintings, etc. – the figurative imagery of old abandoned dwellings creates rich textural surfaces, the key elements of these paintings. The relief work, enhanced by thick pigments of paint, is beautifully handled to evoke crumbling stone surfaces, their deterioration and the ravages of time. Square pieces of fabric form the structural basis of the picture plane generating geometric rhythms moving in vertical and horizontal directions.

The Serai portrays the façade of a two-story house, a rough mosaic of decaying textures and earth colors. The village views mirrored in the sea below and surrounded by mountains are most appealing. The square shapes articulate

The tender shoot in "Morning Dew" by Irimi Kerani



ascending arrangements which in one painting may evoke an Acropolis bathed by a moonlight glow, while in another, houses and fortresses.

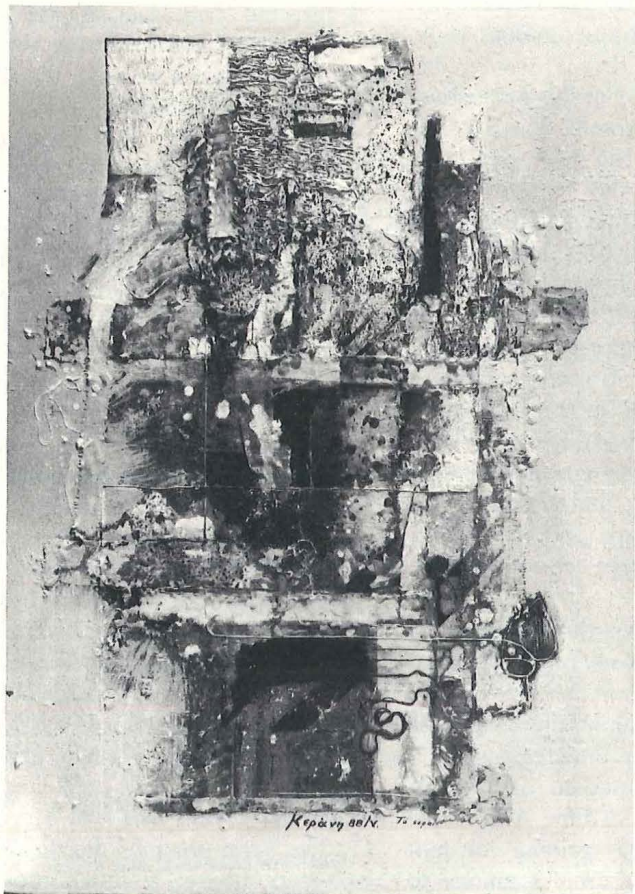
In several paintings, while still maintaining a figurative image and the same rich relief texture, abstract elements begin to emerge. The transition

TORMENTED FATE

In her exhibition on show this month at Lat Gallery 3, Daphne Kostopoulos turns for inspiration to her cultural heritage as she presents a striking inter-

his regal power; while the other panel darkened by shadows flowing over the narrow face and especially over the eye area, dramatically conveys the torment of his blindness.

Each relief has its own identity and historical reference. Jocasta, who died by her own hand, is portrayed by a long



The "Serai" by Irini Kerani



"Erotic Landscapes" by Kostas Rammos

is gentle, from dwellings to building materials (wood, slabs of stone, bricks), then to abstract symbols moving in space or underwater. The fabric is torn into freer patterns, color is much more vibrant, and the character of the abstract configurations recalls the environmental landscapes. The circle is completed.

Most striking in this second series is *Morning Dew* which depicts a tender shoot growing out of a stone's dark cavity. The cavity is framed by dotted black paper highlighting the delicacy of the flower's milky white beauty.

Kerani's exhibitions are always a delight for, through the years, her art undergoes a constant renewal.

Argo Gallery
Merlin 8, Kolonaki
26 February - 19 March

pretation of the *Oedipus Myth*. Coupling sculpture with painting, she recreates in relief, with the aid of mixed media, the myth's protagonists and gently cloaks them with their veils of tragedy.

The exhibition consists of tall wood panels, each one featuring a relief imagery that evokes the tragic destiny of the character. The reliefs are built up with sheer gauze and cottons and are painted with pale color that acts as shadow.

The two portrait panels of Oedipus, as king and as a blind wanderer, remind the viewer of the story of Oedipus who, after having killed his father, King Laius of Thebes, solved the sphinx's enigma and unknowingly married Jocasta, his mother.

Kostopoulos juxtaposes the two sides of his tormented fate: one panel, light and airy, depicts him with faceless features and a majestic crown to define

slender neck, heavy figure and draped in a bloody veil. Creon, her cruel, jealous brother is bathed by dark shadows and is enveloped by a lonely quiet that heightens its dramatic aspects.

Antigone Leading Her Father is quite beautiful and most expressive. Her graceful figure, covered from head to toe by a flowing scarf, reflects a walking motion, her hand extended almost beyond the canvas suggests the guiding of her father, while the sense of solitude follows her footsteps.

Also impressive is the sphinx represented with fluttering wings and a long female torso ending in a narrow point and covered by a sheer tulle stretched tightly over the body augmenting its enigmatic aura. Kostopoulos has certainly pierced into the spirit and inner energy of this ancient legend.

There is also a series of small panels which define the space and landscape of the myth. Out of layers and layers of

Missouras refers to these works as 'portraits' of interior space, and endows them with features and details that enable the viewer to read and feel as he would a human face.

Missouras treats darkness and light as a challenge between the familiar and the paradox, which he depicts in long corridors of half-open doors that release a cavernous darkness, or in radiant rooms cluttered with innumerable objects.

The corridors are stark and dreary, illuminated by the eerie glow of a naked bulb. The light hugs the area around an open door rendering the emptiness within even darker and more ominous. Adjacently, a roomful of brightly lit objects spill forth from

directly at the viewer. Devoid of any interior detail the focus centers entirely upon the figures.

In another painting the lovely nude in bed becomes just one more object in the 'portrait' of a dark and dimly lit room. The figure stretched out on a brass bed is highlighted by a warm glow of light resting on her soft supple rear and on the rich folds of a burgundy-red blanket, while all else is faintly articulated within a dramatic Goya-like velvety darkness.

The ambiguity created between dark, the unknown, and light, the familiar, is frequently rendered by an unusual perspective. The parallel lines, when viewed at a close distance, move in a curved direction which augments



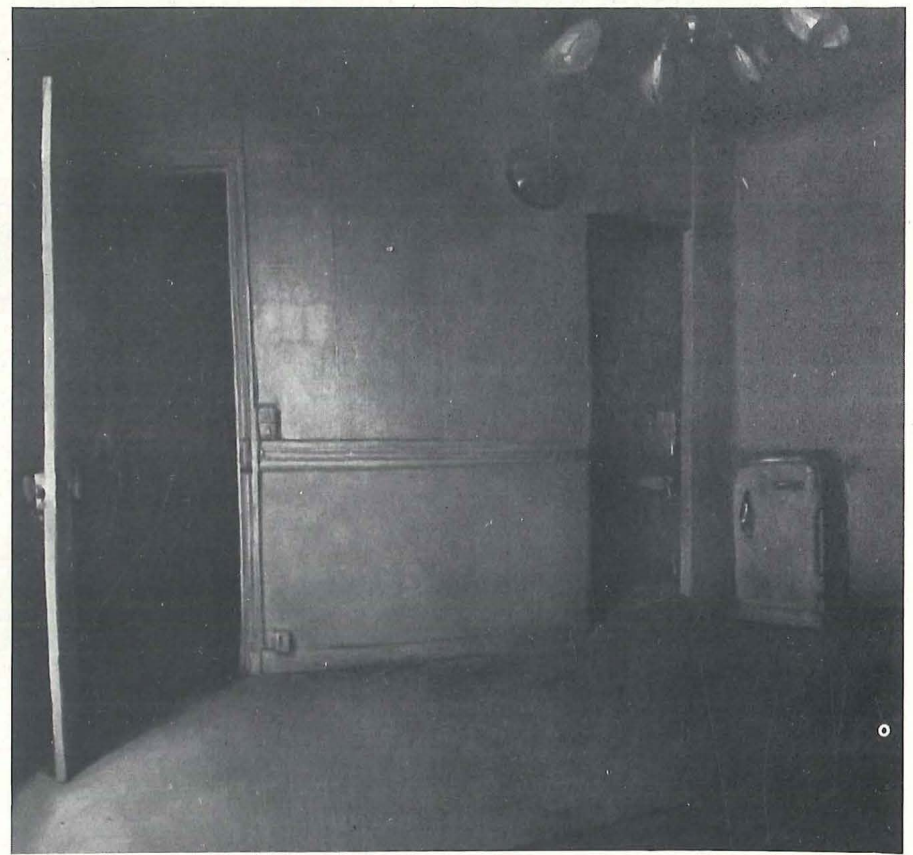
"Antigone Leading Her Father"
by Daphne Kostopoulos

gauze emerge fragmented views of the city of Thebes: the entrance to the palace, columns, ruins,... delicately tinted in reddish rust hues.

*Gallery 3
Fokilidou 3, Kolonaki
4 February - 1 March*

SPACE PORTRAITS

Dark and dramatic interior space defines the oil paintings of Tassos Missouras in his first one-man show at the Athens Art Gallery this month. An emerging and talented young artist,



Tassos Missouras portrait of an interior space

another open door. The darkness assumes the sense of a living substance that seems to stare out at the viewer drawing him in like a magnet foreboding fear and terror, while the light offers friendly refuge. This vivid play of contrasts is constant throughout the work.

In the *Portrait of Three Nudes*, Missouras' dark palette suddenly erupts with color. Bathed in vibrant orange-red hues is a tangle of three sensual bodies dallying in bed.

The two end figures display the rhythms and contours of curvaceous backsides while the middle one stares

the eerie quality of the paintings, adding another dimension to the paradox.

Missouras studied painting at the Athens School of Fine Arts with Yianis Moralis and Dimitris Mytaras. Since 1987 he has been in Paris studying painting at the Ecole des Beaux Arts with the well-known Leonardo Cremonini.

*Athens Art Gallery
Glykonos 4, Kolonaki
4-28 February*

Alan Parker: A More Mellow Side of Me



Director Alan Parker

Alan Parker is no stranger to controversy through provocative features such as *Midnight Express* (1977) about an American student accused of drug dealing in Turkey and sentenced to life imprisonment, *Angel Heart* (1986), an erotic thriller which initially opened in the US amidst a storm created by the X rating imposed upon it and the hardhitting Civil Rights drama *Mississippi Burning* (1988).

Parker's latest feature *Come See The Paradise* tackles a bold topic, the little-publicized incarceration of over 100,000 Japanese Americans during World War II. They were ripped from their roots in various communities and forced to live in remote relocation camps in the Western States. Although this seems fertile material for a provocative social drama, Parker chose to avoid most of the political complex-

ities. Instead he favors a broad sentimental saga that emphasizes the emotional component.

When confronted about this change in his usual tactic in a conversation after the Cannes premiere of *Come See The Paradise*, Parker replied, "I'm getting older. I did deliberately want to show a more mellow side of me."

Parker wrote the script of *Paradise*, combining two stories' threads, one of a left-wing character in the 1930s and the other about the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, a theme he had long mused over. "For many years," he commented "I have had a haunting photograph by Dorothea Lange pinned to my wall. The picture shows a Japanese man sitting with his two grandchildren in San Francisco in 1941, awaiting deportation and internment. As with all great photographs, the story behind the stares demands to be told."

The main focus is on a love affair between Jack McGurn (Denis Quaid), an Irish-American labor activist and Lily Kawamura (Tamlyn Tomita), a 19-year-old Japanese American Nisei (second generation Japanese born in the US). A good deal of the narrative evolves through the interaction of the Kawamura family in Los Angeles 'Little Tokyo' and in the Manzanar relocation camp in California.

Jack, on probation after involvement with a New York labor dispute which erupts in violence, takes a job as a projectionist at a Japanese cinema and falls in love with Lily, the boss' daughter. He is fired when the father finds out they are seeing each other. Against her family's wishes, they elope in Seattle, because it is illegal at this time in California for Japanese-Americans and Caucasians to marry. The sweet naivety of their courtship and honeymoon is accented by the Japanese and American period music of the score.

In Seattle, Jack gets a job in a fish cannery and a daughter is born. Their life is tranquil until Jack gets involved in union organizing in reaction to unfair labor conditions. Lily completely opposes this activity and it is apparent she does not empathize with his passion to fight against social injustice. If this stems from her insecurity resulting from being treated like an outsider in the US, it is not stated.

When Jack is arrested, Lily takes daughter Mini with her to Los Angeles and arrives just as Pearl Harbor is bombed. She discovers her father has

been arrested by the FBI on suspicion of plotting with the enemy. Her family has been given six days to sell their house and belongings before being sent to an internment camp.

In April/May of 1942, over 100,000 people were evacuated to 'relocation centres'. This figure includes babies, orphans, adopted children and children of multiple ancestry. Persons with as little as 1/16 Japanese blood were also sent away.

Parker was asked by a reporter after the premiere why he showed so little of the violent measures used against the Japanese-Americans in the wave of hatred that swept the US after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The only scene that hints at this shows vegetable stalls of Japanese vendors being overturned and a store window bearing the sign 'I Am An American' being broken. Parker said, "My films have often had their meaning lost in a cloud of controversy; I didn't want that repeated here."

The Kawamura family is reunited with the father in the camp. His spirit is broken by the suspicion of the other camp inhabitants who say he collaborated with the authorities. The family unity begins to splinter as Lily's brother Charlie (Stan Egi) turns militant and is repatriated to Japan, her brother Harry joins the Japanese-American combat troops and her sister Dulcie goes to work on an Idaho farm and returns pregnant.

The poignancy of their trials is given an epic sweep by the momentous score by Randy Edelman. Jack's touching devotion to his wife and child and her family leads him to follow them to the camps after a reconciliation, causing him to go AWOL from the army. The superficiality of prejudice, initially directed at Jack by the Japanese and later by Caucasians towards Japanese, is evident.

Parker was intent on authentically recreating the physical presence and psychological climate of Manzanar despite what he wrote in the production notes, "The documentary filmmaker Lise Yasui said to me before we started *110,000 people couldn't agree on actually what happened, so what hope was there for us?*" Parker interviewed scores of Japanese-Americans and Molly Maginnis did fastidious research into period dress to create the costumes. Despite all this, Parker was clearly overwhelmed by the love story and kept it as the main focus.

Parker makes references to a num-

ber of landmark Hollywood films. For instance, Jack and Lily's dramatic reunion at a train station is very similar to Jack Reed's (Warren Beatty) and Louise (Diane Keaton) tearful embrace in a similar setting in *Reds*. The most obvious comparison one can make about the thrust of the plot in *Come See The Paradise* is to John Ford's classic

Tom Joad in *Grapes Of Wrath* are very believable in this facet.

Henry Fonda is perfect as Tom in *Grapes Of Wrath*, an uneducated 'Oakie' (resident of the state of Oklahoma), who has just been released from prison after serving a sentence for killing a man. His social consciousness does not develop until the end of the

Grapes Of Wrath Oakies, driven off their homesteads by bulldozers hired by banks repossessing the land rendered infertile by dust storms. The disoriented share croppers became refugees in their own country, much as the Japanese were in *Paradise*.

The parallels between the two films continue as the share croppers are



"Come See The Paradise", The Kawamura family

Grapes Of Wrath (1940), an adaptation of John Steinbeck's Depression-era novel. It was screened at the Teniothiki (Greek Film Archives) the night after the sneak preview of *Come See The Paradise*.

Seeing *Paradise* and *Grapes Of Wrath* back to back makes it easier to trace common threads and significant differences. Both movies feature a main character who is involved in union organizing, illegal activities at the time, although neither Jack in *Paradise* nor

film and when it does, like Jack, following this calling will alienates him from his family.

Tom is no natural radical. He joins the cause when Mose, a former neighbor, is killed by employers exploiting itinerant fruit pickers. He is instinctively propelled by his sense of right and wrong and says, "Maybe it's like Casey says, *A fellow ain't got a soul of his own, but only a piece of a big soul.*"

Both films deal with a subculture: in *Paradise* Japanese-Americans and in

lured to California by promises of high wages for fruit pickers and once there, are discriminated against by locals. Once employed as fruit pickers, they discover the wages are pitiful for long, grueling hours and the prices at the company shops in the camp are prohibitively high. Worse yet, they attempt to leave the camp when fed up with the exploitation and find they are virtually held prisoners, and so have to sneak out at night.

The women in both films have little

inclination or empathy towards social activism. They are shown as quiet, courageous, and outspoken when forced to be, but their energies are essentially directed towards the family. Jane Darwell, who won an Oscar as Mrs Joad, in one memorable scene sits sadly while sifting through a box of mementoes as the family prepares to leave the homestead. She tries on a pair of earrings, is lost in reverie and then slowly burns old photos and family records, rather than have them fall into strangers' hands. An almost identical scene occurs in *Come See The Paradise* as Mrs Kawamura prepares her family to go to the camp.

What is strikingly different between *Come See The Paradise* and *The Grapes Of Wrath* are the technical aspects, partially attributed to the 50 years separating the shootings.

The lush photography of Washington, Oregon and California landscapes by Michael Seresin, Alan Parker's usual cinematographer, is in sharp contrast to the semi-documentary feel of Greg Toland's outstanding black-and-white photography in *The Grapes Of Wrath*, obviously influenced by Walker Evans and Margaret Bourke-White's dust bowl stills. It is much closer in character to Dorothea Lange's photo of the Japanese family awaiting deportation that had long haunted Parker.

The fully orchestrated Dolby Stereo theme song of *Come See The Paradise* tugs at the heart strings and adds to the momentum. But the simple strains of "The Red River Valley" in *The Grapes Of Wrath* seems so perfectly wedded to landscape and character and provides a more poignant, yet subtle flavor.

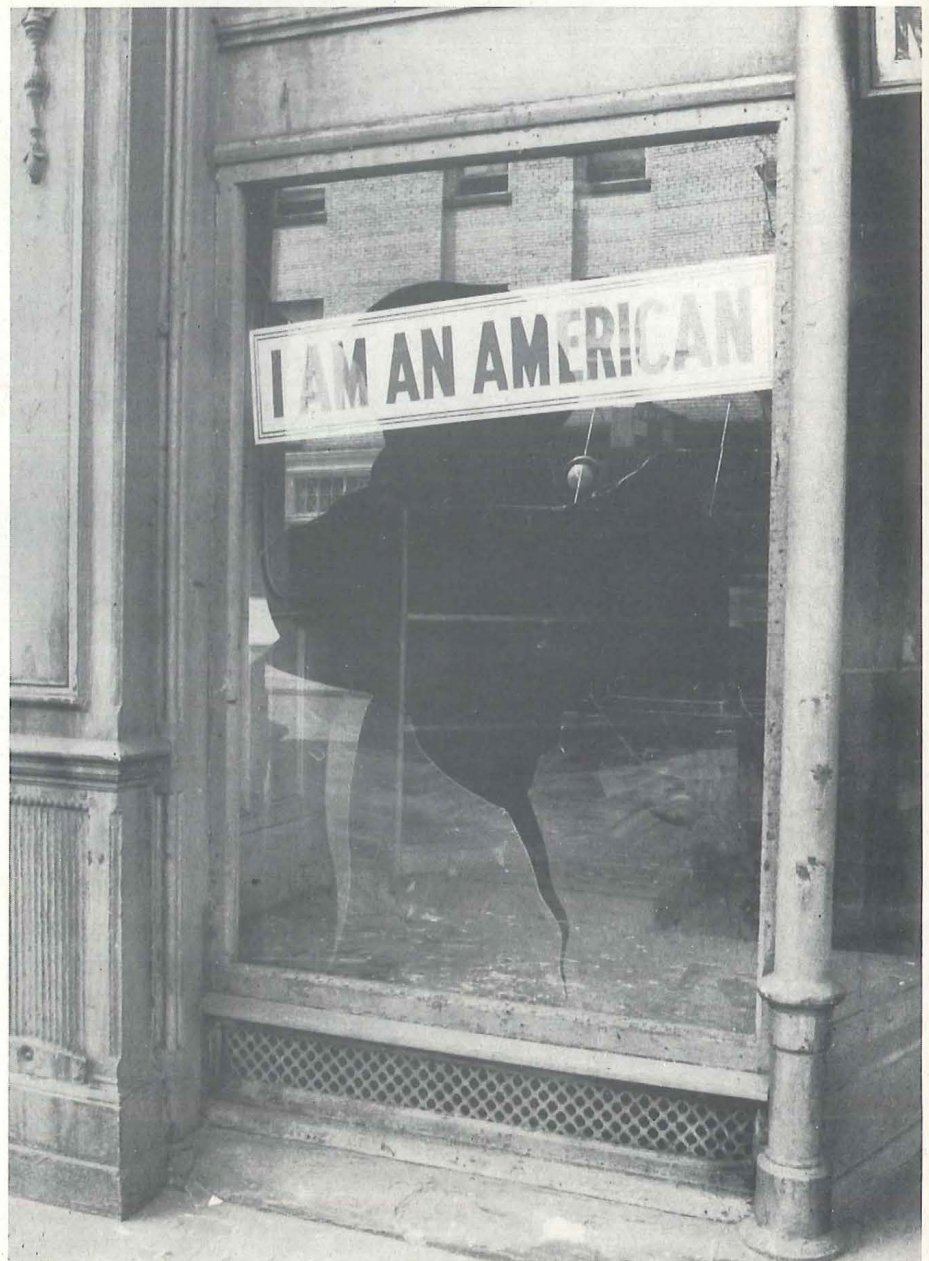
Both films are gloomy in their depiction of peoples' inhumanity to others, especially to outsiders. Yet they emerge as paeans to the indomitability of the human spirit as well. What differentiates the approach in conveying this is the emphasis on the love story in *Paradise*, no doubt endearing it to mainstream audiences but suffusing the underlying social themes.

In *The Grapes Of Wrath* Tom Joad is a loner, isolated from his environment by his imprisonment and, although coming in touch with it at last, still wandering off alone in the end to spread the gospel of social reform. Perhaps for this reason, producer Darryl Zanuck, with Ford's permission, added the last comments by Mrs Joad, not found in Steinbeck's novel. Her inner serenity lights her face as she asserts no force can overcome the will of people determined to live. "We are the people," she says with proud determination. ■



"Come See The Paradise",
Lily Kawamura
with daughter Mini

"Come See The Paradise", Alan Parker



A Pioneer in Glass Cutting

Barbara Vaessen, an architectural glass artist showing her work this month at the Evmaros Gallery, was born in The Netherlands, her father a psychiatrist, her mother a painter, but she has been described by friends as having gypsy blood. She has passed the last couple of winters on Aegina ("it is beautiful off-season"), a few years in Seville (the man she lives with is a Greek flamenco guitarist) with study trips to West Africa, Indonesia, Australia, a stint on the east coast of the US at the Rhode Island School of Design and some time both as glass teacher and as artist-in-residence at the Pilchuck School on the west coast.

Although she was trained in The Netherlands as a sculptor, she moved into glass blowing and apprenticed with several glass factories in Europe, including Orrefors in Sweden, soon eschewing the traditional lead work for the more modern technique of lamination or glass 'appliqué', creating the design by gluing layers of colored, cut glass onto free-standing glass screens or on existing glass in buildings. Her designs, which often resemble pieces of draped textiles, are inspired by fabrics she has collected on her travels.

"In the beginning I used old



Master glass cutter, Barbara Vaessen

fashioned methods with the lead," explains Barbara Vaessen, 42, an earnest redhead in head-turning getups, who talks with her hands and laughs easily. "But then I began skipping the lead altogether. I love the feeling of just seeing the glass, the cut, and not putting it all in stiff lead."

Her work is massive; she had the gallery for a month just assembling the few free-standing pieces in the show. The accompanying slide presentation

of her commissioned work includes windows for restaurants, schools and a hospital in The Netherlands and glass work for private homes in Paris, London and all over America. There is even some of her glass in a Chania (Crete) restaurant. One of the most impressive is for a multi-level restaurant in The Netherlands overlooking an open atrium. The clear glass balustrades appear to have decorative fabric thrown over them which, on closer inspection, are Vaessen's glass designs.

According to Laura Rose, a Rhode Island architect familiar with her work, Vaessen is considered a master glass cutter and a pioneer in the use of silicone glue rather than heat lamination for the buildup of her designs.

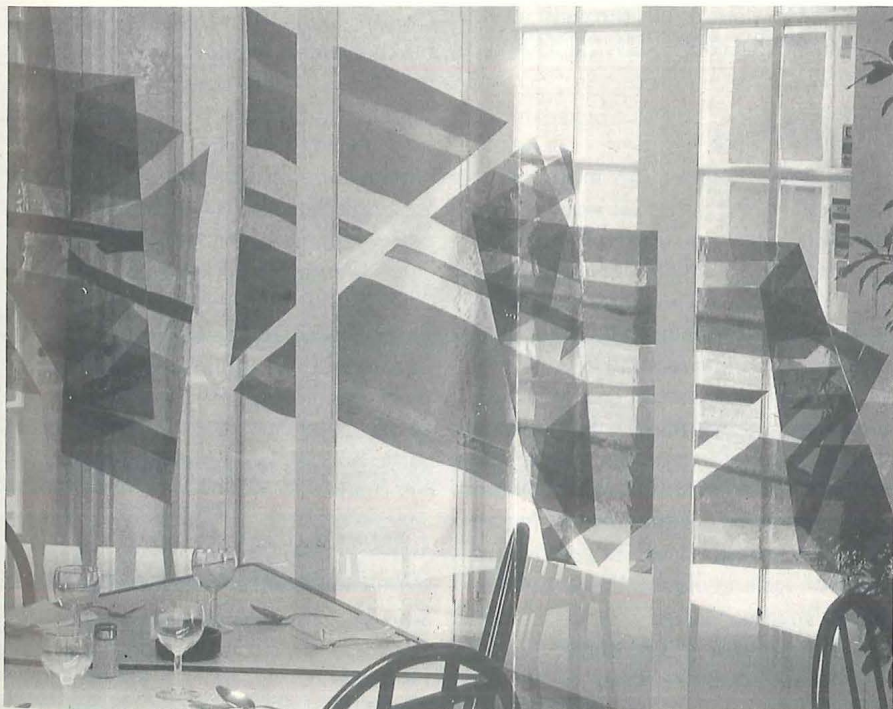
"She has a fine, strong hand and cuts out glass like a dress pattern," says Rose, who owns a three-door folding screen of Vaessen's, approximately six foot square, without a hinge in sight, "and then sits at her table with all these mosaic pieces of glass in front of her, starting a huge pattern."

Because her commissioned pieces require a large working space and ample front money ("I use antique glass which is mouth blown, beautiful colors, but expensive"), between commissions she works on collage, often in the same sort of designs as her glass. These are also part of the exhibition.

"When I don't have the glass I'm working with paper, and when I don't find it interesting to buy material, I get it from the street, old posters, magazines. They come really close to how I do my glass."

The Evmaros Gallery, open for seven or eight years now, is owned by an architect couple, their offices on the top floor, the gallery space below and a concert hall on the ground floor with live music on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Georgos Papadopoulos will play flamenco guitar on the last three evenings of the exhibition. ■

Glass entrance of the restaurant Tartufo in Haarlem, The Netherlands, 1987



Barbara Vaessen, architectural glass and mixed media collage, Feb 4-24, Evmaros Gallery, 26 Fokidos, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485.



Cheese Day

San psomi, san tyri (like bread, like cheese)

Cheese parades relentlessly through the ages of Greek life much as waves ebb and flow at seaside. Eternally. If Hellenes were born with the maturity of speech, they would say *tyri* first. Then a smile would brighten their eyes and they would ask for bread.

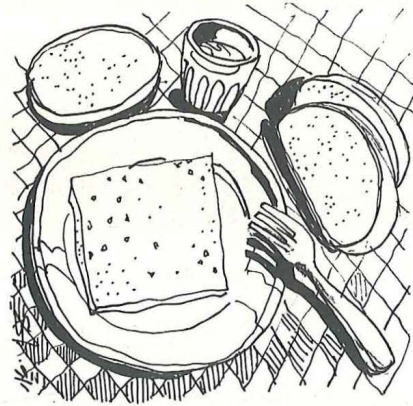
The written story of Greek cheese-making begins in Homer. Odysseus and his comrades found cheese in a cave and ate it. Then they watched furtively as the Cyclops Polyphemos made cheese of goats' and ewes' milk. After curdling the milk, Polyphemos packed the cheese into wicker baskets. I don't know if the Cyclops said "Like bread, like cheese," quoted above, which is what some cheesemakers now say in Greece when stirring pepsin into the milk to curdle it. But curdled cheese is still packed in baskets.

In the *Iliad*, cheese allusions are varied and appetizing: toasted cheese and smoked cheese, melted cheese sizzling over smoked pork knuckles; goat's milk cheese grated over wine; cheese with honey sauce (easy recipe follows).

Other ancient writers record diverse uses of 'curds', often used to identify fresh cheese. It must have been an easy step for cooks to use cheese in cookery mixtures, in cakes and breads. One such bread called *kyboi* (cubes) sounded so appealing, I created a recipe (see below).

Not surprisingly, the art of cheese-making expanded to many areas. Now feta is produced in no less than 11 countries and with all kinds of milk (cow, buffalo) in addition to goat and ewe and milk mixtures. Feta is also made by ultrafiltration in which milk solids are filtered from the milk to increase the yield. Economical, perhaps, but this newer method produces cheese with the texture of sandy cardboard. The sampling custom is the only way to avoid being fooled when buying feta.

Although the favorite, feta is not the only available cheese. Fresh *mizithra* is delicious when in season. Cottage cheese is gaining popularity



with the health and diet-conscious, offering a good lean meat substitute with fewer calories than dried cheeses. Cottage cheese makes a wonderful supper snack or dessert when reviving the ancient cheese and honey sauce recipe.

Cheese even has a special day devoted to it as ordained by the Orthodox Church. *Tyris* (Cheese Fare Sunday, this year on 17 February) actually marks the last day before Easter when cheese, butter and milk are eaten by the Orthodox who fast during Great Lent. Pasta with cheese becomes a national dish on that day. Many Hellenes I know prepare *lazania* (recipe follows) as a treat, also acclaimed in a proverb, "We have no cheese or flour, pot or spoon. But I made *lazania* for you and everyone to eat and swoon."

When all else fails and your spirit needs a jump-start, remember *psomotyri*, the soul food through ages. Problems will ebb, your vigor flow. Eternally. Yassou!

PSOMOTYRI (Bread and Cheese)

Bread and cheese is the quintessence of Hellenic fare for anyone brought up in a Greek village. This truth was reaffirmed recently when I had a house guest for a month who had lived her 78 years in the secure embrace of traditional Greek recipes. Every time some new dish appeared on the table, she would caustically revert to her precious *psomotyri*. I gave up trying to convert her taste sensibilities and just kept baking homemade bread to bolster my morale too.

1 large slice feta of fine flavor

2-3 slices homemade bread

To cut down on salt, soak feta in cold

water for 5 minutes and drain. Serve feta on a plate with the bread nearby. A little Greek wine will add another Greek touch.

KYBOI

Cheese and Dill Quickbread 'Cubes'

So inspired and excited was I reading about an ancient bread with cheese and dill, I developed my own recipe and we were enjoying it within an hour. Not bad for a 2000-year-old idea. Apparently the loaf was cube-shaped, as described by Athenaeus, hence the name *kyboi* (cubes). I used feta, fresh dill and a square pan for the cube effect. I hope you soon try the recipe and enjoy the fantastic blend of flavors. Cut in very small cubes, *kyboi* would make a great appetizer on toothpicks.

2/3 cup feta or other cheese

3/4 cup whole wheat flour

1 cup all-purpose flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

1/2 teaspoon baking soda

1 egg, lightly beaten

2 tablespoons olive oil

Small handful fresh dill, chopped

If using feta, soak in cold water from 5 to 10 minutes, drain and set aside. In a large bowl, mix the dry ingredients (flours, baking powder and soda) and make a well in the middle. Drop in the egg and oil. Add enough cold water to the cheese to make 1 1/2 cup and pour into the bowl. Mix quickly with a wooden spoon, add the dill and more water, if necessary, to make a batter you can pour. Oil an 8-inch square pan. Turn the batter into the pan. Bake at 200°C/400°F for 40 minutes or until bread shrinks from sides of pan and the top is ruddy. If the top doesn't brown, set it under a broiler for a minute or so to color it. Cut into squares. Serve hot. Makes 12 or more pieces, if cut smaller.

LAZANIA ME TYRI

(Homemade Macaroni-Noodles with Cheese)

Homemade silken noodle ribbons, glistening with bubbling butter and

strewn with grated cheese, are the unforgettable village treat. If you want to taste the real article, drop in where the older women still make their own *hilo-pites* (noodles), and help them. Then you will be among the lucky ones designated to eat the first batch with the other noodle-makers (usually relatives). These superb noodles, left uncut in long, supple strands for a celebration meal following the cutting of the noodles, are strangely called *lazania*. Derived from the Italian word *lasagne*, they were probably named to differentiate them from round macaroni. If you cannot find homemade Greek *lazania*, freshly made *fettuccine* is a tasty substitute.

1/2 kilo/1 lb homemade noodles or fettuccine

4 tablespoons unsalted butter or margarine

1/2 cup grated cheese of fine flavor, preferably grated mizithra.

In a large pot of very slightly boiling water, stir in the noodles or fettuccine and keep stirring until water returns to boil. Cook only until *al dente*. Drain thoroughly and turn into warm serving bowl. Quickly heat the butter or margarine in a small skillet and when almost turning golden brown, toss with the noodles. Scatter the cheese over the top and mix with 2 forks. Serve immediately on heated plates. Serves 4-5.

CHEESE WITH HONEY SAUCE

Such a delightful combination, a favorite of ancient writers, should be revived, or at least alternated with yogurt and honey, a popular Hellenic combo. Try this superb recipe with your favorite fresh cheese.

1/2 kilo/ 1 lb cottage cheese, fresh mizithra or ricotta cheese.

Ground cinnamon (optional)

1/2 cup honey

Using an ice cream scoop or soup spoon, mound a serving of cheese on dessert plates. Sprinkle with cinnamon, if desired. In a small pan, slowly heat the honey, and if thick, stir in a tablespoon or so of water. Bring to a boil and drizzle over the cheese until top and sides are covered. Serve immediately. Serves 5-6. ■

Lenten Schedule 1991

Apokreas (Meatless Sunday)-Feb. 10

Tyrinis (Cheeses Sunday)-Feb. 17

Kathari Deftera (Clean Monday)

fasting begins-February 18

Palm Sunday -March 31

Easter-April 7

Lenten and Vegetarian

SPINACH SALAD

250 gr tender spinach leaves (no stems).

3 tsp lemon juice

2 tsp sugar

150 gr ground walnuts

Lenten mayonnaise (see below)

Mix all ingredients and add mayonnaise. Leave in the refrigerator one hour before serving.

LENTEN MAYONNAISE

150 gr olive oil

1 tsp mustard powder

1 small potato

3 tsp lemon juice

Boil and mash the potato. Add mustard, salt, lemon and beat in the mixer. Add the olive oil until the consistency becomes like real mayonnaise.

LENTEN OMELETTES

1/2 tsp dried yeast

1 cup self rising flour

1/2 packet dried mashed potato flakes

Put yeast in a little warm water. Boil 1 cup water with salt and pepper and add the potato flakes to make the purée. Mix the mashed potatoes with the flour and yeast mixture. Fry, turning once. Serve with a tomato salad. You may add in the mixture your favorite omelette stuffing.

LEMON ARTICHOKES

10 artichokes

2 lemons

A bunch of dill

A few mint leaves or 1/2 tsp dry mint

1/2 cup olive oil

Salt

Pepper

Remove outer tough leaves from artichokes, cut the points of the inner ones, spread apart and remove the choke. Cut each artichoke in half and rub with half a lemon to keep from coloring. Put in cold water with the juice of the other half lemon. In a saucepan put the olive oil. Add the artichokes after you've strained them. Sauté for a few minutes, add the chopped dill, the mint, salt and pepper. Add a 1/2 cup warm water and cook for 10 minutes.

EGGPLANT SALAD

6 round eggplants

2/3 cup olive oil

Juice of one lemon

Chopped parsley

2 fresh chopped tomatoes

Salt

White pepper

Put the eggplants on the gas stove burner for 20 minutes. When well cooked, put in cold water with lemon before peeling. Then peel, strain and chop them. Add fresh chopped tomatoes, chopped parsley, white pepper, salt, lemon juice and beat the oil in gradually.

LENTEN CAKE

1 cup olive oil

1/2 cup water

1 tsp cinnamon

3/4 cups sugar

1/2 cup raisins

500 gr self rising flour

Beat the oil and sugar together and add the rest of the ingredients except the raisins. Put in an oiled baking dish, sprinkle the raisins on top and bake in an oven at 180°C for about an hour.

SKALTSOUNIA

For the dough:

1/2 kilo flour

1/2 cup oil

About 1 cup cold water

For the stuffing:

1/2 cup walnuts

1/2 cup raisins

1/2 cup almonds

1/2 cup orange marmalade

2 tbs honey

Rose water

Powdered sugar

Make the dough and cut into small rounds (using a glass). Mix all the ingredients for the stuffing in a bowl. Place a spoonful in the middle of each round and fold, closing the edges. Place on a baking sheet and bake in a medium (180°C) oven for 15-20 minutes until the turn in color. Let cool. Sprinkle with rose water and powdered sugar.

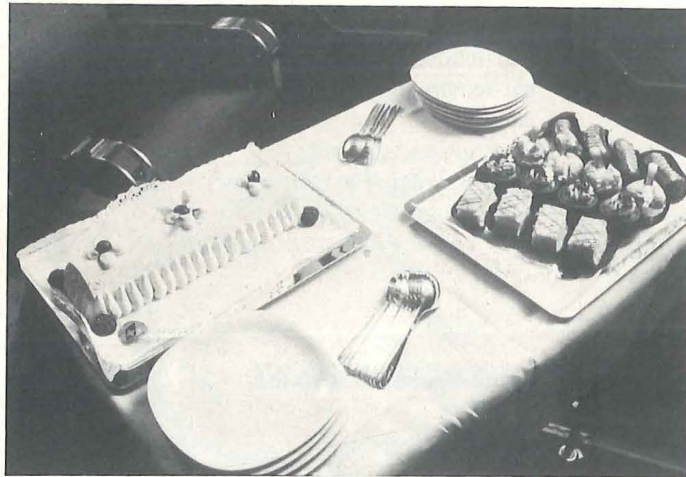
D'n'A

☛ This month we have Valentine's day (14 Feb) when millions of cards are sent (signed or sans signature) to loved ones all around the world. To those of you who don't receive a greeting, there is always next year. **Happy Valentine's Day!**

☛ Quality with quantity seems to be the order of the day at **Swissair** where china-ware is used on all three classes, be it business, economy or first. Swissair hire mainly professional cooks trained or apprenticed at Swiss hotels. The meals on Swissair flights out of Athens have been tried and pronounced excellent. Meal planning is undertaken in Switzerland and if you were on the route Zurich-New York for example, on first class you would enjoy 'Hot Meal Connoisseur' with several courses ending with desserts, liqueurs and Swiss chocolates.

☛ **Lufthansa**, in an effort to further improve customer service have new reservations telephone numbers, namely 771-6002 and 771-6402. Lufthansa don't hang back either when it comes to food. In a recent 'Culinary Trip around the World' Lufthansa showed the excellent food they serve to their customers. The airline also announced as from April 1991 direct flights Athens/Berlin three times weekly (Tues, Thurs and Sats.)

☛ A new mobile check-in has been inaugurated by **British Airways** at the Heathrow Terminal 4. The hand-held 'brick' which is the size of a video tape will be used by Passenger Service staff to check in passengers with hand baggage only from anywhere in the terminal building. This time-saving process will eliminate the need for



First-class desserts on Swissair

the traveller with no luggage to wait on queue.

☛ The new 'in' place for lunch these days (and dinner) is the delightful **Salamander** restaurant just off Solonos (on Manjarou 3, tel: 361-7927) where the prices are reasonable and the food good. The attic can be hired out for parties. Worth a visit to try.

☛ Good taste at the **Far East Oriental** restaurant at 7 Stadiou near Syntagma where the new chef has been wooed from another great eating establishment, the **Ledra Marriott Kona Kai** Polynesian restaurant. The innovative chef has worked in some of the world's best hotels. The Far East had an exciting menu of far eastern delicacies and now they have surpassed themselves. The restaurant does outside catering too and can seats 60. The lunch menu is inspirational; whether a snack and drinks at the bar or a full three-course meal, the place is gaining favor with the business community.

☛ One of the oldest and largest Italian banking firms **Credito Italiano** has opened a branch in the centre of Athens on Voukourestiou 15. Established in 1870, the bank's activities extend from traditional banking to a

whole range of financial services. The bank is a 'BIN' or

Environment Protection Association) will carry out a two-fold campaign assigned by the MEDSPA Program of the European Commission following the associations' proposal adopted last year. 'Eliminate Garbage from the Med' is one of HELMEPA first aims and the association hopes to establish a network of Marine Environment Protection Associations throughout the Mediterranean.

☛ Educational books publisher **Patakis** held a seminar



Bo Peach, the schnapps without the snap from Eoliki

one of the Banks of National Interest covered by the Italian 1936 Banking Act. Welcome to Greece.

☛ A new MEDSPA 1991/93 program means that **HELMEPA** (Hellenic Marine En-

vironment Protection Association) will carry out a two-fold campaign assigned by the MEDSPA Program of the European Commission following the associations' proposal adopted last year. 'Eliminate Garbage from the Med' is one of HELMEPA first aims and the association hopes to establish a network of Marine Environment Protection Associations throughout the Mediterranean.

ticipants from the Greek Ministry of Education. In its 16-year existence, publisher Patakis has become a vital part of educational supply in Greece. The variety of materials available to today's child is remarkable. Keeping them interested is half the battle.

☛ The 'couch potato' syndrome, I hear, is spreading to the younger generation. So many of today's youngsters disdain literature for the television set that they are experiencing reading difficulties. TV may make children more knowledgeable in many ways, but there is nothing like a book to stir the imagination. There are so many classics and contemporary books available, with whom lies the fault?

☛ Bo Peach Schnapps is the latest of the 'light drinks' produced by **Liza & Liza ABEE** (makers of **EOLIKI** liqueurs.) On your supermarket shelves with a free 'shot' glass, Bo Peach tastes good without the knock-out effect of a full alcoholic schnapps.

☛ The **Jill Yakas Gallery** (Spartis 16) not only came up with a great range of greeting cards this year, but gifts such as prints, sculptures, embroideries and silver jewellery too. Jill's range of artists produce some of the brightest and most talented works which are exhibited at the gallery and also appear on some of the greeting cards for all occasions.

☛ A new range of designer silk ties and foulards are on display at the **Tanagraia shops** from Greek and Italian designers, together with the range of ceramic works known to Tanagraia. Tanagraia was first established some 30 years ago and is currently run by Nikos Kannelopoulos and his wife Sabina



Tanagraia talents. Sabina Staikou-Kannelopoulos seen here with her brother and fellow designer Kostas S. Staikos.

Staikou. Tanagraia began as a means to display the collected works of some of Greece's best designers in ceramic art both traditional and modern. Nowadays they have Tanagraia shops in Athens, Psychiko, Kifissia, Glyfada, and Piraeus.

☛ An award for continuous, creative presence in the world of jewellery was presented to Mr George Maramenos of **Maramenos & Pateras** at the international jewellery exhibition organized by Hellexpo in Thessaloniki. Maramenos and Pateras create only handmade jewellery and George Maramenos oversees every stage of production. By his own admission, Maramenos is a perfectionist, hence perhaps the award.

☛ One of Greece's most famous jewellers, **Ilias Lalaounis**, based his latest collection on ecology. All four of the Lalaounis daughters are in the business and have been involved since an early age either as jewellery designers or in the 'galleries'

that Lalaounis has all over the world. Greece is the place to buy gold.

☛ The **Ledra Grill** at the synonymous hotel on Syngrou is one of the cosiest and most pleasant places to eat in Athens. Guitar music accompanies the diner who may feast on grills including traditional Sirloin Steak imported from the US. Continuity in an eating establishment is one of the best recommendations. The Ledra Grill has remained as good as when it first opened.

☛ There is still time to sample the new Beaujolais which, courtesy of **Air France**, arrives fresh off the vines, so to speak. Air France handled 1300 tonnes – over one million bottles of **Beaujolais Nouveau** last November from Orly, Charles de Gaulle and Lyon-Satolas airports with main recipients being US, Canada and Japan. These three countries are the most appreciative of the new crop and joined an international fan club of wine tasters. Last year was very good.

☛ Proving very popular, the **Jazz Brunch** at the **Braserie of the NJV Meridien** on Syntagma. The brunch was initiated by GM Stephen Pipes and the food dreamed up by the chef Dominic Perrot. The result is a few hours of sheer pleasure spent in an atmosphere of good music (the jazz group is great) and superb buffet food. Great idea to while away a winter afternoon. Sundays 12:30 till 4pm. Reservations only.

☛ Did you notice that the new **ticket inspectors** on trolleys, buses and trains do not only not appear in uniform, but have no identification on them whatsoever. They blithely sail through coaches of public transport viewing tickets with a simple word of warning to those who 'forget' or leave their travel card at home... Another one of those loopholes for laws. Next time I am asked to show my ticket on public transport, I am planning to ask for the inspector's identification. Nothing like trying to be popular. ■

VINEGAR

A SWEET FAREWELL

Vinegar in hand is better than halvah to come... Persian proverb

If you have been a faithful reader of these columns you surely know more about vinegar than most mortals! Vinegar is available here in many grades - even white, or distilled, vinegar is now produced locally - but the cheapest quality, costing a fraction of the more expensive kinds, is suitable for all purposes (other than for cooking or where white vinegar is specified) these columns have listed. Most shops selling *hima* wine also sell vinegar by the kilo.

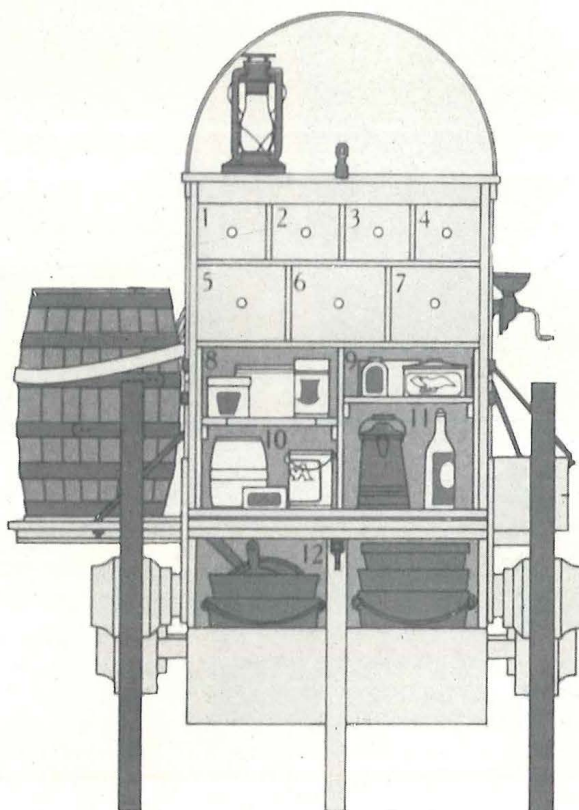
Now the time has come to talk, not as Lewis Carroll said, of "cabbages and kings", but of those old-fashioned sweet delights conjured up out of the vinegar barrel. Like the poor, vinegar, but not lemons, has always been with us.

In the US until the late 1930s lemons vanished when out of season unless one was lucky enough to be around when an enterprising independent trucker (they are called entrepreneurs these days) arrived in the neighborhood hauling a load of lemons and oranges from California or Florida.

On the great Western plains lemons were a rarity in every season until well into this century although, thanks to mail-order houses like Sears, Roebuck and Co., the tools and household goods of the East were available on the prairies as early as the 1860s.

For these pioneers the pleasures of lemon desserts were rare, but they quickly learned to create others, using vinegar. Below are some of these recipes; we have changed the names to something more tempting than 'vinegar cobbler' or 'vinegar pie', and in this case, 'That which we call a rose' definitely smells sweeter!

In the Old West a cowboy's life was anything but glamorous. It was lonely and hard work 'punching' cows all day, often with weary night watches in freezing rain to keep the cattle from stampeding during a thunderstorm. But at duty's end before crawling under a horseblanket and going to sleep on the hard ground with a saddle for a pillow, they could always count on a good 'feed'.



Back view of a chuckwagon. A vinegar flask (9) was a permanent feature along with the coffee pot and a bottle of whiskey

There were lots of sizzling steaks, fresh bread or biscuits, coffee 'strong as lye, sweet as sin', and usually a hearty dessert. This rarely meant anything made from apples because in the Texas Panhandle they were hard to come by and were saved as special treat at Christmas.

All this came out of a chuckwagon which hit the trail right after breakfast and rumbled on to the next stop to cook a meal before the herd could catch up with it. When help was scarce for the long drives to cattle depots where the cattle were shipped east, it was often the reputation of the range cook that could lure in extra hands. A pot of coffee was always on the boil for any of the riders who might drop in and, in the early years, any cowboy drifter who happened by was welcome.

A popular dessert was vinegar cobbler made in an iron kettle or 'dutch oven', with tripod legs which hung over the fire or lay buried in the ashes, depending upon what was cooking or baking. One cobbler was a simple cus-

tard flavored with vinegar and vanilla and baked with a pastry crust. But here is another version.

TEXAS JACK'S PANHANDLE COBBLER

1 1/4 cup flour
 1 tsp salt
 1/2 cup shortening
 4 tbs + 2 cup water
 1/4 cup cider vinegar
 1 cup sugar
 2 tbs butter or margarine
 1 tsp vanilla
 Oven Temp.: 375°F (190° C)

Combine flour and salt; cut in shortening, add the 4 tablespoons water and lightly mix. Divide into three equal balls. Roll each into squares 1/2 inch thick and cut into 1 inch wide strips.

Mix together all remaining ingredients except butter in a small dutch oven (or iron skillet) and heat to boil. Drop two thirds of the strips into the boiling syrup and boil for five minutes. Remove from heat, make a lattice top

with the remaining strips, dot with the butter cut into small pieces, and bake in oven until crust is brown.

In the rest of the country apples were generally available and stored for the winter in 'dirt cellars', especially after the thousands of seeds sown by Johnny Appleseed grew into shady orchards. In fact, apple pie, topped with cheese for gourmets, and ice cream for the *hoi poloi*, is still America's favorite dessert, coining the phrase, "as American as apple pie". But the subtle flavor of vinegar pie was always a welcome change in a period of limited choices and remained popular for 50 years from 1860 to 1910.

SWEET SECRET PIE

1 1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup butter, melted
3 large or 4 small eggs
2 tbs vinegar (cider or distilled)
1 tsp vanilla
Oven Temp.: 325 ° F (160 ° C)
Time: approx. 50 min.

With a whisk blend in a bowl the sugar and butter, gradually adding all the other ingredients. Whisk for about two minutes then pour into pie crust. Bake until filling is golden brown and a sharp knife inserted in the centre comes out clean. Cool on a wire rack. Can be served either warm or at room temperature.

This pie is a spicy surprise with a subtle flavor and especially interesting because it divides itself into three separate layers. You won't find this version in any modern cookbook and you can have fun with your friends and confound your enemies because they will never guess what it is!

MARVEL OF THE PLAINS PIE

1/4 cup soft butter
1 + 1/2 + 1/2 cup sugar
1/2 tsp cinnamon
1/2 tsp cloves
4 eggs, separated
3 1/2 tbs cider vinegar
Smidgen of salt
Oven Temp.: 425 ° F (220 ° C)
300 ° F (150 ° C)
Time: 15 + 30 minutes

Cream thoroughly butter and 1 cup of the sugar. Blend in spices. Beat in egg yolks and 2 tablespoons of the vinegar until mixture is smooth and creamy. Wash beaters, whip egg whites with salt gradually adding 1/2 cup sugar. Using a spatula, carefully cut and fold the meringue into the filling

blending completely.

Now cover the pie crust with the remaining 1/2 cup of sugar, shaking the crust for even distribution. Quickly sprinkle 1 1/2 tablespoon vinegar over the sugar and pour in the filling. Now score the top into pie-shaped sections. Bake in hot oven for 15 minutes, reduce heat and bake until top is brown and filling jelly-like. Test knife should come out clean. Cool on rack at least 2-3 hours before cutting.

BRIEFLY ABOUT PASTRY

In the Dark Ages 100 years ago when women were scrubbing floors instead of scrambling up corporate ladders earning stock shares, their reward for hard work and fine pastries was a pat on the bustle!

Now 'Mamma's' home-baked pies are usually frozen computer-controlled concoctions counting every single cherry. There is still, however, a certain satisfaction in being able to turn out a fine dessert and a delicious pie served with pride. It can work wonders discussing problems at the office, can't it! Tender and flaky pie crust is really easy to make providing one follows the basic rules. Tough pastry is a result of breaking any one of them and can be caused by: too much handling, too much water, and usually, not enough shortening. The flour must be all-purpose; both ingredients and utensils should be chilled and the water ice-cold.

Unfortunately, lard (*larthi*) produces the best crust although a vegetable shortening or half-shortening, half-butter substitute is satisfactory. Hard, not soft, margarine can be used but alone it produces a tougher crust whereas butter alone results in a crumbly, rather than flaky, crust.

The marble counter many have here is ideal for rolling out pastry. To save cleaning, cover with plastic wrap; if you use wax paper dampen the surface with a sponge to keep the paper from sliding around.

After making the dough flatten slightly, wrap and chill while preparing the filling. This serves a dual purpose because chilled dough does not stick readily, thus requiring the extra flour which makes the dough tough; hot cooked fillings, which produce a soggy crust, can cool while you are forming the shell.

Roll the pastry quickly and lightly, lifting the roller each time, on a lightly floured surface making a circle about 2 inches larger than the pie pan. Size

quickly by placing the pan inverted over the dough. Fold dough over rolling pin and lift into pan. Let rest briefly to let stretched dough contract and fit perfectly by lightly pressing second pan into the crust. With scissors cut off excess dough 1/2 inch beyond edge of pan and fold under to form a double thickness around the rim.

GETTING THAT SPECIAL EDGE

It is easy to give a decorative look to a pie crust with a *flute*: place thumb and forefinger on the outside and press other forefinger between the middle, repeat every 3 cm; *ruffle*: reverse the procedure placing thumb and forefinger on the inside and using forefinger gently pull pastry in; *double scallop*: press the inverted tip of a teaspoon in a double row around the edge.

You can also do *rope tricks*: using a thin pencil, twist diagonally into pastry all around the rim in evenly spaced ridges (a swizzle stick makes a string edge!); and finally a *lariat* design by braiding three thin strips together, enough to lasso the crust. Press on edge after brushing lightly with water.

SINGLE CRUST PASTRY

1 cup all-purpose flour
1/2 tsp salt
1/3 cup lard
6 tbs shortening
1/4 cup ice water

Sift flour and measure in cup leveling off with a straight-edged knife. Measuring shortening by packing tightly. (The water displacement method is faulty because sometimes air pockets form and the amount comes out short, so to speak.) Stir flour and salt in mixing bowl, add shortening and with a wire blender or two knives cut in until pea and rice-sized particles are formed. Gradually sprinkle just enough water over the mixture lightly stirring with a fork until a ball is formed.

This slight variation will guarantee a prize-winning crust: beat thoroughly one small egg, 1 teaspoon sugar and 1/2 teaspoon vinegar. Substitute for the water. This combination makes the crust richer, more tender, and a better color results.

All these recipes are for 9 inch pies. Cowboy cooks were both colorful and ingenious. They rolled out their pastries with a whiskey bottle, still an excellent idea, especially in the summer with the bottle filled with ice water! ■



The vision of Saint Hubert (detail) (Château d' Ambroise, Chapel of Saint-Blaise)

Bestiarius, Bestiarum, Bestiary

The Roman Emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus began his reign in AD 79 and one year later opened the completed Flavian Amphitheatre (popularly known as the Colosseum) with 100 days of shows among which, other attractions, starred gladiators and wild animals; their deaths being the most widely appreciated and wildly applauded parts of the spectacle.

During this 100-day carnival of carnage costing three million pounds (with a purchasing power many times of that today), 5000 wild beasts and 4000 domestic animals were slaughtered.

To keep this hit show running over the centuries North Africa was denuded of its elephants, Nubia of its hippopotami, Mesopotamia its lions and the Caspian tigers of Hyrcania (the coastal region of what is now Iran) were no more.

When the wild beasts were not pitted against each other they faced a trained *Bestiarius* (often a reprimed criminal who fought in double jeopardy) and together they sacrificed their lives for a depraved public until the advance of Christianity.

This was really fun! Throwing Christians to famished beasts drawn from all parts of Asia, Africa and India added spice to the by-now jaded spectators who, in 325 AD, rejected

attempts by the first Christian Emperor, Constantine (who also enjoyed the games), to have them stopped.

In 365 AD Valentinian proved to be the worst spoilsport of all by forbidding human sacrifice to the wild beasts. After this, the games lurched on until 404 AD when a monk with the interesting name of Telemachus vaulted over the arena railings and pleaded with the crowd to stop the fights.

Well! This intruder soon got what he deserved: he was stoned to death. However, the death of Telemachus accomplished what his life could not. The Emperor Honorius, furious at this unscheduled usurpation of power by the howling 'beast with many heads', closed the arenas. Their cages remained empty forever after. Fortunately now the most famous *Bestiarum*, or menagerie, is that of the Ashmolean Library.

Christianity stopped the wholesale slaughter of animals for sacrifice; Homer and later references list ceremonies in which a hecatomb (100) of bulls was offered to the gods, and gradually animals became symbols of morality.

During Medieval times, treatises on natural history listing stones, plants and animals, both real and fabulous, were written in such a way that the peculiarities of each creature carried a wholesome moral for the reader.

The last of these *Bestiaries* known to be in private hands, a manuscript of 74 vellum leaves with 112 miniatures produced around 1210, was sold recently at Sotheby's to Quaritch of London for 2.97 million pounds (about 5.85 million US dollars).

The *Bestiaries* were compilations of the lore, myths and mythologies of all the known ancient cultures. Christianity took over these tales from primordial times, mixed them with the mystical commentaries of their own writers, and produced a volume of works which have inspired artists and craftsmen over the centuries.

The *Physiologus* was the best-seller of Medieval times. Through symbolism it associated the struggle of birds and animals for survival with the Christian battle of Good against Evil. One example of how this was vividly portrayed to the masses is carved in a capital from Troyes, now in the Louvre.

Here one sees a 'peredexion' tree which bears fruit so sweet that birds flock to its branches. Underneath the tree, however, two dragons lie, ready to devour them. But the shadow of the tree is fatal to dragons, and the birds, knowing this, nestle in the shaded side. The peredexion symbolizes the tree of life, the birds are souls nourished by its fruit and the shadow the tree casts is impervious to the forces of evil.

Dog tales...

One church legend which had unexpected results concerns the conversion of a pagan Roman soldier. Actually there were two, Saint Eustace, who was martyred by the Emperor Hadrian, and Saint Hubert, whose legend began several centuries later.

Both were passionate hunters but one day while chasing a magnificent stag the creature suddenly turned to confront his tormentor. Between the sweeping antlers appeared a holy cross with the figure of Christ upon it.

Saint Hubert became patron of the hunt and was buried at the Benedictine Abbey in the Ardennes. Here the monks developed the Saint Hubert Hound, a powerful Bloodhound which became a highly prized possession of kings.

...and a pause for cats

It was also the church which used symbolism in an horrific way, casting uncounted numbers of cats into bonfires with their owners lucky not to follow them in the hellish autos-da-fé which took place in Europe in the 14th century.

Insane superstition, encouraged by the Inquisition had taken over and cats were declared creatures of Satan and the helper of witches. The first graphic representation of this, and the model for symbols of all Halloweens to come, is a carving on a doorway of the Cathedral of Lyons showing a naked witch riding a goat and carrying a cat.

Soon, however, revenge was theirs! The Crusaders began returning from their idiotic pursuit of glory and fortune bringing in the holds of their ships swarms of Asiatic black rats, carrying in their blood the Bubonic Plague.

The ferocious rodents swarmed down the hawser cables, swam to shore from the anchor chains and swept all Europe, even eventually Asia through the rodents of the desert, carrying with them the lice that meant certain death to the humans they bit.

During this terrible period three-fourths of the population was struck down because there were no cats to control the rats. Gradually it dawned on the dim clergy that those few households left with cats seemed to escape the Black Death and the Church stopped its senseless persecution of cats.

It is interesting to note that 50 years ago major cities of Europe and England were once again plagued by rats because of the scarcity of cats during World War II. In Germany, where food shortages were rampant just before the fall of Berlin, cats were called 'dachhasen' (roof rabbits) and became rabbit stew! ■

Gift Ideas

1. Give a bit of Greece:

A subscription to **The ATHENIAN** is the perfect gift for those who love Greece whether they live here or abroad.

Subscription form

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

Zip code _____

Subscription starting with the _____ issue

One year subscription rates:

Greece 4500 drs.

Europe US\$ 36,

World US\$ 38.

2. Give a bit of laughter:

Alec Kitroeff's

The Bananaless Republic

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

Sketches by Susa Avela

Available at Bookstores and at The Athenian

GREEKS

THAT NEVER WERE

By Alec Kitroeff

A selection of stories that have appeared
in the *Athens Mirror* and *The Athenian*
between 1974 and 1980.

Available ONLY at the Athenian.
in a limited number of copies

THE ATHENIAN PRESS LTD. Peta 4, Athens 105 58 Tel.322-2802 Fax. 322-3052.

KATEY'S corner



Katy Angelis

★ Greece comes in for a lot of bashing by the media for things Greeks are perceived to either do or not do; their position on terrorism, not



You may ask why this picture is set at an angle. Well, Mr Grant Carmichael (shown) had just presented to the crowd gathered at the Ledra Marriott six of Scotland's finest malt whiskeys. Following a video and an explanation on classic malts, the auditors were more knowledgeable, but the cameras were slightly tipsy. A fine buffet followed and the promotion was deemed a great success. (For your information, a single malt whiskey should be drunk in brandy snifters with an equal portion of water and - perish the thought - no ice.)

cleaning up their economy, not being environment-conscious and occasionally fleecing the tourists that are so important to them. This enables us to be doubly proud of two individual Greeks who have recently been honored for their accomplishments. **Niki Goulandris**, co-founder of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, was hon-

ored in Brussels as Woman of Europe for 1991. Her ongoing concern for the environment and the values of civilization have not gone unnoticed. In the same month **Ilias Lalaounis** was inducted as a member of France's illustrious Académie des Beaux-Arts in recognition of his 50 years as a jeweller who stressed creations rooted in a cultural heritage. Everybody can recognize that there are many individual Greek citizens working for the betterment of society and the environment.

★ **Diplomatic Notes:** The **Consular Corps** has had a busy time recently with a very successful tennis tournament organized by Argentine embassy Counselor RJ Martin-Saravia, at the Politia Tennis Club followed with a Ball at the Athens Hilton. They have held their elections for the coming year and the new president is Mr Christos Papatheodorou, Consul of Luxembourg; vice president, Mr Ives Schluty, Consul General of France; secretary, Mr Pellis T. Papadopoulos, Consul of Bolivia; and treasurer, Mr Kostas Kalogeropoulos, Consul of Malta... The Far East Trade Centre presented an outstanding film show and reception announcing the change in its status to stress the importance and expansion of the cultural relations between Taipei and Greece. The director general Dr Chou-Seng Tou, announced that the organization will remain in the same premises, but that the new name is to be the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office. They can be reached at 724-3107... A benefit evening was organized recently by the Turkish embassy of Athens for ELE-PAP (Hellenic Organization for the Protection and Rehabilitation of Crippled Children) as their entire payroll had been stolen from their messengers returning from the bank. The event was a

beautiful fashion evening under the auspices of HE the Ambassador of Turkey, Mr Gunduz Aktan and his wife and the Consul General Mr Sevinc Dalyanoglou and his wife. Held at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, fashions were by top Greek fashion

the beautiful displays as if going to a neighborhood Luna Park. There are small conversation plateias where you can enjoy a cup of coffee, make yourself a salad, enjoy a hot *fasolada*, or simply do the family shopping in a relaxed atmosphere. Of special



The Christmas Bazaar held in support of St Paul's and St Peter's Anglican churches put everybody to work. In an atmosphere full of Christmas cheer, happy shoppers took home wonderful mince pies and Christmas 'puds' and stopped for a coffee and a chat. The Christmas cracker (popping packages endemic to England) booth was staffed with these smiling 'salespersons' who managed to sell out in short order.

house Harris & A and the Turkish designer Rifat Ozbek... Following her great success with a benefit ball last year, the wife of the Indian Ambassador, Mrs Nita Dhody again generously donated her time and effort to organize an evening of Indian classical dancing with the talented dancer Sarala Kumari and the sitarist Partho Das at the Pallas Theater. The event was in aid of the Association of Assistance for Equality in Life with the patronage of its president, Mrs Marika Mitsotakis.

★ Congratulations to Mr Gerasimos Vassilopoulos for the creation of his newest **Mega Alfa-Vita** near the airport. It seemed that half of Athens attended the Hollywood-style opening of the shopping centre, parents gathering the kids to ogle at

note is the fact that there is no need for customers to plant their cars atop a lamp-post or some such. Yet to come is a second floor café, restaurant and a garden centre.

★ The holiday luncheon of the **Greek-Irish Society** provided an opportunity for all to meet and greet the newly-arrived Irish Ambassador HE Mr Bernard McHugh and his wife Katharina. The kids had a jolly time as Santa arrived with a bag that included treats for all, and the parents enjoyed a tombola of gifts including hampers with Irish whiskey and other prizes. President Eileen Morfonios welcomed everybody and gave 'promise of future events. To get in touch with the society, call the secretary Carol Kyriakaroulou at 261-9190.

During the reception held in his honor by the American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce and the American Ambassador Mr Michael Sotirhos and his wife at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Mr Clayton Yeutter, the US Secretary of Agriculture, was unexpectedly presented with a birthday cake. In our picture, Mr Yeutter, with his wife on his right, is cutting the cake while the Greek Minister of Agriculture, Mr Michalis Papakonstantinou and his wife approve the process.



The guest of honor and speaker at the annual dinner of the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce was Mr George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus. A large crowd gathered for the occasion and Mr Vassiliou had the opportunity to greet many friends and supporters. Taken at dinner, our photograph shows Mr Vassiliou seated between the wives of the co-presidents of the Chamber, (from left) Mrs Dimitris Petsiavas and Mrs Kostas Ioannou with the American Ambassador Mr Michael Sotirhos at the right.



★ Also be sure that you are checking into the extensive program of the **Nakas Conservatory**. For instance, in February they have 13 performances scheduled, ranging from a continuing Mozart festival to violin, piano, guitar recitals and jazz. The 250-seat theater is suited to the performances and many

of them are free. Just stop in and enquire at Ippokratous 41 or telephone 363-4000.

★ To cover the multitudinous events that were available in the holiday season, the Corner would have to be a book, but we will try to mention a few.

★ **Snippets:** Known worldwide, the **Friends of the Child** is represented here by AMADE-Greece. The dedicated ladies of this organization have periodical fund raisers to benefit children everywhere. Their most recent was a concert by pianist Maria Hairogeorgou-Sigara, soprano solists Fiorella Forti and Vladislava Slusar, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to Greece. The successful event was held at the Pallas Theater... Two very important seminars were held recently: The Japan External Trade Organization organized a seminar on air pollution control and biological sewage cleaning for large cities... The other important seminar was on AIDS on the occasion of World AIDS Day at the Parnassos Hall by the Hellenic Association for the Study and Control of AIDS. This organization aims to increase public awareness of the dangers of AIDS. Many concerned women's organizations of Greece actively participated... The American College of Greece continued its Mozart Bicentenary with performances of pianists Dimitri Toufexis and Danae Kara with their Chamber Orchestra... A Japanese film festival was organized under the combined auspices of the Hellenic Film Library and the Japanese embassy... The Hellenic American Union and Mrs Katerina Pavlaki presented an outstanding dance evening in memory of the choreographer Alvin Ailey in the Municipal Theater of Piraeus... The Chorus of the OTE under the direction of Alekos Papayiannopoulos, presented a concert at the Hellenic American Union in which they sang in five languages... HE the Ambassador of Lebanon Mr Elias F. Ghosn was the patron of a unique photography exhibition by Camille Zakharia at the Ioni Gallery... The Russian Borodin Quartet gave a concert honoring 150 years from the birth of Tchaikovsky

at the Athens College Theater... All of the large hotel chains of Athens presented wonderful Christmas and New Year's fare for celebrants having a festive bent... The children's choir of the Athens Odeon sang Christmas Carols from all over Greece in a program organized in support of the Greek Girl Scouts. This



Santa Lucia's night is an important event on the calendar of those of Swedish descent, held on the longest night of the year as is the tradition. The Swedish community gathered in the Athenaeum Inter-Continental for an evening of conviviality, cheer, poems and songs, as well as the Santa Lucia ceremony performed by many children. The Swedish Ambassador HE Mr Karl-Anders Wollter assisted with the ceremony and the resident of the Greek-Swedish Club, Elvy Doverholt, officiated at the microphone.

group also has a 1991 calendar for sale which you may acquire by telephoning 323-5794... Metaxas launched a world-class promotion of its products to make the world more aware of its special Greek imbibables - in some unique christmas packaging... Pianist Billy Eidi returned to Athens for Christmas and brought with him a

wonderful group composed of flute, violins and violoncello which played to a SRO crowd at the French Institute. Their impeccable technique and fluid sound made for a memorable evening.

★ Capt. John Pearson, newly-arrived Naval and Air Attache at the British Embassy must have been startled to learn that the occupant of this position inherits a tradition of organizing a Boxing Day Walk. Equal to the task, he and his wife Susie, with the assistance of Nick and Pat Kouyoufas and Chris and Liz Morgan welcomed around 400 moms, pops, kids their friends, dogs and cats to the 'Attache's Arms' offering a rum and brandy punch or lighter fare. The walk is billed as a 'gentle and pleasant uphill pineclad track' of about three miles. What a fun way to work off the holiday excesses. Welcome John and Susie!

★ Under the direction of Mr Dinos Aristidou, Head of

Under the auspices of the Moroccan Cultural Affairs Ministry and in collaboration with the Greek Minister of Culture, HE the Ambassador of Morocco Mr Abdelaziz Laabi and Mr Demetris Pierides, an exhibition of "Contemporary Moroccan Paintings" was organized at the Pierides Gallery. Special delicacies prepared for the opening under the supervision of the Ambassador's wife were served with mint tea in antique silver services. HE the Ambassador of Switzerland Mr Gerard Franel and his wife were on hand to congratulate Ambassador Laabi (right), who was also one of the artists represented. (Other recent events at the Gallery included an evening of music by pianists Katerina Sarri and Maragaret Roberts with tenor Ian Priest in support of the British School of Archaeology and an art auction benefitting the Society for the Protection of Spastic Children).



Drama and Theatre Arts, Campion School hosted an International Drama and Theatre Festival recently which involved over 200 students and 16 schools from three continents. The high standard three-day festival included workshops ranging from Writing a Script and Audition Technique to Classical Performances. The event culminated in an evening of diverse scenes which allowed the students to show their skills as playwrights, performers, designers and directors.

★ Reminders: You can reach the association of the graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) by calling 683-3573 and 557-3415 mornings, or 672-3721 evenings... This is the month of the Player's presentation of *The Importance of Being Earnest* at the Athens College Theater... Support the cultural programs of the Hellenic-American Union by attending the benefit art auction this month at the Pierides Gallery. ■

VIENNESE BALL OF SEFA

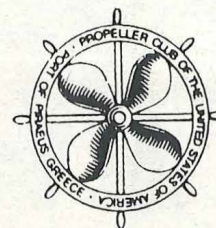
On Saturday, 9 March, the traditional dinner dance of SEFA (Association of Former Greek Students in Austria) will be held in the Ball Room of the Athenaeum Intercontinental Hotel. This ball is the top event of social life in Athens during the carnival. It starts with the traditional 'Polonaise', performed by young Athenian Débutants. A Viennese orchestra, dancers and singers of the Vienna State Opera, a lottery with many prizes and other attractions make this evening unforgettable.

Invitations will be available in the new SEFA premises (Dimokratias 27, Neo Psychiko) as from February 7, every Thursday after 7 pm. For information, telephone 671-5945, of Mr Nik. Amygdalos, tel. 692-4171.

Part of the proceeds will be donated to the poor children of the Archbishop of Central Africa.

Greek businessmen, who co-operate with Austria, may use this opportunity to advertize their articles by supporting the lottery of the ball.

The PROPELLER CLUB



of the United States

The Propeller Club Luncheon scheduled for 24 January 1991 has been cancelled. Tickets purchased for the luncheon will be refunded.

The Winter Cruise Ball of 1 February has been postponed to a later date.

For information call 778-3698 & 770-1062.

Driving down Vouliagmeni the other night, on my way back from the airport, I got the curious sensation that I was returning home. I say 'curious' because Athens in winter is not the most prepossessing of cities – a time of year when the usual ex-patriate drone turns into a positive dirge of complaints, when even the most loyal philhellene is hard-pressed to remember what first drew him, then held him, to the city. And yet home it felt – more home than England, the country of my birth, more home than Italy, which is my other country, but one to which I've never felt quite drawn enough to live in.

So there I was, sitting in a taxi in the rain, looking at the chandelier emporiums with their identical, neon-lit displays, and wondering what it was that made Athens feel like home to me. With some cities, Siena or Edinburgh, for example, you slip into an almost druggish state of historical empathy which is induced by the living culture you feel beating all around you; while others, New York and Istanbul, to name but two, give you a jolt of alien electricity which is borne of the knowledge that you could never in a million years make those cities your home.

But Athens is neither of these; if you stand on Filopapou, or Lykabettus, or the Acropolis, and look down at the desert of rain-streaked concrete, punctuated by the occasional clay roof-top of an old house, forlorn as a rotten tooth, you wonder what it is Athenians must feel when they survey their city, whether anyone can say "Look, that's my house, my neighborhood, my church." And yet home it is, to Greeks from Asia Minor, from Africa, from Australia, and to thousands of foreigners like myself, caught between the ritual pulls of *filoxenia* and xenophobia, yet somehow able to slip between the cracks which make up this disparate society.

Getting out of the taxi, I noticed an *Enikiazetai* sign on a lamp-post outside my house. These gothic red characters have an almost magnetic pull for me, even now after having achieved the unheard-of miracle of living in the same place for over a year.

While some people are barely affected by their environment, I have passionate recollections, attachments, to all of the places I have lived in, even those sad houses we visited during interminable house-hunting treks with my parents in London. I remember a dim room, with twin beds and orange

Home and Away

candlewick bedspreads, a Victorian house with stained glass windows, a ghost, and an arthritic housekeeper whose services were included in the price – the sunny flat in Stamford Court, where I lived until I was six, and where my father used to sit me on the kitchen table and sing "You Are My Sunshine" while he prepared the eggs for breakfast.

My first foray into the world of independent living lasted precisely 45 minutes. At 11 o'clock one night, having just spotted an *Enikiazetai* sign, I persuaded the landlady to let me see the flat, which was in a quiet street by the Acropolis. In dressing-gown and rollers she took me up in the lift to what seemed like the perfect writer's den; a little attic with wooden shutters, tiny kitchen and what I imagined to be an unrivalled view of the Acropolis.

It was only afterwards, as we were in her flat drawing up the contract (and I was on the point of handing her two months' rent as a deposit) that I noticed she kept saying *kato*.

Pano, I smiled.

Kato, she smiled back.

Then realization dawned... It was a basement flat, not an attic. I have an atrocious sense of direction at the best of times (so much so, that I spend half my life blundering into people's bathrooms on my way to the door) and in my desire for it to be an attic flat, I had actually willed myself to believe that we were traveling up in the lift, rather than down into the bowels of the *polikatikia*. (The next day, congratulating myself on a narrow escape, I went to survey what had nearly been my home: the windows were almost entirely below street-level, with black iron bars).

My next flat was also near the Acropolis, but one which no matter what I did to it, never felt like home. It was a mean, shabby building, tenanted by mean, shabby people who never greeted each other on the landing. The walls were thin, and walking up the stairs to my flat was like taking a gastronomic tour of the building: fish on the first floor, *melanzanes* on the second, *pastitsio* on the third. My bed-

room window was above someone's kitchen, and I remember spending long, hot nights listening to him clattering around in the kitchen at 1:00 am with the smell of pork chops wafting in through the window.

When I eventually left, I passed it on to my friend Alexia, who painted it in gay colors and brought in new furniture. And yet she too only lasted a couple of months, and as she left, her words echoed mine: "It just never felt like home..."

My next flat couldn't have been more of an attic if it tried: 150 squares metres of roof-top with a little doll's house perched in the middle. The whole place would have fitted comfortably into someone's living room, and was so small that the toilet was actually inside the shower. Yet I loved it. I used to spend whole summer afternoons roller-skating around the terrace with its views of Aegina, Piraeus, Lycabettus, and the Acropolis. I thought I would never leave that place until winter came, and it began to feel too cramped.

Then my mother, who has never lost her house-hunting itch (but is now somewhat encumbered with six rooms of Victorian furniture, not to mention a one-armed bandit and a mechanical circus horse) found me another flat near the Acropolis. This too was the fifth floor, with huge windows, and views of the Parthenon, Filopapou, and the neon-lit sign of the Divani-Palace Hotel. (Every evening as I sit at my desk and look at those giant letters glowing in the dark, I can't help thinking of Malcolm Lowry, who for years lived across the lake from a Shell oil refinery whose letter 'S' was constantly on the blink.)

And it is here that I have been living for the last year, with my cat, Isadora, who is croaky with relief as I let myself in the door with my suitcase. Yes, it does feel like home, I think to myself as I open the blinds, dust the typewriter and straighten out the pictures and ornaments. (Could there have been an earthquake in my absence?) Home enough, at any rate, to resist the ploys of my mother, who at intervals still wistfully informs me that she has found yet another *perfect* flat, home enough to consider shipping my books out from England.

Yet as I unpack, and take my rubbish down onto the street, I can't help glancing at the *Enikiazetai* sign on the lamp-post. Purely speculatively, of course. ■

ART

Greek sculptors of three different generations artistically explore a favorite theme: **the couple**. Impressions that have been formed in different times and social conditions give shape to stone and other materials and depict the everlasting relationship between the two sexes. A man and a woman in embrace, at work, in tenderness or stress, close to each other, made of the same clay always, like Adam and Eve. At Pleiades, until 26 Feb.

Figure in the Landscape is the title of the latest exhibition of Cretan artist Maria Hatzian-dreou. A student of Tetsis, Hatzian-dreou creates figures that appear active as they are surrounded by symbolic indications in expressionistic mood. Strong colors on acrylics and pastels. At Apopsi on 25 Feb.

Sculptures employing electric light by American artist **Dan Flavin** are exhibited at Bernier on 21 Feb. Dan Flavin first incorporated electric light in his creations in 1961. He called these constructions "icons". They are boxlike wall reliefs painted or linoleum-covered on which incandescent or fluorescent lights are mounted usually as a framing edge. Later he experimented with optical illusions resulting from moving fluorescent tubes on the wall. He has marked the avant-garde sculpture of the 60s. After numerous international exhibitions, this is his first show in Athens, on 21 Feb.

Forty-five paintings depicting landscapes of Patmos and Santorini are exhibited at Anemos on 17 Feb. The artist **Zoe Skiadaressi**, a student of Moralis and Papaloukas, has exhibited extensively in Greece and abroad. Paintings

of hers exist in the National Gallery, the gallery of the National Bank of Greece, the Vorres Museum and several private collections. In 1975 she won an international contest in Meersburg, Germany. At Anemos until 9 March. For **Despina Meimaroglou**

the way to artistic expression involves the use of photographic technology. Interested in light and attempting to capture its non material quality, Meimaroglou photographs a set in polaroid, magnifies it on color laser printer and reshuffles



'The Couple' by Th. Apartis at Pleiades

the objects on a collage. Then a new object is painted on the existing image. An exhibition to sparkle questions as to the role of technological and artistic representations. At AD until end of Feb. Also at Athens College Theatre 20 Feb-10 March.

BOOKS

A collection of 52 pieces from Elizabeth Boleman-Herring's "Close to Home" column in *The Athenian* has been published under the title **Greek Unorthodox** by Foundation Press, Athens.

Efstathiadis has just published **The Tangible Past**, an archaeological guide by Margot P. Demopoulos, a contributor to the *The Athenian*. It covers island excavations on Crete, Santorini, Rhodes, Samos and Delos, and is profusely illustrated with color photographs by the author. **Past Pottery on Kythera and Kythnos** by Betty Psaropoulou, is the product of local research on the two islands. Traditional tools, techniques and styles of pottery are described and pictured. Information is given on the quality of earth, the exact locations and the best time of the year for earth collection. The book is in Greek with a comprehensive summary in English. It can be obtained from the Centre of Study of Modern Ceramics, 8 Ipitou.

Under the title **Yiannis Grammatikopoulos** Epipeda inaugurates Pocket Pinacothèque, a new collection of small size quality paperbacks. The first book contains a presentation of the artist's work by art historian Dr. Dora Iliopoulos-Rogan in Greek, a message by the artist in Greek and French and 78 pages with photographs of his paintings and



Efi Jones' collection of Byzantine silks at Panorama

drawings. The book is available at Gallery Epipeda where Grammatikopoulos is exhibiting until March 3.

Stous Diadromous ton Gego-noton by Panayiotis Nikiteas. This is a book of poetry in Greek which is interesting to look at even if you don't read the language at all. Poems and illustrations interact in an original manner offering additional inspiration. The introduction is written by Chryssanthos Christou, professor of Art History at the University of Athens. Ed. Arsenidis, Academias 57.

"Past Pottery on Kythera and Kythnos" by Betty Psaropoulou.



ence of a contemporary art museum creates in Greece. The Centre plans to alternate presentations of Greek and foreign artists thus enabling the public to enjoy a comprehensive picture of the diverse but often parallel tendencies existing in the field of contemporary art. Exchange of exhibitions with galleries, museums and foundations abroad is one of the aims. Located at Perissos, in the redecorated old Columbia studios, the Dracos Centre might well prove to be a surprise.



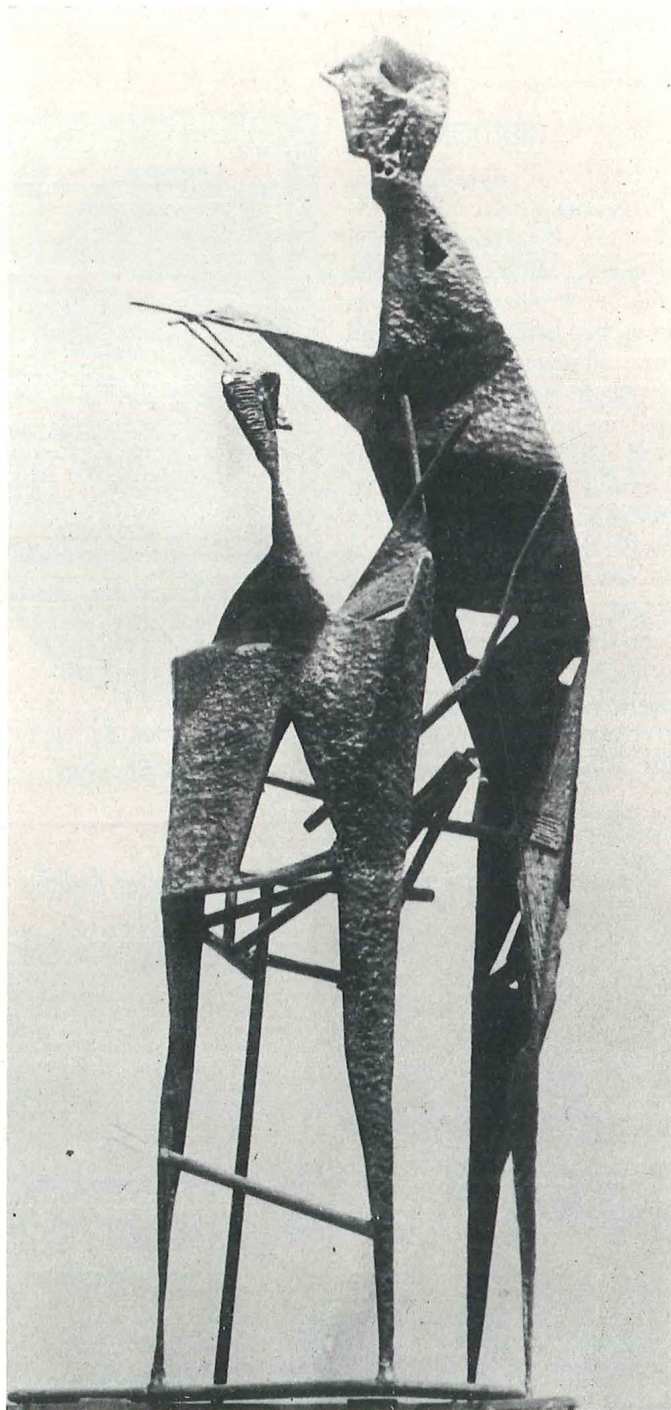
"Figure in the Landscape" by Maria Hatzianeou at Apopsi

FILMS

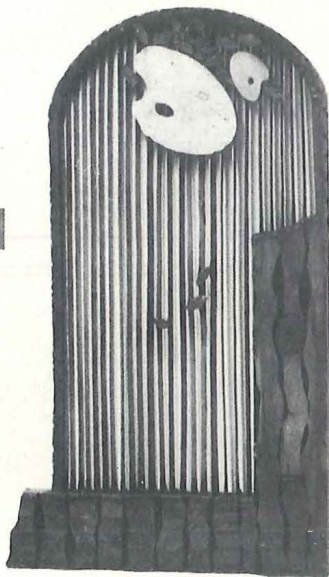
Retouche is a 76 min. film made in 1985 by Dieter Funk and Beat Lottaz, classmates at the German Film and Television Academy in Berlin. It is the story of Wolf, a young man who has left his hometown in Baden-Wurttemberg and manages to make a living in Berlin as a stain-remover salesman. After receiving a telegram informing him of his father's death he returns home and takes over the family camera store. The only employee in the shop is Rita. Wolf opens negotiations with a real-estate agent to sell the business but at same time takes on a job his father had agreed to do. Rita has meanwhile left the store but Wolf has become very fond of her...7 Feb, 8.00pm at Goethe Institute.

RETROSPECT

The **Dracos Art Centre**, in a context of collaboration with other galleries abroad, exhibited the creations of 24 artists whose works reflect some of the most interesting trends to have emerged during the last few years. The title of the exhibition was "Proposal for a Contemporary Collection" and aimed at filling the gap that the abs-



The Couple by C. Loukopoulos at Pleiades



Iron sculpture on the wall by P. Tanimanidis, Dracos Art Centre

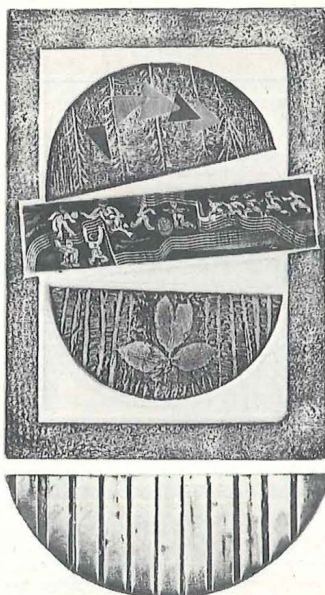
CARNIVAL

Carnival is celebrated all around Greece. Activities usually peak on the last weekend (15-16-17 Feb). Information can be obtained from the following telephone numbers:

- Patras, tel 061-277681.
- Naoussa, tel 0332-22350.
- Zakynthos, tel 0695-25276.
- Xanthi, tel 0541-23641.
- Skyros, tel 0222-91206.
- Kozani, tel 0461-22248.
- Thessaloniki, tel 031-277641.
- Krokos, tel 0735-31318.
- Polygyros Halkidiki, tel 0371-22313.

EXHIBITION

A taste of Byzantium at **Panorama** with a unique exhibition of textiles from the Hellenic Middle Ages. The silks, embroideries and kilims present a homogeneity of color, characteristic of the Byzantine tradition. Blue and red in rich deep tones prevail. The Byzantine blue was derived from the herb "issatis" and porphyry, the deep red, came from the mucus of a sea shell. Thousands of them were needed to color one single garment. The collection belongs to Mrs Efi Jones, photographs by P. Dedelidis, arrangements by D. Sfyridis.



Olympic Games by Vicky Tsalamata at Epoches




"Retouche", a film by D. Funk and B. Lottaz at Goethe Institute

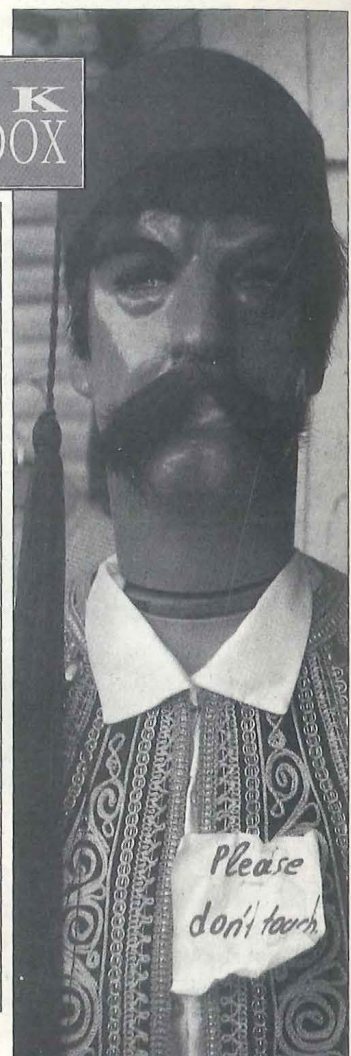


ELIZABETH BOLEMAN-HERRING

GREEK UNORTHODOX

The Best of the Close to Home column selected from THE ATHENIAN: GREECE'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE MONTHLY between 1982 and 1990



"Greek Unorthodox" by Elizabeth Boleman-Herring

Landscapes of Santorini by Zoe Skiadaressi at Anemos



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	•	•	•

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

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).

February 1	Tryphon
February 3	Simeon
February 5	Agathi, Agatha
February 10	Haralambos, Harilaos, Haris, Harry, Hariklia
February 11	Vlassios

DATES TO REMEMBER

February 2	The Purification of the Christ
February 7	Tsiknopempti
February 12	Lincoln's Birthday
February 14	Valentine's Day
February 17	Tyris
February 18	Clean Monday
February 19	Washington's Birthday (observed)
February 22	Washington's Birthday

GALLERIES

AD GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948. Painting on Photography by Despina Meimaroglou, 1-28 Feb. See Focus.

AENAON, 30 Stourarna, tel 522-8688. Group exhibition of paintings, sculpture and engravings.

AENAON, 18 Andersen, Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Feb 4-16, paintings by Margarita Bakopoulou. 18 Feb-2 March, paintings by John Skarperos.

AI THOUS A TECHNIS PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, tel 323-4498. Paintings by Olga Kouyia, 15-28 Feb.

AI THOUS A TECHNIS MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, Xenokratou 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Kostas Rammos, "Erotic Landscapes", 28 Jan-28 Feb. See Art.

ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Oil paintings by Kaitly Trembela 15 Jan-9 Feb and landscapes of Patmos and Santorini by Zoe Sciadareisis 19 Feb-9 March. See Focus.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings and sculptures by John Amorgiannos, 4-16 Feb. Paintings by Stella Kalamara, 19 Feb-2 March.

APOPSI, Deinokratous 35, tel 721-9720. Paintings by Maria Hajiandreou, "Figure in the Landscape", 25 Feb-23 March. See Focus.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Irini Kerani, 26 Feb-19 March. See Art.

ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002. Paintings by Vassilis Kelaidis, 6-27 Feb.

ATHENS ART, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Paintings by Tassos Missouras, 28 Feb. See Art.

BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Paintings by Alan Charlton, until 20 Feb and sculptures by Dan Flavin, 18 Feb-20 March. See Focus.

BOSCH GALLERY, Kifissias 6-8, Maroussi, tel 682-4244. Paintings by Natassa Metaxa, 4-24 Feb.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, 25th Martiou 20, Halandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by George Mavroidis and Kostas Papatrindaphilopoulos, until 9 Feb and Antigoni Hajarakaki, 12 Feb-2 March.

DADA GALLERY, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. A week of figurative happenings by Art Studio EST, 11-16 Feb at 8.00pm. Photographs by Lance Jeffrey Lusching, constructions by Eleni Sidropoulou, 19 Feb-4 March.

DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Paintings by Manetas, until 21 Feb and George Lazongas, 25 Feb-12 March.

DOMA, Dimokritou 25. Paintings by Sevastakis, until 11 Feb and mixed media by Pantelis Handris, 8 Feb-6 March.

DRACOS ART CENTRE Irakliou 127, tel 253-1920. See Focus.

EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Paintings by John Grammatikopoulos and presentation of his book, until March. See Focus.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Engravings, group exhibition, 31 Jan-28 Feb.

EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Constructions on glass by Barbara Vaessen, 4-22 Feb. See Profile. Paintings by Panayiotis Mitsibonos, 5-9 Feb. Photography by Segos, 19-23 Feb. Paintings by Taety Kamoutsis, 25 Feb-15 March.

GALLERY F, Fokilidou 12, tel 360-1365.

GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Paintings by Milene Maltos, 11-28 Feb.

HERETAKI ART GALLERY, tel 279-7732. Drawings by Heretakis, "Olympic Games" 18-23 Feb. Photography by six artists, 24 Feb-4 March.

HOUSE OF CYPRUS, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217. Paintings, group exhibition, 6-23 Feb. Paintings by Maria Papanalambous, 11-23 Feb. Video evening, directors John Economidis and Lambros Papadimitrakis, 20 Feb. Paintings by Maria Rayia, 25 Feb-6 March.

ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Photography, "Mythical Landscapes" by Eleni Malingoura, 21 Jan-16 Feb. Installations by Thanassis Totsikas, 21 Jan-16 Feb. Paintings by Makis Theofilaktopoulos, 25 Feb-23 March.

IONI, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel 801-8581. Paintings by Olga Stavridou, 16 Jan-6 Feb. Turkish kilims, 9-19 Feb. Photography by Periklis Boutos, 25 Feb-15 March.

KOSTAS KARRAS, Kifissias 208, Psychiko, tel 672-6555.

KREONIDIS, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Group exhibition of engravers, 29 Jan-26 Feb. Paintings by Lila Papoula, 19 Feb-9 March.

MEDOUA, Xenokratou 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings and constructions by Aspa Stassinopoulou until 9 Feb. Paintings and drawings by John Dimitrakis, 11 Feb-9 March. [**NEA SKEPSI**, Zalogou 8, tel 361-7839. 13 artists in group exhibition, paintings. 23 Jan-28 Feb.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Maria Yiannakaki until Feb 19 and Vangelis Dionas, 21 Feb-12 March.

ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698 or 322-9178. Paintings by Kalliroe Marouda and John Paleologos, 4-22 Feb.

PIERIDES GALLERY, King George Ave 29, Glyfada, tel 898-0166. Paintings by Panayiotis Tanimanidis, 4-25 Feb.

PINELIA, Mesogion 419, Ag.Paraskevi, tel 659-0209. Paintings and pictures by Art Studio EST, 26 Feb-15 March.

PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi, tel 692-9950. Three generations of sculptors meet under a common theme: "The Couple", until 26 Feb. See Focus.

POLYPLANO, Lykavittou 16, tel 363-7859. Paintings by Pavlos Vassiliadis, until 16 Feb. Large size engravings by Apostolis Koustas, 20 Feb-9 March.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki, tel 360-3541. "Painting Comes and Goes" from books, records, posters and paintings by Alexis Kiritsopoulos, until 14 Feb. Paintings by Manolis Haros, 20 Feb-12 March.

THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, tel 322-6773. Paintings by Gerassimos Pylarinos "Invisible Space", until 16 Feb. Group exhibition of paintings and sculptures, 18-28 Feb.

TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Kostas Papastamoulis. Jewellery and constructions by Stratos Kavalieratos. Both between 6-24 Feb.

YAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Retrospective of the engravings by Fotis Masthiadis, until 28 Feb.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki 20, tel 360-8278; Kriezotou 7, tel 363-4454. Paintings by John Psychopaedis, until 22 Feb.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. "Need for Light", paintings by Constance Karras. Sculptures by Nikos Kalafatis. Both until 7 Feb. Paintings by Manolis Polymeris, 12-26 Feb and Lily Stefanaki-Antoniadis, 28 Feb-14 March.

MUSIC

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Pallas, Voukourestiou 1, tel 322-4434. 9 Feb, 11.30am, educational concert. Maestro Miltiadis Karydis. Soloist Rosina Christophoulou, flute; Vangelis Christophoulos, oboe; Nikos Ginos, clarinet; Spyros Argyropoulos; bassoon. Works by Mozart. 11 Feb, 8.30pm, maestro Miltiadis Karydis, the same soloists in works by Schubert, Sisilianos, J.Francaix, Ravel. 25 Feb, 8.30pm, maestro Karolos Trikolidis, soloist Dimitris Sgouros and Maria Herogiorgou- Singara in works by Vassiliadi, Mozart and Beethoven.

ATHENEUM, Ameriks 8, tel 363-3701. 2 and 5 Feb, 8.30pm, Pianist Alexandra Papastefanou plays Mozart sonatas.

CONSERVATOIRE FILIPPOS NAKAS, Ippokratous 41, tel 363-4000, 363-3583. - In the series "The Youths for the Youth." 2 Feb, 6.00pm, double bass recital by Vassilis Papavassiliou, free admission. 7 Feb, 8.30pm, Second Mozart Concert, chamber music by Nina Patrikidou, violin, John Jonker, piano. 8 Feb, 8.30pm, concert for two guitars with Vera Ogrizovic and Vladimir Nikolic. 9 Feb, 6.00pm, chamber music with works of Bach, Mozart, Boccherini, Monti, Rodriguez, Vivaldi. Free admission. 14 Feb, 8.30pm, Third Mozart Concert, chamber music by N.Patrikidou and J.Jonker. 15 Feb, 8.30pm, piano recital by Maria Rota. 20 Feb, 8.30pm, piano recital by Tina Malkouti. Free admission. 21 Feb, 8.30pm. Fourth Mozart Concert by N.Patrikidou and J.Jonker. 22 Feb, 8.30pm, guitar recital by Georgia Gremouti. 23 Feb, 6.00pm, harpsichord recital by Kimon Marangoudakis and flute recital by George Nikolaidis. Free admission. 26 Feb, 8.30 concert by the chamber music group "En Organis". 27 Feb, 8.30, violin recital by John Jormanis with John Michaelidis, piano. 28 Feb, 8.30pm, Fifth Mozart Concert with N. Patrikidou and J.Jonker.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 31, tel 362-4301/5. Concert by Kerstin Feltz, violoncello and Uwe Matschke, piano. 7 Feb. Piano recital by Irini Mavrikou, 15 Feb. Guitar concert by Jean Horreaux and Jean-Marie Trehard, 21 Feb. Cafe-concert with Valerie Ambroise, 1 March.

EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Musical nights at 9.00pm. 1,2 Feb, Paola Contavalli : Can Tango. 7,8,9 Feb, Notis Mavroudis presents his students. 21,22,23 Feb G. Papadopoulos : Flamenco. 28 Feb, 1,2 March Argyris Amitsis.

GOETHE INSTITUTE F5, Omirou 14, tel 360-8111. Serial System-Total Organization, Concert Op 24 by Anton Weber, Kanon by Elliot Carter and Piece for Dr K. by Pierre Boulez, inventions by Dimitris Mitropoulos, Guitar Duo by Nikos Mamangakis and Psapha by Iannis Xenakis. 27 Feb, 8.30 pm.

HERETAKI ART GALLERY, Herakliou Ave., tel 279-7732. Jazz evening, 24 Feb, 8.30pm.

ILEANA TOUNTA CAFE BAR, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. 4, 11 Feb, 10.30pm-1.00am. Blues with Alexander Mylonas and Genzi Ito. 6,13 Feb, 10.30pm-1.00am. Jazz with P. Karayiorgi, Th.Rello, Papatriandafilou and Tsinazi. On Sunday 10 Feb open 12-4.00pm with Jazz. **K.E.O.**, 27 Smyrnis, tel 883-5911. 2 Feb, musical evening piano for two. Primo, Anna Kolaklidou; secondo, Titika Karageorgiou. Works of Schubert, Dvorak, Brahms. Free admission.

RODON CLUB, 24 Marni, tel 524-7427. Live music. 1-2 Feb, Dr Feelgood, rock. 3 Feb, Creator, heavy metal. 7-8-9 Feb, Iggy Pop, rock. 11 Feb, party with heavy metal Greek groups. 16 Feb, Maxim Howard, Blues. 22-23 Feb, Strangers. 27-28 Feb, Anihilators, heavy metal.

WINTER COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimideou 48, tel 701-2268. Modern Greek language courses starting in February. Accelerated: 4 Feb-3 March also 6-31 March. Intensive: 25 Feb-19 April. Regular: 25 Feb-21 May.

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211-5 360-6011-5. "Business Correspondence" 11 Feb-18 March, Mon & Wed 4-7pm. "Management English" 12 Feb-14 March, Tue & Thu 4-7pm. Contact Mrs Martha Cavoura.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalia 22, tel 362-9886 ext 53 for Greek and other Studies dptm. Modern Spoken Greek, 7 Feb-30 May, Tue & Thu. All levels. Intensive classes 1-28 Feb. Special Course for the Greek Proficiency Exam at the Univ. of Athens 15 Feb-29 May. For M-W-F classes, 8 March-31 May registration is Feb 19. Traditional Greek Folk and Popular Dances taught by Yvonne Hunt, 6 Feb-29 May, 6-7pm Wed. A variety of other topics taught in Greek including: art education,

theatre studies, play therapy, photography, public relations, marketing, advertisement.

K.E.O., 27 Smyrnis, tel 883-5911. Modern Greek for foreigners every Wed. Teacher Mrs. Angeliki Panofopoulou, tel 902-5632. Greek Folk Dances every Thu, teacher Mr. Vassilis Dimitropoulos, tel 971-6429. Library with English section, librarian Ms. Maria Marangou.

Y.W.C.A., 11 Amerikis, tel 362-4291. Modern Greek. Beginners(a) M-W 10.00am-1.00pm, (b) M-W-F 7.00-9.00pm, start Feb 11. Intermediate Tue-Fri 7.00-8.30pm, starts Feb 11. A variety of subjects taught in Greek: photography, computers, jewellery, painting, folk dances, cooking, children's activities. All starting in February. From Feb 8 and every Friday 11.00am-12.30pm slides presentations of private collections and small museums.

EXHIBITIONS

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

PANORAMA, Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, tel 362-3098. "Red and blue in Byzantine Textiles", until 16 Feb. See Focus

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 31, tel 362-4301/5. Exhibition of French archaeological missions in Cyprus. 4 Feb.

THEATRE

THE ATHENS PLAYERS, will present Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Ernest". At Athens College Theatre, 22,23,24 Feb, 8.00pm.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE's Drama Club presents Noel Coward's "Hay Fever". At Athens College, March 1,2, at 9.00pm and March 3, at 6.30pm. For tickets call: 8077357-8, 8010111.

DANCE

FEDRA. Manuella Vargas and her flamenco dancing company present the Greek tragedy of Phaedra based on texts by Euripides, Seneca and Racine. At Athens College Theatre, P.Psychiko, tel 671-7523, 647-4676. 1,2,3,4 Feb, 8.30pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 31, tel 362-4301/5. Spectacle with the mime Bizot, 13 Feb.

HYDRA CINE CLUB, organizes a carnival dance in disco Cavos, Hydra. Award for best appearance. 15 Feb, 9.00pm. Tel (0298) 52740, Mr. Christidis.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI CULTURA, Patisson 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.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. Concert "Serial System-Total Organization". Solists: S. Sakkas, G. Kouroupos, H. Papandreou, G. Mouloudakis, M. Christidis. 27 Feb. 8.30pm. Photography exhibition by Wilmar Koenig, 4-15 Feb. Films with English subtitles, 4 Feb at 7.30pm and 7,14,21,28 Feb at 8.00pm. See Focus.

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Sq., tel 363-4147. Guitar concert by Eleftheria Kotzia, 1 Feb. Video "King Lear", 6 and 7 Feb. Film, "After Pilkington", 14 Feb repeated on 21 Feb. All activities begin at 8.00pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, 31 Sina, tel 362-4301. Photography exhibition by Touhani Ennadre, 19 Feb-9 March

ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI CULTURA, tel 522-9294. Concert by duo Lucia Scoca and Tomasella Scambia playing Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi and Rossini at Academias 23 (Room of foreign correspondants) 7.00pm

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, 22 Massalias, tel 362-9886. Exhibition of paintings and engravings prior to the auction at the Pleridis Gallery on 15 Feb. 4-14 Feb. Films: Tribute to Fred Astaire. 1, 14, 27 Feb at 8.30pm. Music: Flute and guitar concert by Nikos Nikolopoulos and Eva Faba, 6 Feb. Arias from Italian operas by Celeste Georgiadi-Ausman, piano Doris Karpouzis, 7 Feb. Jazz concert by pianist Vassilis Tsabropoulos, 11 Feb. Skalkotas' works for piano by Meropi Kollatou and violoncello Christos Sfetsas, 22 Feb. All musical evenings start at 8.30pm.

LECTURES

PHILOSOPHICAL NIGHTS, at the Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886. 19 Feb, "Democracy: The Basic Questions" by Em. Mikroyiannakis. 20 Feb, "Plato and Freud" by Andreas Panagopoulos. 21 Feb, "The Present and the Future of Greek Philosophy" by Kon. Voudouris. 25 Feb "Initiatory Greek Philosophy" by Em. Bouratinos. 26 Feb "The Journey of the Soul in Homer's Odyssey" by C. Malevitsis. All lectures begin at 8.30pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 31, tel 362-4301. 22 Feb, 1.00pm, "Time and Narration" by Michel Guerin, in French with Greek translation.

THE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL FAMILY LIVING, Evripidou 26, Politia, tel 801-4428. "Assertiveness and Communication" March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, time 10-12am. Call well in advance, Ms. Nora Charitos.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Sq., tel 363-4147. 9 Feb, "Group Tasks to Promote Fluency: Sequencing Activities" a lecture addressed to language teachers, given by Lillian Munby. Free admission after registration. Contact Mrs Alexia Ghinou at B.C. tel 363-3211, 363-3215.

EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING CONSULTANTS, 12 Polytechniou, tel 523-2598. 3 Feb, "Student Motivation and Learner Training" by Suzanne Antonaros. 10 Feb, "Games for Children and Adolescents" by Lilika Couri. Lecture time: 9.30am-1.30pm.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kidathineon 17, tel 322-9031 "Carnival Songs, their Symbols and their Function" in Greek by ethnomusicologist Mr Lambros Liavas. 3 Feb, 11.30am.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) AWOG is sponsoring a concert, violin, clarinet and piano, by the Verdehr Trio on 13 March, 8.00pm at the Athens College Theatre. The Trio, in residence at Michigan State University, was founded in 1972 and has performed in almost every major city in the five continents. It has received worldwide critical acclaim for its vital performances and rich repertoire of 18th, 19th and 20th century works. For tickets call Anna: 808-6315 or Mary: 881-1348. For membership and general information tel 639-3250/9, ext 345, M-W-F, 10.30am-1.30pm.

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, for information concerning the meeting agenda call Mr Baganis, tel 360-1311.

ATTICA CLUB OF FILOTHEI offers bridge lessons, for all members interested, tel 682-1726 or 682-7108.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS welcomes new members to monthly meetings and activities. For information tel 652-0772.

CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY is a new association welcoming members. Its goal is to strengthen the ties between Greece and the Portuguese community. Tel 775-5032.

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE AHEPA Senior Women's Auxiliary, Athens Hesperus chapter No. 359. For information tel 652-5183, Mary Douvas, President or tel 652-6063, Ann Bokolinis, Liaison.

DEMOCRATS ABROAD, for information tel 722-4645.

ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY meets every Wed. from 8-10 pm at the Athenian Pastry Shop, 320 Kifissias, Psychiko. Dr Agis Sarakinos, tel 672-5485.

GREEK-IRISH SOCIETY. For information, tel 262-8683.

LA LECHE LEAGUE. "Advantages of Breastfeeding to Mother and Baby" Athens North, 28 Feb, 10.00am, Mrs Jayne Valvis, tel 813-5001. Athens South, 14 Feb, 10.00am, Mrs Buba Carellis, tel 962-8448. Greek Group, 19 Feb, 6.00pm, Mrs Eva Stavrianooudaki, tel 685-0573. Membership entitles you to attend meetings, borrow books and receive "New Beginnings", the LLL magazine.

PROPELLER CLUB. For information call L. Battler, 778-3698 or G. Nahas, 779-6232.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD. For information tel 681-5747.

ST. ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD. As a society of St. Andrew's Protestant Church, the guild will offer a hearty

welcome to newly-arrived women. For information tel 651-7405 or the church tel 652-1401.

SEA TURTLE PROTECTION SOCIETY OF GREECE. 35 Solomou, tel 364-4145. Educational visits and programs at schools.

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

YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. New courses in February. Greek for foreigners, Painting, Photography, Cooking, Sewing, Jewellery, Computers, Greek Dances, etc. Activities for children, Saturday 9-1 am. For information, tel 362-4291.

GREEK CINEMA CLUB (Teniothiki), Kanari 1, tel 361-2046. Soviet silent movies along with classical American films from 30s to 70s. One show every evening, 8.00-10.00pm

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

HOLY APOSTLES CATHOLIC CHURCH, Alkyonidon 77, Voula, tel 895-8694. Holy Mass, Tuesday and Saturday 6 pm, Sunday 11.30 am.

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 721-4905. 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.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, Open 8:30-2:30pm. The entrance fee of 800 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0219. Sculptures, vases, terra-cottas and bronzes from Acropolis' excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-2:45pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, student prices.

AGORA MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-3:00pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 200 drs. A replica of the 2nd century BC Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundations in the ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. ☎ 452-1598. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

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

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

textiles and costumes, as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Tuesday closed.

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

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

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-9706. Open 10am-4pm; closed Tuesday & Sunday. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. 230 unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor, while the second is devoted to small and monumental works from 2000 BC to 400 AD, and the top floor is dedicated to the Charles Polittis Collection. On Saturday mornings the museum organizes activities for children, starting in October. Entrance fee 150 drs.

D. PIERIDIS MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, King George Ave 29, Glyfada. ☎ 898-0166. Every day 6-9pm, Saturday and Sunday 10-1 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek modern art.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS ARCHIVES, Cristou Lada 2. ☎ 322-1254. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday. Sunday only evening hours. 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 10am-1pm & 6-8pm; closed Monday & 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, Amfiteia. ☎ 941-1181. Showing slides. Sunday 10:45-12pm, 1-2:15pm and 4:00. Entrance free.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levidou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5870. Open 9am-2:pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs.

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 8:30am-1pm; closed Sunday & Monday. Entrance 100 drs.

HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM, Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. ☎ 362-9513. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10am-1pm. 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. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday. Entrance free. The collection of the museum includes religious and folk art representatives of the centuries-old Jewish-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece.

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

KATINA PAXINOU'S MUSEUM, Thoukididou 13, Plaka. ☎ 322-1335. Open Wednesday & Friday 9am-1pm. It contains personal objects of the great tragedian, costumes from performances, the Oscar award and pictures of her life and career. Entrance free.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE, Ermou 148. ☎ 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 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-5pm; Monday 11-5pm; 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 150 drs. Paintings, engravings and sculptures by Greek and foreign artists.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). ☎ 323-7617. Open Tuesday to Friday 9am-1:30pm; Saturday & Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 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. Monday closed.

PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. ☎ 724-7401.

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

RAIL MUSEUM, Liossion 301. ☎ 524-6580. Open Wednesday 5-8pm & Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains carriages as well as furniture, mirrors, plate settings, tickets and perforating machines from the establishment of Greek railways.

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

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

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

LIBRARIES

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko. ☎ 671-4627,

classifieds

LESSONS

POSITIVE THINKING AND MEDITATION COURSES: You are what you think. As my mind so my life. Simple but very accurate statements. What we are, do and say – all originate in the mind. The courses offered are aimed to help us understand our energies, our potentials and use them to the maximum so that life and relationships become balanced, peaceful and happy. For information: Panhellenic Meditation Centre. ☎ 867-1551, 962-4107

PAINTING CLASSES IN PLAGA Private or small groups, all ages. Learn different techniques with a variety of mediums. Excursions arranged for on location painting. Greek-American artist B.A. painting. ☎ 324-0937. 8-12pm.

MISCELLANEOUS

LINCOLN DAY LUNCHEON, Hilton Hotel, 22 February, speaker John MacCarthy Chairman, Republicans Abroad and managing director Korn-Ferry International Geneva. Information and reservations ☎ 681-5747. All community events sponsored by RAN (G).

DENTIST
PHIL. ROSSI DDS
16 Nikis St. Syntagma Sq.
Tel.: 32.20.040
Residence telephone for
emergencies 93.34.961

CHRISTOS N. KOUTSIAS D.D.S.
Restorative Dentistry
F. Instructor Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C., P.G. in Crown-Bridge and Occlusion
Loukianou 19, Kolonaki Square.
Telephone: 729-0081

ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri. 8:30-7pm, Sat. 12-5pm. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). ☎ 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm – microfiche reader, printer and a small collection of videocassettes, films records, slides, and filmstrips. The New York times, Time, Newsweek and Scientific American available on film. Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 10-7pm and Friday 9:30-2:30 pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 363-3211. Lending and Reference libraries open Monday-Thursday 5:30-8:30pm and Friday 9:30-1:30pm pm.

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

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. ☎ 362-4301. Books, periodicals, reference works and records in French. Open everyday 10-7pm except Monday 2-7pm.

THE GENNADIOS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. ☎ 721-0536. Reference works on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art Monday and Friday 9-5 pm, Tuesday 9am -8pm and Saturday 9am-2pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE LIBRARY, 14-16 Omirou, second floor.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor. ☎ 362-9886 (ext.51). Open Monday and Friday 10am-5pm. Tuesday, Thursday 9-1pm and 6-8pm, Wednesday 1-8pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room.

NATIONAL GREEK LIBRARY, Panepistimiou. ☎ 361-4413.

LODGINGS OFFERED, Villa northern suburbs to animal minded person only, some daily assistance will be required. Free weekends. ☎ 672-4611 8-10am only.

DREAM NAILS

Sculptured nails to beautify the appearance of your hands!

Training School

(artificial nails, manicure, pedicure)

Start a new career in Canada or Australia. Special prices for foreigners.

Tel: 201-5588

Dr K. Rubinstein
American Dentist

Announces
the new phone-number:

685-5112
(in the center)!!

84, Ethn. Antistaseos St.
Halandri 15231, Athens

7 restaurants and night life



CENTRAL

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

DELPHI, Nikis 13. ☎ 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good, reasonable prices. 11am-11pm.

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

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

EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. ☎ 323-9442. Cafeteria convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open from 7am-2am.

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

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

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Excharchia. ☎ 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday

LENGO, Nikis 29. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine, a little expensive. Open daily 12pm-1am.

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

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.

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

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

THE PAN BAR, with soft piano music.

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

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666

Pergola, International and Greek specialties: buffet and a la carte; pastry and salad buffets; Sunday brunch. Daily 6am-2am, breakfast, lunch, dinner; Atrium Lobby.

Première Restaurant & Bar, rooftop with a panoramic view of Athens. Kebab specialties. Live entertainment. Mon-Sat, 9pm-1am. Bar 8pm-2am.

La Rotisserie, superb French cuisine. Fine wine cellar. Piano music. Tues-Sat, 9pm-1am. Atrium Lobby.

Café Vienna, indoor café and bar, Viennese pastries, ice cream and coffee; Crêpes in the evening, piano music. Daily 11am-1am. Atrium Lobby.

Kublai Khan, unique Mongolian barbecue and Firepot; Chinese specialties. Mon-Sat 8pm-1am Atrium 1.

Kava Bar, special cocktails and drinks; piano music. Daily 6pm-2am.

ASTIR PALACE, Syntagma Sq. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331. Asteria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.

Apocalypse, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb...and crêpes suzette and baklava. Live piano music. Lunch 12:30-3:30, dinner, 8:30pm-1am.

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

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

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.

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

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.

Ledra Grill, (international specialities) open as of 2 October until end of May, from 8pm. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Matola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pool. Open from 7pm-12:30am. Expensive but well worth it. Tepannyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily fro 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty; eggs à la minute: all day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide

ΔΑΤΟΣ

TEA ROOM

Glafkou 14,
Neo Psychiko

BEHIND VASSILOPOULOS

PONDEROSA

Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House

American-style steakhouse
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(behind Olympic Airways,
near Plateia Kifissias).
7 days per week
Specialists in bon fillet,
pepper steak, T-bone ribsteak
and **barbequed spareribs**.

Open for lunch on Sundays

Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

DIOSCURI
restaurant - bar

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

LUNCH AND DINNER

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

selection of international, local dishes; late night menu 11pm-1:30am; Sunday brunch 11am-3:30pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

Crystal Lounge Piano bar. Song and Piano M. Hatzegianis. Tuesday without music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL. ☎ 325-5301/9

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

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL. ☎ 941-4825.

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

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

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

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

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

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers). ☎ 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes, evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12pm until late. Bakaliaros, biftiki, snails baked fish (gavros).

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). ☎ 324-6725, 324-7148. 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. ☎ 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish, souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12pm-5pm and 7pm-2am daily.

THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices bring Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded paper-covered tables. Some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8pm-2am daily.

STROFI, Gali 25, Makrygianni. ☎ 922-3434. Sunday closed.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makrygianni. ☎ 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-tiropittes, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.

TSEKOYRAS, Epipharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday Closed.

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

GREEK AND INTERNATIONAL CUISINE HOME MADE SPECIALITIES

**Tavern
Socrates'
Prison**

20 Mitseon Str.
Makryanni, Athens
tel: 92.23.434.



Sunday closed

CHANG'S HOUSE

CHINESE RESTAURANT

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

Fully air-conditioned.

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

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

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



**CATERING FOR PARTIES
IS ALSO AVAILABLE**



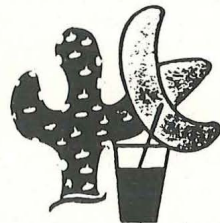
Café
Restaurant
Creperie
Piano Bar
Bellehelene

Paleologou 1, Plateia Politeias
tel

Tuesday
Thursday
Live Music

La Tequila Loca

MEXICAN TACO BAR



TACOS NACHOS MARGARITAS PINA COLADA

LATIN
SALSA Music....and the spirit of Mexico

19, DIO CHAROUS STR.

ILISIA - ATHENS

TEL: 723 93 86



JE BEVIENS

singer: TONI ARVANITIDIS
piano: GEORGES KALKANIS

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
HOME CATERING

Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174

The MERMAID FISH & CHIP SHOP

• TRADITIONAL FISH & CHIPS
and OTHER ENGLISH SPECIALTIES

PLATEIA HORIKON, GLYFADA
tel: 894-3481
(Behind Hotel Arion, Lazaraki St.)

• OPEN DAILY from 1pm to midnight
• SERVICES AVAILABLE:
TAKE-AWAY,
(LOCAL) HOME DELIVERY,
CATERING

The Stage Coach

Superb Steaks
Since 1971
Lunch-Dinner

18, Kifissias Ave.
Maroussi
Owners & Managers

tel:684-6995
671-0091 (6-8 p.m.)
Nick & Ann Sokaris

PETIT FLEUR, Plateion 6, Marousi. ☎ 802-7830. Service til 2 am.

ROUMBOS, Ay Antoniou, Vrillissia. ☎ 639-3515. Closed Sunday. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, garkoumba.

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.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEA - SIDE

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

BOUFFE (LA), Aghiou Alexandrou 67, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 981-8547. French cuisine. Specialties include moules marinière, soupe à l'oignon, coq au vin, bourguignon, Beignets aux pommes, profiteroles.

EL GRECO, Metaxa 20, Glyfada. ☎ 894-3165. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL PRIMO, 15 I. Metaxas, Glyfada. ☎ 894-1501. Filets and schnitzel. Piano.

EPICURE, 17 L. Poseidonos, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-1237. Hamburgers, filets with rockford Also in Voula, Metaxas 16, ☎ 895-3544.

LE FAUBOURG, Metaxa 43 and Pandoras, Glyfada. ☎ 894-3608. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MERMAID FISH & SHIPS, Plateia Horikon, Glyfada (behind Hotel Arion, Lazaraki St). ☎ 894-3481. Traditional fish & chips and other english specialties. Open daily from 1pm-12am. Take-away, (local) home delivery and catering services available.

NAFTIKOS ONILOS VOULIAGMENIS, ☎ 896-0741. Fish. Terrace. Monday-Tuesday Closed.

NEIRIDES, M. Kavouri harbor, Kavouri. ☎ 896-1560. Filets. Terrace.

GREEK CUISINE

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened til 12 pm. Monday closed.

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou. Neo Psychiko. ☎ 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

THALIA'S, 15 Thalia's Ag. Dimitrios. ☎ 973-3885. Friendly atmosphere, love towards tradition. Service til 12:30pm. Sunday closed

MYRTIA, Trivonionou 32-34, Mets, ☎ 902-3633, 902-3644. Service til 12:30. Sunday closed.

SEAFOOD

AGLAMER, Akti Koumoundourou 54-56, Microlimano. ☎ 411-5511.

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 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.

KUYU-KAPLANIS, Navarchou Votsi 23, Microlimano. ☎ 411-1623.

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.

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called in Piraeus) now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxi driver knows where it is, but if you want to use transportation take the metro to Faliron station. Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at FRATES, around from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offer fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea.

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 restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.

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

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanos, and T. Arvanitidis.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. ☎ 361-4508. Restaurant ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac ("rouga" means lane). Open nightly from 8pm-2am. Sunday Closed.

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

NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra.

PEFKAKIA, Argonafon 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Youvet-sakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

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

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, Gortinias 11, Kifissia. ☎ 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

BELLE HELENE, Paleologou 1, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. An international modern cuisine. Specialty's steaks, fresh seafood and snacks. Coffee shop open all day. Also caters for special parties.

Open daily 10:00am -2:00am.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, brains, curries. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always fresh. Closed Sunday.

CAPRICCIOSA, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. ☎ 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10:00pm -2:00am.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. ☎ 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Very expensive; very fine.

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.

MT. PARNES CASINO RESTAURANT, ☎ 246-9111. Smoked salmon, prosciutto, Fournedos Rossini. Piano, guitar, song. Closed Wednesday.



HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantinoupoleos 9 Maroussi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastras. Daily
AU CAP LYONNAIS, 144 Mesogeion, Maroussi. ☎ 681-4705. Garden closed on Sunday.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri. ☎ 683-1864. Greek and international cuisines. Service til 2am.

DER SPIEGEL, Fragoklisias 2, Marousi. ☎ 684-6393. Just like home with international cuisine. Service til 1:30am.

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

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

NAUTILUS, in Ambelokipi, one block south of the President Hotel (off Kifissias at Fthiotidos 6), features fine cuisine, an elegant mahogany and linen decor, and Big Band Music. The cocktail bar is well-stocked and a great place for after theatre/cinema get-togethers. Open 8pm-2am. ☎ 693-0089 (Mykonos devotees will recognize Jimmy's Ornos Bistro specialties).

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.

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 FUNG 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. Serive 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.

SPANISH

CAMILON, Polyly 39, Ano Patissia. ☎ 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties: sepias con olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8pm. Closed Sunday.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ay Sostis Church). ☎ 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria. Monday Closed.

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, Akademias 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "déli". Flounder filet, salmon filet. Air-conditioned. Closed Sunday.



TRADITIONAL TAVERN REAL GREEK CUISINE

Thalias 15, Aghios Dimitrios
Near Panaghiisa Church

Reservation, tel: 97.33.885 Sunday Closed



CHINA restaurant

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

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

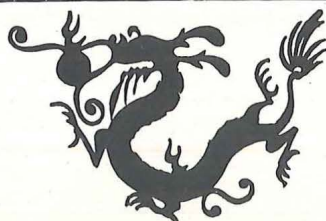
ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in
pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508



Red Dragon

Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dinner in the garden

Take-away service with delivery within the area



myrtia

Restaurant-Cave

REAL GREEK CUISINE

Sunday closed

Open 12:30 to 5 p.m. and 8:30 to 2 a.m.

32-34 TRIVONIANOU STR., 116 36 ATHENS
TEL.: 9023633 - 9023644

Michiko

RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI
SUSHI SASHIMI
by Authentic Japanese Chef
27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA
322-0980 — 324-6851



ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapirion Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8pm -1am. Closed Sunday.
AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Open daily from 12:30am -1:30am.
AQUARIUS, Kifissias Ave. 108. ☎ 691-4325. Specialty spaghetti aquarius. Service til 1:30 pm.
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. Faliron. ☎ 981-8959. Closed Monday.
DA WALTER, 7 Evzonon and Anapirion 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: filletta, 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 B ussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freideriki 34, ☎ 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.
LA FONTANINA, Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Speciality Madagascar fillét. Service til 1:45 pm.
LA STRADA, Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-0370.

KOREAN

SEOUL, 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.

CYPRriot

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, Idraspiou 11, Ano Illisia. ☎ 775-6176. Garden. Sunday Closed.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leof Kifissias 267 (near the Trohonomo). ☎ 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of dishes.
LA TEQUILA LOCA, 19 Dio Charous Str. Ilisia. ☎ 723-9386. Mexican taco bar. Live music Tuesday and Thursday. Latin Salsa the spirit of Mexico.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, Flessa 3, Plaka. ☎ 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travellers; juices, salads and sweets. Specialties: lasagne (soya), boureki and hot chili. Terrace in the summer. Open 12am -12pm.

LIVE MUSIC HALLS

APOLLON, Vouliagmenis 22, Neo Kosmo. ☎ 923-3165. Singers Paschalis, Mary Lida, Bessy Argiraki and T. Antoniadis. Opens from 10:30 pm, Sunday 8:30-12:30 pm. Opened on Friday, Saturday and Sunday
DIOPENIS PALACE, Syngrou Ave 259. ☎ 942-4267, 941-7602. Singers Lefteris Pantazis, Glykeria, Polina, C. Thandis and K. Garbi. Ballet Chuck Foster. Closed Mondays.
NERAIDA B. Georgiou 2, Kalamaki. ☎ 981-2004. Singers Marinella, A. Kalogiannis, I. Raikou and K. Korou. Thursday Closed.
PLAY BOY, Syngrou Ave. 137, Nea Smyrni. ☎ 934-8587. Singers L. Diamandi, A. Dionysiou, T. Komnenos, and G. Polychroniadis. Monday Closed
TOYNEL, Syngrou Ave. 123. ☎ 934-6311, 934-8800. D. Kondolazos, Zig-Zag, Dakis, and Mando.

LIVE DINNER PROGRAMS

ALI BABA, Poseidonos 13, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0435. Arabic program and Arabic cuisine.
VIVERE, Kifissias 4, Maroussi. ☎ 682-3326. The Zavara bros. N. Iakovidis, Zan Robert, and Virginia. Monday and Tuesday closed.
VOYKOYRESTI, Pesistratou 95, Tzitzifies. ☎ 941-7348. With gypsy violins. Tuesday Closed.
EMBATI, Komvov Varipobi. ☎ 807-5598, 807-1468. Singers D. Psarianos, M. Evagelatou, B. Xenou and D. Margeritakis. Sunday Closed.
IMEROS, Helidonous, N. Kifissia. ☎ 807-5749. T. Breska, S. Denaxas and G. Tsiknis. Monday Closed.
MARALINAS, Vrasida 11, Hilton. ☎ 723-5425. Arabic program and Lebanese cuisine.
MICHEL, Metropoleous 3, Syntagma. ☎ 322-9389. A. Kanelidou and G. Pouloupoulos. Sunday Closed.
SAHARA, Poseidonos 15, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-7731. Arabic music, belly dancing. Arabic and Greek cuisine.
SIXTIES, Poseidonos 42, P. Phalero. ☎ 981-9355, 981-2741. "Blackish" and "Blondish" with Alexander, Marion and Sabine. Sunday Closed.
TABOO, Andinoros 42-44, Pangrati. ☎ 722-4244. Christina, T. Polykandriotis, V. Germanos and M. Dimitriadis. Sunday Closed.

MUSIC RESTAURANTS

AVANCE, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-0151.
ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. ☎ 801-5792.
MARTHA'S, Kifissias 252-254, Halandri. ☎ 671-7890. Singers Jannet Kapougia and Christos Konstandenis. Sunday Closed.
MEMORIES, Markou Mousouri, Mets. ☎ 922-6672. A. Bekris, I. Iosifidis, A. Pavlides and M. Alexiou.
PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias 217, Marousi. ☎ 802-0437. Singers Renato, Danae, Panos and Kelly. Sunday Closed.
PLACE THE AGORA, Kifissias 10, Marousi. ☎ 684-0392. Piano; V. Bondas, guitar; D. Katakouzenos, song; Natas-sa. Sunday and Monday Closed.
ROMEO, Levendi 3, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-0507. T. Toulatos, S. Kritikou, V. Zouboulis and C. Farkaki. Sunday Closed.
TIFFANY'S, Maximou 1, Kefalariou Sq. ☎ 801-9373.

DISCO BAR

LOFT, Ermou and Asomaton, Theiseion. ☎ 325-2889.
MERCEDES, Felikis Etaireias Sq 14, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-5938.
FAZE, Dorelaira 10-12, Mavili. ☎ 364-7047. Monday and Tuesday Closed.

RESTAURANT BAR

ACTUEL CENTER, Kleomenous 44. ☎ 724-9861, 724-6061.
VLADIMIROUS, Aristodemou 12, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-7407. Artistic rendez-vous near Lycabettus Hill. Til 2am.
IRIDANOS, Iridanou 7, Hilton. ☎ 722-4154.
BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27, Ambelokipi. ☎ 644-1215.
JAZZ BAR TSAKALOF, Tsakalof 10, Kolonaki. ☎ 360-5889.
HALF NOTE, Ftithotidos 68, Ambelokipi. ☎ 644-9236.

KEBAB

ADANA KEBAB HOUSE, Palaologou 1, P. Phalero. ☎ 983-4545. Service til 1am. Tuesday closed.
ANTEP KEBAB, Poseidonos Ave. 20, P. Phalero. ☎ 982-1114. Service til 2am.
OURFA, Thermopeleon 1, P. Phalero. ☎ 981-3566. Service til 1am. Sunday closed.

TAVERNS

BAKIRIA, Mavromichali 119. ☎ 363-9383. Sunday closed.
DEMOKRETOS, Demokritou 23, Kolonaki. ☎ 361-3588. Sunday closed.
LENGO, Nikis 22, Syntagma. ☎ 323-1127.
PITHARI, Daskalogianni 17, Lykabetus. ☎ 644-0530.
RODIA, Aristippou 44, Lykabetus. ☎ 722-9883. Sunday closed.

BRASSERIE

LA BRASSERIE, Kifissias Ave. 292, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-6572, 671-6940.

MUSIC BAR

ABSOLUT, Fillelinon 23, Syntagma. ☎ 323-7197.
DEKA Ardittou 10, ☎ 324-8303.

TEA BAR

KOPERTI, Sina 46. ☎ 361-6003. Salads, cheese, hot dishes, tea and coffee.
LOTOS, Glavkou 14, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-7461. Crêpes and salads, 24 types of tea. Sunday Closed.
FOTAERIO, Ippokratous 74, Exarchia. ☎ 362-2362. 21 types of tea, crêpes, juice and food.

DISCO

AGORA HERODIUM, Kifissias Ave. 12, Marousi. ☎ 684-6139. Tuesday Closed.
AKROTIRI, Aghios Kosmas. ☎ 981-1124. Sunday Closed.
AUTOKINISI, Kifissias Ave. 7, Filothei. ☎ 681-2360. Also restaurant Monday and Tuesday Closed.
EIRINIKOS, E.O.T. Voulas Plaza. ☎ 895-2403. Opened Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
LAVA BORE, Xenofondos and Fillelinon. ☎ 323-3522.
RETRO, Michalakopoulou 206. ☎ 770-1618. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday Closed.

ALL NIGHT SERVICE

GALATADIKO TON ARCHAION, Flessa 9 & Scholiou, Plaka. ☎ 321-4530. Closed from 4-6pm. Thursday closed.
NEON, Omonias 8, (Square). ☎ 523-6409, 523-9809. Quality self-service.

CRêPERIE

MARIONETTE, Ippokratous 40. ☎ 363-5065. All types of Crêpes.
DOMI & CLAUDE, Kekropos 26, Glyfada. ☎ 962-6919.
LE PERROQUET, Lazaraki 20, Glyfada. ☎ 894-7856. All types of Crêpes. Tuesday closed.

PIANO RESTAURANTS

ATHENAEUM, Amerikis 8. ☎ 363-1125. Service til 1am. Sunday Closed.
BORGHESE, Vas. Sofias 89, Marousi. ☎ 805-1315.
GOURMET(LE), Epidavrou 10, Kastella. ☎ 413-337. Sunday Closed.
GRAND BALCON (LE), Kleomenous 2, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-0712. Monday closed.
EL PRIMO, Metaxa 15, Glyfada, ☎ 894-1501. Service til am 1:30.



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

•FEBRUARY•SCHEDULES•FEBRUARY•SCHEDULES•FEBRUARY•SCHEDULES•FEBRUARY•

MONDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL



1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 WORDS OF FAITH
1:10 BOOK CHOICE
1:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
1:30 WHAT DO JEWS BELIEVE?
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
3 AM NEWS then FEB 4th WITH GREAT PLEASURE;11th ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING;18th TONGUE OF TONGUES;25th ON THE BEDPOST OVERNIGHT
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 -- JOHANNES BRAHMS
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 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
7:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
8 AM NEWSDESK
8:30 WHAT DO JEWS BELIEVE?
9 AM WORLD NEWS
9:09 24 HOURS
9:30 FEB 4/11th CULT HEROES;18th SECOND GENESIS - LIFE AFTER DRUGS;25th THE JEWS OF EASTERN EUROPE
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 WHAT DO JEWS BELIEVE?
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 - J BRAHMS
2 PM NEWSREEL
2:15 NED SHERRIN'S COUNTERPOINT
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 then FEB 4th WITH GREAT PLEASURE;11th ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING;18th TONGUE OF TONGUES;25th ON THE BEDPOST OVERNIGHT
6 PM WORLD NEWS
6:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
6:15 NEW IDEAS
6:35 FOOD PLANTS
6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 COMMENTARY
7:15 PANEL GAME
7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
8 PM NEWSDESK
8:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
9 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
9:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
9:30 NETWORK UK
9:45 HEALTH MATTERS
10 PM WORLD NEWS
10:09 THE WORLD TODAY
10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
10:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
11 PM NEWS SUMMARY then SPORTS
11:15 EUROPE'S WORLD
11:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
12 MIDNIGHT NEWS HOUR

TUESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 COMMENTARY
1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
1:15 FEB 4/11th TRAVELLING TALES; 18/25th AS WE FORGIVE
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
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 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 AM NEWSDESK
8:30 ON STAGE
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 INTERNATIONAL RECITAL
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 FEB 5/12th THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS;19/26th A TASTE OF SOUL
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

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



7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 COMMENTARY
7:15 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH - J BRAHMS
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
11:30 MEGAMIX



12 MIDNIGHT NEWS HOUR

WEDNESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM NEWS & COMMENTARY
1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
1:15 INTERNATIONAL RECITAL
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 OMNIBUS
3 AM NEWS SUMMARY
3:06 OUTLOOK
3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
3:30 IMAGES OF BRITAIN
3:45 COUNTRY STYLE
4 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
4:15 HEALTH MATTERS
4:30 STONE'S AMERICA (exc FEB 6th SECOND CITY FIRST; 13th SOMETHING TO DIE FOR)
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 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
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 PANEL GAME
11 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
11:15 THE WORLD TODAY
11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
11:45 IMAGES OF BRITAIN
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 FEB 4/11th TRAVELLING TALES; 18/25th AS WE FORGIVE
5:30 FUNNY THAT WAY (exc FEB 27th TWO CHEERS FOR FEBRUARY)
6 PM WORLD NEWS
6:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
6:15 ON STAGE (exc FEB 6th THE CLASSIC ALBUMS)
6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 COMMENTARY
7:15 STONE'S AMERICA (exc FEB 6th SECOND CITY FIRST; 13th SOMETHING TO DIE FOR)
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 IMAGES OF BRITAIN
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
11:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
12 MIDNIGHT NEWS HOUR

THURSDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 COMMENTARY
1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
1:15 GOOD BOOKS
1:30 MULTITRACK 2
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 FUNNY THAT WAY (exc FEB 28th TWO CHEERS FOR FEBRUARY)
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 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 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 AM NEWSDESK
8:30 FEB 7/14th TRAVELLING TALES; 21/28th AS WE FORGIVE
8:45 THE FARMING WORLD
9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
9:30 STONE'S AMERICA (exc FEB 7th SECOND CITY FIRST; 14th SOMETHING TO DIE FOR)
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 FEB 28th TWO CHEERS FOR FEBRUARY)
1 PM WORLD NEWS
1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
1:15 THE FARMING WORLD
1:30 RAFFLES
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 FEB 7th/21st 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 RAFFLES
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 THE REITH LECTURES (exc FEB 7th THE REITH LECTURES INTERVIEW)
12 MIDNIGHT NEWS HOUR

FRIDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY



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

1:15 FINANCIAL NEWS
1:15 MUSIC REVIEW
2 AM NEWSDESK
2:30 THE STORY OF WESTERN MUSIC
3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
3:30 FOLK IN BRITAIN (exc FEB 1st/15th JAZZ NOW AND THEN)
3:45 GLOBAL CONCERNS
4 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
4:15 SEVEN SEAS
4:30 RAFFLES
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 FEB 1st/15th JAZZ NOW AND THEN)
7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
7:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
7:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 AM NEWSDESK
8:30 MERIDIAN
9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
9:30 THE REITH LECTURES (exc FEB 8th THE REITH LECTURES INTERVIEW)
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 STORY OF WESTERN MUSIC
1 PM WORLD NEWS
1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
1:15 GLOBAL CONCERNS
1:30 MERIDIAN
2 PM NEWSREEL
2:15 THE REITH LECTURES (exc FEB 8th



THE REITH LECTURES INTERVIEW)
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 BACKING THE CANVAS
5 PM NEWSREEL
5:15 MUSIC REVIEW
6 PM WORLD NEWS
6:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
6:15 SCIENCE IN ACTION
6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 COMMENTARY
7:15 THE STORY OF WESTERN MUSIC

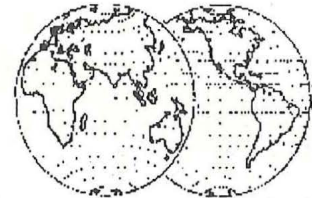
7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
8 PM NEWSDESK
8:30 MULTITRACK 3
9 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
9:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
9:30 NETWORK UK
9:45 HERE'S HUMPH!
10 AM WORLD NEWS
10:09 THE WORLD TODAY
10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
10:30 SCIENCE IN ACTION
11 PM NEWS SUMMARY then SPORTS
11:15 FEB 1st THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS;8/15/22nd A TASTE OF SOUL
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 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
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 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
6:15 SPORTSWORLD cont
7 PM NEWS then SPORTSWORLD cont
7:30 FEB 2nd THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS;9/16/23rd A TASTE OF SOUL
7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
8 PM NEWSDESK
8:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
9 PM NEWS then FEB 2nd WITH GREAT PLEASURE; 9th ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING;16th TONGUE OF TONGUES;23rd ON THE BEDPOST OVERNIGHT
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
3 AM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: FEB 3rd FROM THE DEPTH OF WATERS;10/17th MACBETH;24th THE SCOTTISH PLAY
4 AM WORLD NEWS
4:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
4:15 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
4:25 BOOK CHOICE
4:30 FEB 3/10th CULT HEROES; 17th SECOND GENESIS - LIFE AFTER DRUGS; 24th THE JEWS OF EASTERN EUROPE
5 AM WORLD NEWS
5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
5:15 SOCIETY TODAY

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



5:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
 5:50 WRITE ON
 6 AM NEWSDESK
 6:30 FEB 3/10th THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS; 17/24th A TASTE OF SOUL
 6:45 PERSONAL VIEW
 7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 7:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW
 7:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
 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 BACKING THE CANVAS
 11:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW
 11:40 BOOK CHOICE
 11:45 SOCIETY TODAY
 12 PM NEWS then SCIENCE IN ACTION
 12:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
 1 PM WORLD NEWS
 1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 1:15 SHORT STORY
 1:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW
 2 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: FEB 3rd FROM THE DEPTH OF WATERS; 10/17th MACBETH; 24th THE SCOTTISH PLAY
 3 PM NEWS & 24 HOURS ON SUNDAY
 3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 4 PM NEWS then WHAT DO JEWS BELIEVE?
 4:30 ANYTHING GOES
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 INTERNATIONAL RECITAL
 6 PM WORLD NEWS
 6:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
 6:15 FEB 3/10th CULT HEROES; 17th SECOND GENESIS -LIFE AFTER DRUGS; 24th THE JEWS OF EASTERN EUROPE
 6:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 7 PM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 BOOK CHOICE
 7:15 IN PRAISE OF GOD
 7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 8 PM NEWSDESK
 8:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW
 9 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: FEB 3rd FROM THE DEPTH OF WATERS; 10/17th MACBETH; 24th THE SCOTTISH PLAY
 10 PM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 PERSONAL VIEW
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 NED SHERRIN'S COUNTERPOINT
 11 PM NEWS then SPORTS ROUNDUP
 11:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
 12 MIDNIGHT NEWS HOUR

BBC AT A GLANCE

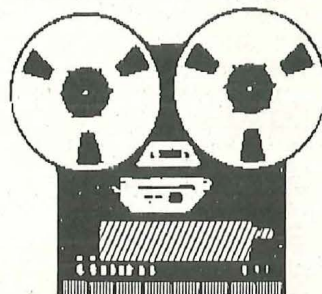
WORLD NEWS - Broadcast daily on the hour
 NEWSDESK - World News and despatches from overseas and UK correspondents
 NEWS HOUR - A comprehensive look at the topics of the day, plus up-to-the-minute

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

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



environmental issues
 GOOD BOOKS - Recommendation of a book to read
 HEALTH MATTERS - Keeping track of new developments in the world of medical

“Ferryboats at Eretria”

silkscreen from an original painting
by Spyros Vassiliou



Now available from the following galleries:

Anemos, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia Tel. 808-2027

Skoufa, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki Tel. 360-3541

Pinelia, Mesogion 419 Aghia Paraskevi Tel. 659-0209

Also available from “The Athenian” office, Peta 4, Tel. 322-2802

Size = 1,00 m. × 0,70 m.

Edition limited to 150

*Le temps Piaget
ne se mesure,
qu'en Or*



PIAGET
Polo

PIAGET

Chez les plus grands joailliers du monde

VOURAKIS

8, Koukourantou Str., Athens, Tel.: 322 1600