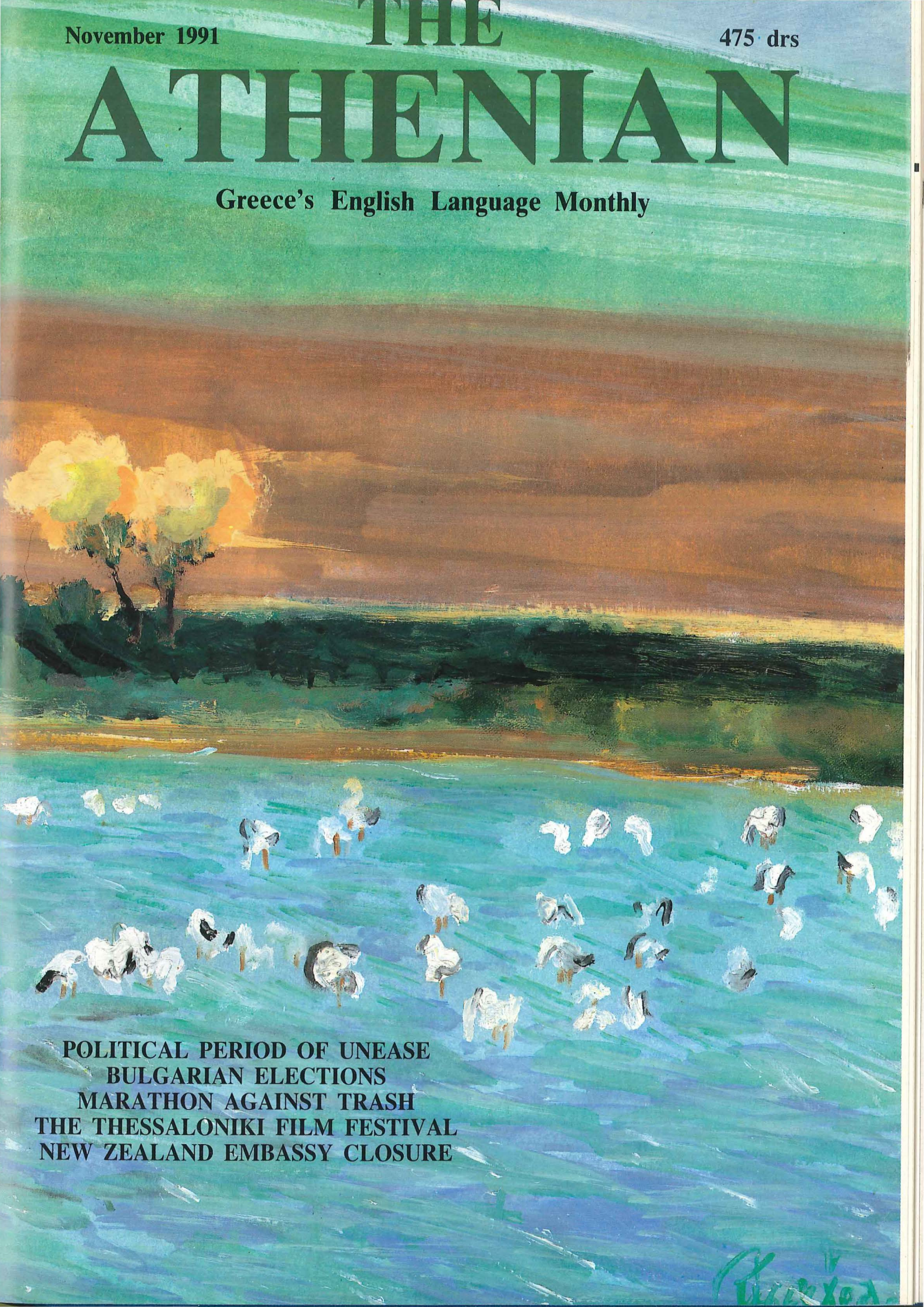


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# THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

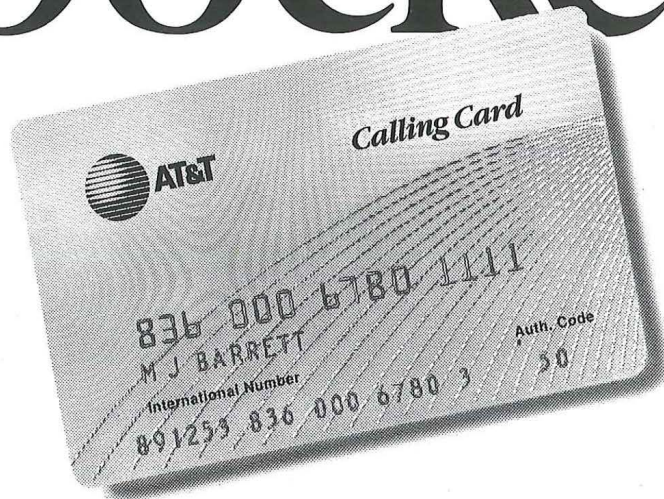


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Samantha Stenzel attended the XXXIInd and last domestic Thessaloniki Greek Film Festival which is expected to go international next year.



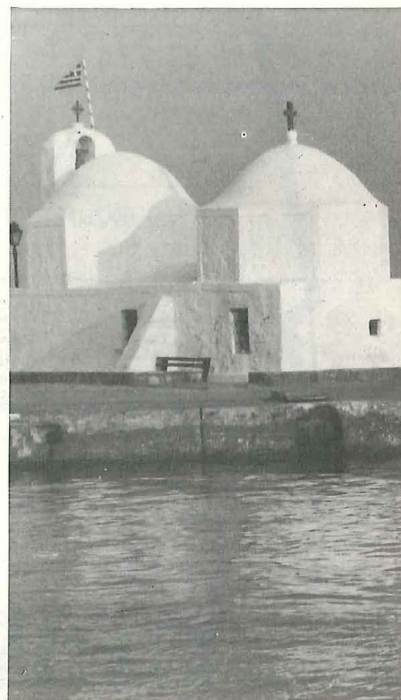
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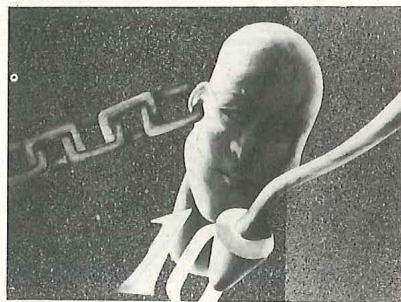
Opinion along Aegina's waterfront as to when, by whom and from where pistachio nut trees were first brought to the island is as various as the vendors. Ann Elder throws light on the nut and the island.

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*The cover is by Emilia Tsekoura*

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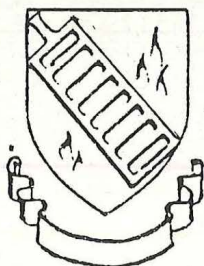
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## THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly  
Founded in 1974

Vol. XIX No. 217 November 1991

Owned and published by The Athenian Press Ltd.

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

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FOTRON

Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki  
and

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

PRINTED by  
Kraniou - 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: 475 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. 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.

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### THE OECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE AND DONKEY ISLAND

*"I despise the Greek state but I adore Hellenism" – Ion Dragoumis*

Everything is permissible in politics except making an ass of oneself. So when the government mishandled the public relations part of a proposal to sell some insignificant rock-islets including Gaidouronisi (Donkey Island) off Crete to help scrounge up a bit of cash, the outrage (and merriment) were deafening. Even cartoonists of pro-government newspapers could not resist illustrating the premier garbed in the dress of a War of Independence hero, astride an ass standing on a rock in the sea beckoning, or begging, prospective EC real estate investors to save his country from bankruptcy.

Part of the mishandling was due to ignoring the fact that Greeks, like their lyric poets ancient and modern, adore their islands. Had there been a proposal to sell off half of Thessaly there would have been less outcry than parting with a pebble in the Aegean, an act equivalent to treason. The flap over the islets was due to the Ship of State going through a rough patch with ill winds blowing from all directions. Captain Karamanlis, who is used to these squalls and has saved the ship from foundering on several occasions, has lately been asked to do so again, this time by, of all people, Andreas Papandreou. He has been asking the president repeatedly to call new elections. What the good man seems to have forgotten is that he himself, as prime minister, stripped the presidency of the power to do so in 1985. Such is life on Donkey Island.

"How are you, Mr President?" asked Papandreou at the start of a chat on October 10.

"I am very well; the problem lies elsewhere," the Chief of State replied abruptly. "Greeks are always telling me what to do, and no one listens to what I say."

Anyone who has lived any length of time amongst Greeks will recognize the truth of this remark. There are always dozens of people around telling you how to fix your carburetor, how to prepare eggplant salad, how to get wine

stains off your flocati and how to rearrange your love life – all freely, in detail and so loudly that any further questions are not listened to. It is another reason why Greece always places first in Brussels-based statistics listing the noisiest country in the EC. On Donkey Island, the braying is deafening...

"I despise the Greek state, but I adore Hellenism," is a famous remark made by political pundit, Ion Dragoumis, early in the century. He went on to say that the absurdity of being Greek was only made tolerable by one's being as well the heir and the transmitter of the ancient and noble Hellenic tradition.

The death of the 261st Oecumenical Patriarch Demetrios I on October 2 and the election of his successor Bartholomeos I on October 22 was sudden, sobering news for a country that has become a bit stoned and over-interiorizing lately on one of its periodic trips of self-doubt. And until recently it was the only free Orthodox state in the world.

International events of the last few years have drawn closer attention to the leader of the world's 300 million Orthodox Christians. One is the collapse of Communism and the renewal of the Orthodox Churches in Russia and Eastern Europe. Another is the rise of Muslim fundamentalism. A third, related phenomenon is the changing position of Turkey with its economic aspirations turned towards the EC while pursuing aggressive policies championing Muslims in the Balkans and southwestern Russia. The most striking result of its elections on October 20 was the ascendance of the Muslim Fundamentalist Welfare Party which polled 17 percent of the vote.

History has made the Oecumenical Patriarchate extraordinary anomalous. Its very title is banned in the country of its residency. Its leader must be a citizen of a non-Christian state. His elections is not decided, but it is administered by a non-Christian government. It is not only that the Patriarchate has

continued to exist over 500 years in a Muslim world, but by losing jurisdiction over Christian lands freed from Ottoman domination and by the restrictions of the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, and, later, by the harassment of the Greek population, that its spiritual leader of 300 million Christians has today a parish no greater than a village – less than 10,000 people.

Ironically, it has been the Ottoman/Turkish policy of restricting the Patriarchate to the diocese of Istanbul and its immediate vicinity that has kept its clergy strictly Greek while allowing it to develop a modern oecumenical view, begun by the revered figure of Athenagoras I when he prayed beside Pope Paul VI in Jerusalem in 1964 and continued by the world travels of the late, beloved Demetrios I.

Alternative solutions, like transferring the Patriarchate to the Ecclesiastical Republic of Mount Athos, have been talked of, but the tradition to keep it on the site of what was once the capital of the Greek Empire is too strong – and better so, because it thereby preserves both its Greekness and its greatness as a repository of the Hellenic tradition – which is about as timeless as a kingdom in *this* world can get.

The restricted position of the Oecumenical Patriarch has channelled his energies to a pastoral role, but given the scourge of Caesaropapism that once bedevilled the West, and the residue of anticlericalism it has left, this is no bad thing.

A movement and a hope is growing, however, for 'Vaticanizing' Phanar and this is a good thing for it has suffered humiliation enough. Though it has been restored at last, for decades the patriarchal see showed the damage that it suffered by fire in the 1940s, and its recent seige by fundamentalist Moslems was a disgrace. In pastoral tradition of his immediate predecessors, Bartholomeos I will certainly continue spreading the word of Christian love, and this is the best possible oecumenical message today.



# THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

## TURKISH DIPLOMAT SLAIN

Greece's notorious ultraleft 'November 17' terrorist group claimed responsibility for last month's murder of a Turkish diplomat, stating that it was striking against "Turkish military expansionism."

The terror group's proclamation was published by Athens centre-left daily *Eleftherotypia*, despite a legal ban against such publications. The paper's editor and publisher were immediately charged and ordered to stand trial setting off a new confrontation between the press establishment and the conservative government. Violations of the same ban led in September to the temporary imprisonment of seven chief editors.

The latest terrorism victim in Greece was 28-year old Turkish deputy press attaché Cetin Gorgu, who was shot four times outside his home by two unidentified gunmen. The entire Greek political leadership, ranging from the president of the republic and the conservative prime minister to the socialist and communist opposition, condemned the killing as a "deliberate provocation serving foreign interests." They said it was designed to aggravate Greece's already troubled relations with NATO member Turkey, and was also deliberately timed to coincide with the funeral in Istanbul of Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrius I of Constantinople, the spiritual worldwide leader of the 300 million Orthodox Christians.

Greek police and military forces were put on alert in Northern Greece, fearing reactions or provocations

among the ethnic Turkish Moslem minority in Thrace.

Official Greek government spokesmen said they were convinced that the killing served "anti-Greek, foreign interests" because Greek-Turkish relations are currently at a sensitive stage over bilateral relations as well as over the ominous developments in the Balkans.

But in its proclamation 'November 17' claimed it was punishing Turkish "imperialism" both against Greece and Cyprus, as well as Turkey's expansionist moves in the Middle East and the Balkans.

The terrorist organization said it would continue to strike Turkish targets until Cyprus was freed of Turkish occupation and until the American military presence in Greece ended altogether, "because behind Turkish claims hides American imperialism."

This is the third time in recent months that daily *Eleftherotypia* violated the ban of publishing terrorist proclamations. The recently enacted law foresees minimum three month jail terms for editors and maximum 150,000 pound fines, in an attempt to limit excessive or unwarranted publicity for terrorist groups.

In September seven editors were sentenced to five months imprisonment each for violating the ban, and were jailed when they refused to appeal or pay off their sentences. They were released a week later after their unions put up the required money.

## TERRORIST TRIALS OPEN

Two of the most notorious cases of international terrorism of the past decade, one involving the 1982 mid-flight bombing of a PAN AM passenger jet and the other the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* Mediterranean cruiseship, went before Greek court last months.

Three FBI agents and a Palestinian terrorist defector are appearing as the key prosecution witnesses against Mohammed Rashid, a Palestinian alleged terrorist charged with murder

for his involvement in the 1982 mid-flight bombing of a passenger jet as it approached Honolulu on a flight from Tokyo. A 15-year old Japanese youth was killed and several other passengers injured.

Rashid was arrested in May 1988 on a tip-off from US authorities while transiting Athens airport, and Washington demanded his extradition for trial in the US. Though Greek courts ruled in favor of extradition, the government eventually rejected the American request on the grounds that the Palestinian's arrest in Greece

placed him under Greek legal jurisdiction.

The prosecution is relying on the evidence to be provided by Palestinian Adnan Awad, who claims to have been a member of 'May 15', a Baghdad-based terrorist group which allegedly used Rashid to plant the explosive device aboard the plane.

Rashid claims innocence and says he has been mistakenly identified. Backed by a left-wing lobby group here and by sections of the Greek press, he claims that the evidence against him has been fabricated by American and Israeli authorities.

Meanwhile, Palestinian Abdul Rahim Khaled, 57, appeared before the Supreme Court appealing against a lower court's decision to extradite him to Italy, where he has been sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment for masterminding the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*. The court's prosecutor Dimitris Tsevas proposed the appeal's dismissal and the court adjourned to deliberate.

The Italian court which sentenced Khaled ruled that he was the key organizer of the hijacking, which took place off Alexandria. During the attack, a Jewish-American wheelchair bound tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, was shot dead and his body dumped overboard.

Four other Palestinians have been convicted in connection with the cruiseship hijacking and are serving long prison terms in Italy.

Court documents describe Khaled as the chief aid to Palestinian guerrilla leader Abu Abbas, and second in command of the Palestinian Liberation Front. He was arrested in Athens on March 5 along with three Greeks when their apartment was found packed with explosives.

Khaled denies involvement in the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* and, like Rashid, claims that he has been mistakenly identified as the wanted man. Whatever the Supreme Court's verdict, the final decision on Khaled's extradition, as in the case with Rashid, rests with the government.

Also in jail in Greece are another eight Palestinian students and workers, who are awaiting trial in connection with an abortive attempt last April to blow up the British Consulate in Patras which killed six innocent bystanders.



## CURRENT BATTLE OF CRETE

Farmers unions are more radicalized in Iraklion than elsewhere. Ardent supporters of Venizelos and the Papandreous over the years, Irakliots in their enthusiasm like to take the law into their own hands. Although the currant growers had some genuine complaints against the government on the matter of subsidies, their surrounding the city early last month with lorries and tractors, putting it under a state of siege and setting fire to the Prefecture were, according to the government, deliberate political provocation instigated by the Socialists.

Tourists leaving on international flights were forced to get out of taxis at the barricades, go around them on foot and get into other taxis so as to proceed to the airport. In one incident four foreigners narrowly escaped incineration when their taxi became impaled on a burning tire. They had barely reached shelter when the vehicle exploded.

## PARLIAMENTARY ALTRUISM

Declaring that they were offering an "example to the nation" by tightening their belts in view of the severe economic crisis, the 300-member parliament on October 15 unanimously downvoted a bill granting themselves a 130,000 drachma monthly pay increase.

In view of the record budget deficit this year and austerity policies imposed on Greece by the Common Market as a precondition for getting EC loans, the conservative government has imposed a near-freeze on pay increases and social welfare benefits. The sacrifice of the parliamentarians aside, voting themselves an increase would probably have provoked considerable reaction from the public and the press.

## TAX EVASION AS A FINE ART

Government investigations and international statistics show that Greeks are the biggest tax evaders in the western world and are significantly responsible for Greece's 1991's crippling budget deficit.

According to the latest statistics provided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which represents the 24 most economically advanced countries in the west, Greece holds last place with only 4.9 percent of the gross national product coming from tax revenues.

This compares to 9.9 percent in Britain, 10.3 percent in the United States, and 10.6 percent in Germany, whose people are among the most 'honest' taxpayers in the OECD.

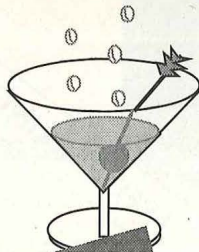
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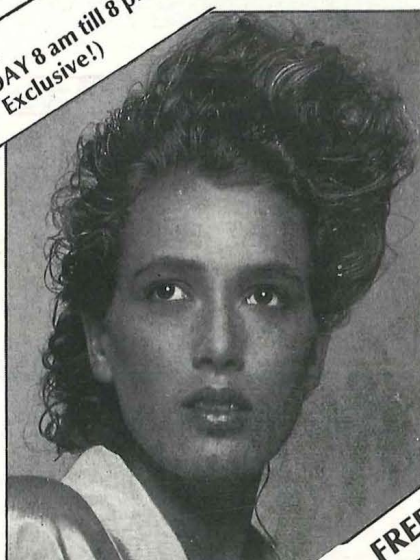
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## OBITUARIES

• Eminent set designer, painter and art teacher **George Vakalo** died in Athens aged 89 last month after a long illness. Vakalo studied and began his career in Paris before the war, and his work always had that decorative linear flourish characteristic of 1930s French illustrative art. Although he was successful as a painter and founded the well-established Vakalo School of Design, he became best known internationally as a leading stage designer of Aristophanes in modern times. His celebrated sets and costumes for Alexis Solomos' productions of *The Ecclesiastusae* at Herod Atticus in 1956 and of *Lysistrata* at Epidaurus reintroduced the comic poet as a powerful force in contemporary theatre. His maquettes for *Peace* are in New York's Museum of Modern Art. The artist is survived by his widow, art critic Eleni Vakalo, and their son, Manos.

• Former director of the Swedish Institute at Athens, **Ake Akerstrom**, 89, died on October 8. Professor Emeritus of Archaeology at the University of Goteborg, Akerstrom began excavating in 1936 under A.W. Persson at Berbati, an hour's walk from Mycenae. An expert in Mycenaean pottery in

Greece, he was a specialist as well in the geometric period in Southern Italy and Asia Minor. Director of the Institute here in the 1950s and again in 1970-2, he was also a member of the German Archaeological Institute and honorary member of the British School at Athens.

• Distinguished Platonist **Gregory Vlastos** died in California on October 12. He was 84. Professor Vlastos spearheaded a revival of enthusiasm for Platonic studies in recent decades which employs techniques of logical and semantic analysis developed in contemporary philosophy. By the use of such methods, it has been claimed that Plato is not only better understood today than ever before, but better than by his contemporaries, or even better than by himself. Vlastos was born in Constantinople of Greek Protestant parents. He attended Robert College and emigrated to America at the time of the Anatolian diaspora. He took a doctorate in divinity from the Chicago Theological Seminary, and though he was ordained a Congregational minister, he never served as a clergyman. At Harvard he took an advanced degree in philosophy.

## In Brief

• The Dimitri Mitropoulos Room was inaugurated at the **Athens Music Hall** on October 16 with a recital performed by two of music's brightest young stars, pianist Yiannis Vakarelis and violinist Leonidas Kavakos. The 500-seat chamber compliments the larger and recently opened Hall of the Friends of Music, named for the organization led by the late Alexandra Trianti, philanthropist Lambros Eftaxias and publisher Christos Lambrakis which has made the whole music complex possible.

• The Holy Synod of the autocephalous Church of Greece has branned Reverend **Sun Myung Moon** a 'false messiah'. It has also deplored the fact that a University of Athens professor has been promoting the 'Moonie' cult here.

• At Town Hall on October 10 Sir **Steven Runciman**, 88, was awarded the Gold Medallion of the City of Athens. "With his work Sir Steven reestablished Byzantine civilization in the consciousness of the world." said Mayor Tritsis in his laudatum, "further enriching the world and teaching Greeks self-awareness." "My love for the beauty and the traditions of Greece, and the courtesy of the Greek people, means so very much to me," he replied.

• **The Tzistaraki Mosque** in Monastiraki Square, housing the Museum of Decorative Arts, was reopened by Culture Minister Anna Psarouda-Benaki on October 16. Built in 1759 by the Athenian Turk, Voivode Tzistarakis, the mosque was seriously damaged in the 1981 earthquake. It became a museum in 1918.

• President of the N.P. Goulandris Foundation, Dolly Goulandri presented British archaeologist **Colin Renfrew's** new book *The Cycladic Spirit* at the Museum of Cycladic Art on October 18. The publication has been sponsored by the Foundation and publisher Harry Abrams of New York. Earlier this year Renfrew was awarded a Life Peerage for his contribution to the understanding of European prehistory in general and of early Aegean civilization in particular.

• The **European Parliament** has bought the Mavromichalis House on the corner of Amalias and Xenofondos which had recently been acquired by Southeastern College. The cost of purchase and restoration, expected to exceed eight million dollars, is the highest amount ever paid by the Europar-



liament for offices in a European capital. The classical revival house was built in 1870 by statesman Kyriakoulis Mavromichalis whose brief and incompetent premiership in 1909 hastened the triumph of Venizelos.

- A turtle of the endangered *Caretta caretta* species was flown to Athens from Zakynthos breeding grounds on October 10 after swallowing a hook and line which a local veterinarian was unable to extricate. The 20-kilo loggerhead was later picked up by helicopter and rushed to the Wild Animal Care Centre on Aegina. The hook was removed and the patient is recovering.

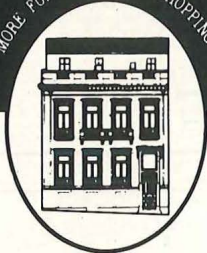
- The report that two monks on Mount Athos were suffering from AIDS caused commotion last month. Both men confessed having contracted the illness elsewhere and had 'abandoned the world' on discovering the nature of the sickness. A health centre is being established at Karyes, attended by 15 doctor-monks. There are 1500 monks on Holy Mountain, 600 laborers employed and every year it has over 40,000 visitors.

- Light has at last reached the **birthplace of the Sun God**. Vice Premier Tzannetakis turned the switch on Delos and illuminated the Sacred Island by means of an underwater cable connecting it with its profane neighbor, Mykonos. The date of a yet greater miracle – the opening of the Delos Archaeological Museum – is still in the dark.

- The latest museum to open in the islands is the **Oinoussai Naval Museum** on Aignousa, the 3000-acre homeland of world famous shipping families. The rare collection of ship models and other nautical artifacts dating from before Napoleon, which are of French and British as well as Greek provenance, is housed in a new wing designed by Michael Photiades attached to the Pandelis Laimos House. Vice Premier Tzanetakis cut the ribbon, and many officials joined hordes of Laimoses, Paterases, Hatzipaterases and Lyrases for a lovely evening.

- While the Cyprus issue was being haggled over internationally, the cause of it all, soldier of fortune **Nikos Sampson** was quietly sprung from a Nicosia prison last month on a legal technicality. Backed by the military junta in Athens in 1974, Sampson staged a coup on Cyprus which briefly overthrew Archbishop Makarios, thus giving the green light to the Turkish invasion.

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# A SENSE OF INSECURITY

by Paul Anastasi

**From the economy,  
which may get worse before  
it gets better,  
to foreign policy which has  
been disoriented  
by the shifting sands of  
Balkan politics,  
the country seems to be  
going  
through a period of unease.**

The prevailing mood has not been positive over the past month, nor are there signs of improvement in the immediate future. To quote but Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis himself: "We are going through the most difficult and unpleasant part of our task in government, one the country is called upon to bear until we break through to better days ahead."

The reference, no doubt, was to the pervasive state of malaise evident in most sectors of public life. From the economy, where the financial crisis and persisting austerity measures are causing more social unrest, to the field of foreign policy where the developments in Yugoslavia and the Balkans in general have left Greece groping for new alliances and orientations.

The resulting sense of insecurity as to the future is leading to calls for new elections as one way out of the impasse or, more feasibly, to an intervention and more active role by President Constantine Karamanlis in restoring inter-party cohesion and a sense of national stability.

Greece's worst current problem is its financial plight. A record budget deficit is leading the government to devise all kinds of tax-collecting ploys, which in turn are causing further disaffection among the public. The most celebrated controversy is the one over the Aegean Sea's *vrahonisides*, or unin-

habited private rock islets, a number of which the government is planning to sell or lease as a means of raising revenue and, hopefully, of spurring touristic development. The left-wing opposition and environmentalists think otherwise, and are accusing the government of "selling out the nation to foreign interests."

But mud-slinging volleys over the sale, real or imaginary, of such islets to Greek and foreign tycoons and business interests have perhaps comprised the more colorful side of Greece's domestic political battlefield. Less amusing has been the tension over the closing stages of the Koskotas banking scandal trial, where the possibility looms closer of a guilty verdict against Socialist ex-Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and two of his senior ministers. Such a verdict, the Socialists have strongly suggested, would lead to a violent backlash from their supporters that would take the form of nationwide strikes and demonstrations.

Hence, the moderate communist opposition has initiated talk of a "political solution" to the trial, a sort of compromise verdict that would leave all sides content and would avoid the risk of further strife. In such an eventuality, President Karamanlis would be

called upon to play the role of arbitrator, as indeed he has done in the series of meetings he had in October with all party leaders, meetings designed to 'cool down' political passions. However, conservative Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis has ruled out the possibility of a "political" but of court settlement over the former socialist government's alleged involvement in the 200 million dollar Koskotas banking scandal. He said that 'catharsis', or a proper investigation into the whole scandal, was one of the cornerstones of his government's election campaign, and that any attempt to settle the matter outside judicial means would constitute unprecedented political interference.

The economy and the Koskotas hearings aside, the next most heated line of battle has been drawn over the country's ailing educational system. Once again, the controversy has manifested itself in street demonstrations and riots (this time riot police clashing with young teenagers), and the takeover of scores of schools across the country. The demands by the youngsters have been the same as last year: pour more money into school facilities so as to give us a better education, and agree to our call for less work and more play. With the state coffers empty, the government has been unable to offer a substantial response. In the meantime, most children are already facing the loss of a school term.

Indeed, it is the critical state of the economy which is the government's most pressing nightmare. In a race with time, it is anxious to prove to the European Community that it is being as tough as demanded by the EC, and that it warrants the second half of the 2.2 billion ECU loan approved earlier this year. Without that loan, say the latest reports, Greece would have to take the desperate step of resorting to the International Monetary Fund as the ultimate means of survival.

The EC inspectors came into town at the end of October and went away with their private conclusions as to whether or not the government was being as tough as necessary on the Greek people. Until they decide on whether to grant the rest of the loan, the government will be holding its breath...

Moving from the home front and across the borders, matters have been no more consoling. The shifting sands in the Balkans, it has found, has left it unprepared for the new correla-



tion of forces and considerably weakened when compared to its arch-rival Turkey.

Greek post-war foreign policy had depended on simple, two-way polarizations: firstly, being on the side of the West in the East-West conflict, and relatively safe under the NATO umbrella. Later, with the Warsaw Pact threat less ominous, it was able to concentrate its military forces and diplomacy on facing the single threat from the East, Turkey.

Now, however, it finds itself faced with a state of fluidity all along its eastern and northern borders. Turkey remains the primary threat. Bulgaria, next along the line, until a few months ago was seen as Greece's closest friend and indeed even as a military ally in the case of conflict with Turkey. Signs to the contrary were dramatically manifested at the 13 October Bulgarian elections, when the political party representing the large Moslem minority there took 7.7 percent of the popular vote and now holds the balance of power in the country. The Greek-Bulgarian axis, inevitably, can no longer function. To the contrary, Ankara seems to wield political control over Bulgaria.

Turkey has made similar moves in

the other countries bordering Greece. As the dispute intensified between Greece and the Yugoslavian semi-independent Republic of 'Macedonia', Turkey moved in to open consulates there and to pledge its support. A closure of the Greek-Macedonian borders would have two serious consequences for Greece: it would block the overland route for the transportation of its goods to Europe's markets, and would necessitate a re-deployment of part of its military forces from the eastern frontiers with Turkey.

Ankara has also hastened to establish a consular presence in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to strengthen its ties with Albania. In doing so, it has always been used as leverage the ethnic Turkish Moslem minorities in the Balkan countries, just as it uses the Moslem minority in northern Greece. Turkish President Ozal recently openly declared that Ankara would constitute the guiding force for these communities. Athens is seeing its much dreaded nightmare of encirclement coming true.

To prevent this, Greece had followed a policy of supporting the unity of Yugoslavia or, in its absence, support for a stronger Serbia. But despite successes against Croatia, Serbia is

finding itself increasingly isolated from the EC and the West in general, and so is Greece in its support of it.

As a countering ray of hope, one that could reverse these adverse developments for Greece in the Balkans, has come the Franco-German proposal for a common European army and defence policy. Despite British objections and the American lack of enthusiasm over the plan, the idea seems to be making headway. If it materializes, it would bring Greece into the Western European Union and the common defence force, but would leave Turkey outside with only an observer status. Once again, as in the past, Greece would feel sheltered by a Western European umbrella.

In the meantime, however, Athens is expected to go through some agonizing tightrope walking in the year ahead. There used to be times when everyone would resort to Karamanlis' popular comment "We have problems at home, but abroad we do well." Nowadays, one cannot even be sure of that. ■

*Paul Anastasi is an Athens correspondent for the New York Times and Daily Telegraph, and director of the Free Press News and photo agency.*



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Few things seem to have changed in this ancient land. The valleys described by fervid poets are still redolent of the same odors. Any Greek worthy of the name has surely visited the Valley of the Fennel and has warmed his heart with the aroma of the umbelliferous plant with the finely divided leaves. Indeed, Athenaeus mentions a few recipes which will please many a refined palate. Dill and fennel are generously used in good Greek cuisine as they have always been. The fenny land that grows this plant bears the indelible mark. So much so that it conveys a very famous name: Marathon.

Here is a word that has suffered the foulness of banal usage in modern times. Marathon is where Athena landed coming from the East on her way to her city. Ever since that event, all invaders learned the way: hit the Greeks at Marathon! Even the mayor of Atlanta, the glorious city of Coca-Cola and CNN, offered his "Olympic" runners the classical course. This has been mended by way of rule in all big cities where hordes run on bituminous wet trash. They call it "the Marathon run". Pheidippides would surely sicken at the idea that sallow puritans for no reason whatsoever run for the sake of running without having any good tidings to announce. What is even worst is that they all survive the run in contrast with the glorious Athenian.

The modern "Olympic" games made the reputation of Marathon throughout the world. Actually, no one worries about the beautiful valley in

# THE VALLEY OF THE FENNEL

by Michael C. Anastasiades

**"The mountains look on  
Marathon -"  
wrote Byron, not imagining  
they might one day  
be comprised of rubbish,  
but the Ministry of the  
Interior  
may bring this miracle  
about.**

Northern Attica. The 26-mile-and-385-yard foot run is *it*. But if the word has been emasculated, the land is still there for those who want to remember the intransigence of the Hellenes and their victory over the invader.

Grammatikon is a nice little village overlooking the Valley of the Fennel. It has been chosen as one of two sites in the future to home the trash Athenians produce daily. Yes, the Greek Ministry of the Interior and the Municipality of Athens have selected Marathon as one of two possibilities to become Attica's mound of mining refuse. The other lucky village is Avlona, a few miles to the west, at the foot of Mount Parnes.

The dynamic young mayor of Grammatikon, Mr Athanasios Dimitrakis, is however of a different opinion. "Twelve villages in our area, from Paliini and Rodopolis to Oropos, are not at all thrilled to receive the refuse Athens produces as this will mean the pollution of Lake Marathon and a catastrophe for our environment. The Municipality of Athens has no right to destroy the natural environment and surely the cultural heritage of Northern Attica. We have appealed against this arbitrary decision at the Council of State, and we will surely have recourse to the European Parliament and the European Commission to stop this decrepit idea. I can also assure anyone who is willing to listen that we won't only fight with words. We will turn to our weapons in order to protect our families from pollution and destruction. Let no one harbor evil thoughts about land fills and the likes in this area



because they will stand and deliver.”

The inhabitants of the village are just as bitter in their outcry and support their mayor fully. They all rap out the same notion.

A few kilometres to the northwest, at Avlona, fair words butter no parsnips. The inhabitants are already armed and do not allow anyone to come near the area which might one day become the refuse dump of Greater Athens. Mr Dimitrios Kyriakou, the mayor of Avlona says that “the area the Athenian bureaucrats have chosen to become the future dump of Greater Athens is practically a virgin forest which is a natural continuation of the National Park of Mount Parnes. We have had enough of talking to state bureaucrats because they don’t seem to take our views into consideration. The Prefect of Attica has promised me that as long as he is in charge, no land fill project would even be considered. This is not reassuring enough, so we have also asked the intervention of the European Community which is entitled to know how the moneys allocated for the protection of the environment are spent. Until this project is out of the horizon, we won’t sleep on both ears. Our job is to keep the rubbish of Athens out of Northern Attica.”

Mr Antonis Tritsis, mayor of Athens, has promised to declare the whole of Attica an ecologically protected area. He does not seem to be able to keep the rubbish off the streets of his city; nor has he been able to implement any of his pre-electoral promises yet!

The professional mayor of Piraeus,

**“They want to degrade our standard of living; we will resist” declare the municipalities of Attica.**



Mr Logothetis, has been taking his administrative tasks more seriously. His municipality is constructing a recycling plant which will disencumber Piraeus from the bulk of refuse the city produces. It will also help decongest the choked land fills at Schistos and Nea Liosia.

It would not be very amusing to refer to the farrago of nonsense one can hear at the Ministry of the Interior as it seemed difficult enough to locate the qualified civil servant to comment on the land fill project in Northern Attica. The qualified civil servant was not competent to comment. Nobody seemed to know what was happening to the project of Grammatikon or Avlona.

Mr Dimitrakis mentioned that some sort of decision would be reached by the month of November. In any case, Attica is in an environmental impasse, and a decision will not be easy to take. Mr Logothetis took the first step without having to count on the competence of the Ministry of the Interior. Good wine needs no bush!

The repressed “Marathon” runner eludes Marathon, the Valley of the Fennel, through the mystical indulgence of having to run for sports’ sake. The valley is much more than a run. It is the history of this country and what it has to go through in order to keep its love-in-a-mist and soul. Attica is still populated by intransigent people who are determined to do something about their lives. A word to the wise is enough.

Happen what may, we stand Marathon’s ground. ■

# THE LAST MAN ON EARTH

## Charles Young

Hydra Resident  
Former Instructor  
Athens College

On February 5, 1945 five US Navy torpedo bombers took off from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and mysteriously disappeared. One man, gunner’s mate Louis MacDonall, missed that flight. This is an account of his determined search, which ultimately leads to the discovery of the missing squadron.

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# BULGARIAN ELECTIONS

by Katerina Mistakidou

**“This is the final blow to communism”  
thundered Filip Dimitrov,  
leader of the Union of Democratic Forces,  
right after the Bulgarian elections  
that shook off the communists from power  
with a narrow margin.**

**B**ut it was a very close race bringing with it the inevitable complications and the long negotiations necessary to form a minority government.

Final results of the elections on October 13 showed 34.38 percent for the Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) while their opponent the old communist Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) got 33.11 percent. The big winner was the ethnic Turkish Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRAF) that clinched a 7.5 percent and became a key player in the game, sending tremors through the spines of a lot of Bulgarians. Greece, also watched with apprehension and obvious unease the growing interference of Turkey in Bulgarian politics, to the extent that the Minister of Macedonia and Thrace, Panayiotis Hatzinikolaou visited Sofia a week after the elections.

Only these three parties entered the 240 seat parliament while more than 20 percent of the voters are not represented at all, creating an unprecedented situation. A political pluralism that allowed 42 parties to run for parliament split the anti-Socialist votes. All the small parties that entered the elections were extinguished, but

together with them drowned the possibilities of a coalition government.

The fact that MRF ran on a Moslem and ethnic platform makes it an unlikely partner in a coalition. A minority government with the support of the Moslems is the solution everyone is opting for. Turkey, that is directly involved, is afraid that the success of MRF could spark off nationalistic feelings creating a disenchantment even to the most liberal Bulgarians. As a result, it has dictated caution and prudence to Ahmet Dogan, 36, the shrewd leader of MRF who disappeared for a week after the elections, while well informed sources indicated that he travelled to Ankara for advice. On the other hand, Dimitrov has maintained a conciliatory attitude that goes beyond his political needs, that of embracing the Moslems as Bulgarians rather than isolating and uniting them as ethnic Turks.

Dimitrov has not stated clearly his intentions and plans for manoeuvring this delicate situation. Right now, a close cooperation of UDF with the MRF is imperative and it is the only way out of the deadlock. But, the demands and the hard exchange the ethnic Turks will obtain in order to guarantee their parliamentary support

of a minority government, remain a point in question.

The immediate implementation of the land law, the teaching of Turkish in schools and the passing of a quick law of privatisation, are the major demands of MRF to guarantee its parliamentary support indicated Turkish political sources.

The land law, passed in June 1991, allows the sale and purchase of land property after a three-year period. Already, the one million ethnic Turks in Bulgaria, comprising the one tenth of its population bought all the real estate in their areas. With the help of Turkey that has been pouring in money and the tight organization of minority groups they have a much higher living standard than the other Bulgarian farmers. An immediate implementation of the land law would allow Ankara to barge in and buy the richest agricultural lands, acquiring a strong economic foothold right in the country. The fact that a lot of Turkish villages are on the Greek Bulgarian border, would be a source of anxiety and an added factor of friction for Greece.

On the other hand the law of privatization that Ankara would insist on plays also right into the hands of the



Americans and the EC, because it would hit the communists in their soft underbelly. Still the owners of large state enterprises and playing with the state money, the BSP is opposing a quick move of privatization, that would deplete it of its funds and power base.

On this issue Turkey is solidly on the side of the Americans that were anxiously waiting for the outcome of the elections to welcome Bulgaria into the western economic system and open its lines of credit to it.

Meanwhile, the Americans that have welcomed the change and have monitored a lot of the moves found Ankara suddenly on their side. Washington was heavily involved in both elections trying to bring the Bulgarians to their side. But, if the Americans showed an initial excitement and went over the top in the first elections the British with a more thorough knowledge of the Balkans are working more methodically and giving a hand to shape up the most crucial area that of the foreign ministry. While the Bulgarians have embraced everything American, allowing the VOA to broadcast on the Sofia waves, they suddenly realized that the real help will be forthcoming from the EC

rather than Washington.

This is the first time the communists are completely out of power in Bulgaria since 1944. Since the fall of Todor Zivkoff in a bloodless coup in 1989, Bulgarians went twice to the ballot boxes. The first elections gave the old communists a vast majority, but after a series of demonstrations in November 1990 they entered into a coalition with the UDF under the leadership of Dimitar Popov.

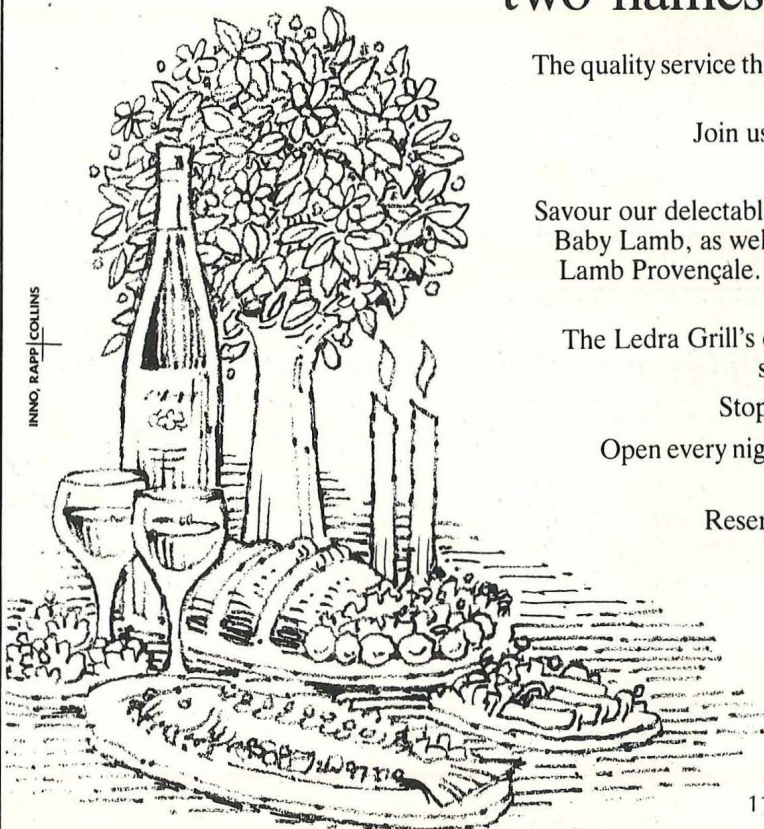
The coalition managed successfully to impose some hard measures and unpopular economic decisions gaining the support of the world bank and the G24 and raising over one billion dollars in aid. Most important of all, they avoided polarization and a rift between the communists and the democratic forces and managed to preserve the calm in a country that had the most hard-line regime and was the staunchest supporter of Russia.

Today, while the UDF considers the results of a blow against the old guard, the communists can also consider them a victory for themselves, allowing them a graceful withdrawal from the political spotlight. Right now, BSP would welcome such a development because any new government would have to resort

to very tough measures in order to bring the country closer to a free market democracy. BSP would not like to shoulder any of the unpopular decisions necessary for privatization. They support a more gradual entrance to the market economy. Besides, the fact that such a course would help the people to have a smoother transition period, it would also safeguard their own considerable wealth. The state property is still in the hands of the renamed socialists. They were often accused of transferring public funds to the private sector for personal enterprises and in an ironic way the old communists entered first the capitalist road.

Today Bulgaria realizes how difficult the road is to a stable democracy and the fine balance it takes in its interrelation with the free market. The anti-socialist split of votes is a hard lesson that will create a lot of internal instability and will eventually lead to new elections, a course a poor country like Bulgaria cannot easily afford. In the meantime Greece, that managed to sign on 8 October an agreement of friendship and cooperation to safeguard its interests, is apprehensive about the foreign policy of its neighbor under the circumstances. ■

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# The EC, Hi-Techly Speaking

Within the European Community, leaders in the fields of sophisticated electronics tend to live in the north – and take vacations in the south. They may be doing their cogitating lying on an Aegean island beach but their 'real' time is spent mainly in Germany, Holland, France and Britain.

France's public pet, Groupe Bull, expensive maker of not-quite-up-to-snuff computers, lost 600 million US dollars last year and has laid off 5000 personnel. Holland's Phillips, the maker of everything electronic, beat that by losing over 2.4 billion US dollars. Germany's Siemens, maker of telecommunication equipment, has bitten off a hard-to-digest mouthful in Nixdorf, the languishing computer maker.

The worried walk of technocrats in Brussels is leading – where? Good question. The avowed goal is more competition and private enterprise, but the great fear is that the EC, hi-technically, will be swallowed up by the two competing giants, United States and Japan. European chief executives worry, because, they say, if protection (don't say that word) fails, then the 150 billion US dollars European electronics market will pass by default to outsiders. So the large companies are lining up at their national government's doors with close-written pages of arguments as to why they should be helped (read subsidized) to retain the lion's share of the EC market. No matter that customers have to pay much more than their cousins in New York.

So France is propping up Bull and another electronics firm, Thomson, to the tune of 800 million US dollars. Italy and Spain are also taking a greater financial 'interest' in their hi-tech industries. As for Germany and Britain, they tend to take a more hands-off attitude.

What has the EC Commission done to help the electronics industry as a whole? It has issued local content regulations and inflicted anti-dumping excise duties to try and combat cheaper (and better) imports. Didn't stop the international big boys though; they just jumped over the fence, set up shop and continued to grab the better part of the market. Competing on equal terms set up by the EC itself, they make and sell a more acceptable product importing most of the hi-tech components. As a result, the EC electronic trade deficit in 1990 grew to 35 billion US dollars.

Now that American and Japanese firms are entrenched within the walls (the biggest, IBM, the Big Blue American, and Fujitsu wearing the clothes of Britain's computer maker ICL), who can deny them European status? France for one – but Brussels is not buying that. It has already issued a directive that, by 1993, tenders for computers and telecommunication equipment *must* be open to *all* whose EC product-content exceeds 50 percent. This will open wide the door to the top American and Japanese companies already sitting at European tables.

**Bearing in mind that the life of a generation of electronic components is no more than two years and diminishing, cooperation among all sources of research is essential.**

One of the problems for Europe has been the fragmentation of effort. Each country has developed its own technology, yet no one country's effort was large enough to challenge the long lead of America and Japan. Even when companies tried to merge in order to obtain economies of scale, they were frustrated under EC merger restrictions

**One of the problems for Europe has been the fragmentation of effort.**

or by lack of investment capital. Example: Siemens of Germany and SGS-Thomson of France and Italy tried to merge their chip-making facilities. They requested 4 billion US dollars in government aid; France and Italy said 'yes'; Germany said 'no'.

Bearing in mind that the life of a generation of electronic components is no more than two years and diminishing, cooperation among all sources of research is essential. The European

Commission saw this clearly and developed programs that encouraged such cooperation between manufacturing companies and the research facilities of the Community. In 1984 ESPRIT got under way; the program involved research and development of very large scale integrated circuits, software, office systems and computerised manufacturing; budget 2 million US dollars (1.5 billion ECUs). The budget for the second phase was 4 billion US dollars; it covered microelectronics and information technology. Greece is represented in this program through the research departments of Siemens and Intracom, the two main suppliers to OTE, the government-owned telecommunication company.

In 1987 the EC started the RACE program in order to develop a European telecommunication system which was hi-tech compatible to enable the total European Community to handle video phones, cable TV, data transmission and electronic mail. This program finishes in 1991 and has a budget of 1.4 billion US dollars (1.1 billion ECUs). Like most programs, the EC will fund projects to the tune of 50 percent (in some cases up to 70 percent).

So far as the European consumer is concerned, one of the most important programs is that seeking European high definition television (HDTV). The EC Commission has been at the forefront in calling for a dedicated European technology with two objects: one, to ensure that European industry develops the necessary technology, components and equipment; two, to push its 1250-line, 50-frame/second standard as the world standard. Never mind that the Japanese already have an HDTV system on the market which is, of course, incompatible with the European and the proposed American.

But in the end issue, to obtain results and compete with the giants in the field, two things have to happen. One, national companies must be allowed, nay encouraged, to cooperate with each other even to the stage of pooling resources; and two, governments must be restrained from baby-feeding their own kids. The EC should remove all barriers to free trade in electronics, if necessary over a few years. To survive and grow, EC electronic corporations must become lean and mean, and compete as big boys (and girls) on the world market; and that goes for the States too. All eyes east to Japan. ■



# GREEK FILM FESTIVAL: THE LAST THESSALONIKI PICTURE SHOW?

**Festgoers hoping to see  
the spirit of New Greek Cinema revived  
and rising like a phoenix from its ashes  
at this year's Thessaloniki Film Festival,  
were out of luck.**

**The Festival, held September 30 – October 6,  
is expected to go international next year,  
ending its 32-year span as a domestic festival.**

---

by Samantha Stenzel

Jury member actress Betty Livanou broke the bad news to the incredulous festival audience. For the second time in its history (the first was in 1989) the three top prizes for best film, best director and best scenario would not be awarded. Livanou read a statement from the jury which claimed this edition's seven competing films were more suitable for television than the cinema, prompting the jury to vote to withhold the top three prizes.

The withholding of top awards at the festival two years ago was mostly applauded by participants who felt the film selection was both small and inferior to other years. But consensus this year was that the move was unwarranted and reflected poor judgement on the part of jury president director Theo Angelopoulos and the eight other members. Many observers suspected part of the jury's motivation stemmed from the infighting and petty jealousy among leading figures in Greek cinema that has long characterized the scene.

"Greek cinema needs a breath of fresh air" according to Michel Demopoulos, newly selected festival director, on leave from his job as a programmer at ET1 public television station for the duration of his two year contract. "An international festival in Thessaloniki with the theme of Greece as a crossroads of the East and West could provide this. It would include a competitive section for Greek films." Demopoulos noted the indifference of the filmgoing public in Thessaloniki to the festival and hopes an international

event with some well-known guests and avant-premières of eagerly awaited films would revive enthusiasm for the event.

The festival budget this year was 120 million drachmas (670,000 US dollars) coming from the Ministry of Culture, about a 50 percent increase from last year. Other funds came from Mega and Antenna private TV channels and Kodak which rented booths in the festival center and Calliga which contributed wine for festival parties. Demopoulos admitted plans for an international festival were still sketchy but would firm up within the next few months. The location would most likely remain in Thessaloniki but the dates might be changed to November. The questions on everybody's mind seem to be "Where would the funding for an international event come from and, if it did, does an adequate infrastructure exist to cope with proper organization of a larger competitive event?"

Pantelis Voulgaris and Theo Angelopoulos, two of the leading figures of the New Greek Cinema spawned in the early 1970s during the military dictatorship, decided to present their features out of official competition. The two directors implied it was unfair for them to present films in a domestic competition after they had premiered at major international festivals, but many people felt this only contributed to a lowering of quality in the Thessaloniki Festival.

The opening night screening of Angelopoulos Cannes entry *The Hesitant Step Of The Stork* got a surprising-

ly frosty reception. Although revered in most of Europe, Angelopoulos has always been a controversial figure on home turf and his austere style, slow-paced with minimal dialogue, sharply divides the cinema world and its viewers between admirers and detractors. According to Angelopoulos criticism by other directors is just "sour grapes" for success outside Greece and "causes the Greek cinematographers to cling to one like a jealous woman."

*The Hesitant Step Of The Stork* stars Marcello Mastroianni as a mysterious refugee who is followed by a journalist (Gregory Karr) covering the plight of refugees arriving in northern Greece from Albania, Kurdistan and Iran to languish in an area dubbed 'the waiting room'. The journalist is convinced Mastroianni is a famous parliamentarian who disappeared some years before. The major premise takes a backseat to a subplot involving an affair between the journalist and a young refugee (Dora Chrysikou). She is betrothed to a man she ends up marrying in a bizarre ceremony with the groom on one side of the river in a country bordering Greece (perhaps Albania) and the bride and priest on the other.

The superficiality of arbitrary borders is the message underlying this symbolic tale poetically shot by Giorgos Arvanitis and assistant Andreas Sinanos with an excellent score by talented Eleni Karaindrou.

Voulgaris' Berlin Festival entry *Quiet Days Of August* shown in an



afternoon screening on the closing day received a tumultuous ten minute standing ovation. After a plunge into more commercial and less personal cinema with his last feature *Striker With The No 9*, Voulgaris is back in his element with this sensitive portrait of lonely Athenians who are sequestered in Athens during August when most of the city is on holiday. The performances are understated but powerful with popular comedian Thanassis Veggos cast as a retired seaman, delightful Aleka Paizi in the role of a wistful recluse who still dreams of her long lost love and remarkably expressive actor Themis Bazaka, a younger neighbor who strikes up a relationship that blossoms into a realistic blend of intimacy and distrust.

The biggest hit of the competitive section was Lefteris Xanthopoulos' well-crafted Cannes Director's Fortnight entry *Master Of The Shadows*, a humane drama about Antonis Barkas, a shadow puppet master (Kostas Kazakos) who struggles in the early 1950s to perpetuate his dying art form. The introduction of neighborhood cinemas at that time stole the audience which Karaghiozi players had enchanted with their itinerant performances and Barkas' naive technique could not compete with the magic of the silver screen, "the one-eyed monster" as he dubs it. Although the personal tragedy might have been depressing, it led to a rebirth of hope for his family and associates. *Master Of The Shadows* was pinpointed by critics as most likely to capture the best film or best director award and many protested that Xanthopoulos had been cheated by the non-awarding of these prizes.

George Tsemberopoulos' *Take Care*, a drama about a triangle love affair which threatens to sever an Athenian family was shown in the open program since it already had had a commercial run in Greece. *Take Care* is proof that a quality Greek film with timely appeal can do well here if properly marketed.

Most of the other entries were debut films including Dimitris Yatzouzakis' folkloric and darkly humorous *Saint Fanourios Pie*, which evolves around Evanthia, a country woman who defies tradition and mixes extra ingredients in her *Fanouropitta*, a cake presented to the church at Saint Fanourios' feast day, reaches Monty Python heights of absurdity. A group of motley beggars and half-wits including one foul mouthed invalid who screeches profanities from her stretcher, hang around outside the church waiting for handouts and break into the

chapel to steal Evanthia's cream-filled concoction.

The wicked black humor of the scenario peaks when a *mêlée* breaks out as the beggars scuffle over the treat and end up in a literal cliffhanger as they cling to sheer rock and watch hopelessly while a pack of wild dogs tear apart



Growing intimacy between two lonely Athenians Themis Bazaka and Aleka Paizi in Pantelis Voulgaris "Quiet Days In August".

the coveted cake. The crowd at the Thessaloniki Festival premiere tittered nervously, most likely uncomfortable about laughing at a film with a religious basis featuring handicapped people but audiences in other countries will probably not be as inhibited.

Nikos Grammatikos' drama *U-Turn* shared the Best First Feature Film award. *U-Turn* contained the classic film noir plot elements including the opportunistic dupe (Nikos Hadjisavvas) who is set up by a conniving sexpot (Alexandra Sakellaropoulou). Pacing and dialogue are engaging which saves the material from seeming hackneyed and the ending incorporates a novel twist. Acting was uniformly solid and Hadjisavvas won the Best Actor award for his role as the coarsely sexy car thief Andreas whose street-smart ways are short-circuited by sheer lust.

Kudos also went to veteran Tassos Psarras' official entry *The Other Side*, the first Greek film to deal with AIDS, although the emphasis was on human relations rather than the disease itself. A doctor seems to suggest some pat solutions to Marios (Nikitas Tsakiroglou), the lawyer who discovers he is HIV positive so that he can avoid dealing with the distasteful aspects of the dreaded illness.

This may be Psarras' way of condemning the superficiality of the nouveau riche milieu he has set his story in, implying the hero's main concern is not to upset his love life and skyrocketing

career rather than the strong possibility that he may soon suffer a horrible death. But the danger in skirting the real gut-level issues of AIDS is that it points out a superficiality in the film itself and leaves one wondering if it was an essential plot development or thrown in merely to be timely.

Dimitra Hatoupi won the Best Actress award as Myrto, the lawyer who has been Marios' long-suffering mistress and the only character in the film whose discovery of being an HIV carrier creates a soulsearching crisis that leads to some honest interaction.

Takis Spetsiotis *Crows*, is an adaptation of Emmanuel Roidis turn-of-the-century novella about a naive fisherman from Syros who is conned by a wily politician and ends up destitute. It should strike a sympathetic chord among Greeks who feel their current economic crisis stems from similar political corruption. In the early scenes in idyllic Syros, chuckles are provided by in-jokes about the rural electorate process but once the family moves to Athens, the tragic developments become oppressively melodramatic. Accomplished stage actress Matina Moschovi wife stands out as the and won the Best Supporting Actress prize for her creation of a viable character.

Alexis Tsafas' *Tunnel* a rather stilted view of a triangle made up by a musician, a top model and a young student, is far more suitable for video viewing. Nikos Cornilios' *Equinox* is a promising debut about the interaction between five researchers at an archeological dig. Beautifully shot with a top cast including Antigone Amanitou, Vanni Corbellini, Arto Apartian and Giorgios Ninios, the plot, combining elements of classic Greek theater in a contemporary psychological drama,



attempts too much and doesn't always cohere. The same can be said for Thanassis Scroubelos' first feature *Johnny Keln*, *Madam* a rough-hewn character study of a smalltime thug who manipulates an alcoholic prostitute and her trusting daughter. This unflinching look at the underbelly of the Kolonos quarter of Athens, populated with fringe characters, has an oddball appeal as it combines strains of German expressionism in a Greek *Blue Velvet* but is too uneven and eventually becomes repetitious.

Nikos Papatakis French-funded psychological drama *L'Equilibriste*, a Venice Film Festival entry starring Michel Piccoli as a manipulative writer who seduces impressionable young men, was well-received when shown, out of competition on the closing night.

Festival goers lauded the move to close the third balcony, "Peanut Gallery", traditionally the source of disruptive chanting and the improvement in the quality of the screenings aided by a new 60mm projector and Dolby sound system.

Many of the organizational glitches of previous festivals were smoothed out

this year, partly with the aid of Wagon-Lit Tours. Only a few foreign guests, including festival directors Marco Muller of Locarno and Marco Milano of Taormina, made the trip for the sole purpose of viewing films. Another hundred foreigners participated in lively international conferences organized as a sidebar event, focusing on documentary films, video and "Rencontres Est-Ouest" co-productions, most of them under the MEDIA umbrella.

One of the speakers in the "Rencontres Est-Ouest" conference was film director Branco Ivanda, a Croatian who normally would have had one of the shortest trips of participants. However, due to what he called "what is really a war between two countries, not a civil war," he could not fly from Zagreb or Belgrade. Instead he had to drive his car, which was fired upon enroute, to Austria and fly from there. Ivanda pointed out the dangers of stressing only similarities between the Balkan countries, reminding participants that cultural differences between countries also add spice to what could be a blend mixture.

Among the other participants in sidebar conferences was Christian Routh, a representative of the London-based European Script Fund. Routh was at the festival mainly to interview shortlisted applicants for coproductions that are eligible for development loans from the European Script Fund. 17 Greek projects have received loans from the Fund, which are to be repaid when the project actually goes into production. The European Script Fund seeks out scripts that "have a universal resonance that crosses borders."

"Greece is an interesting case," said Routh. "We have had a healthy number of submissions but too many from directors and not enough from producers and writers." Routh feels Greece has too many "auteurs" right now, directors writing their own scripts. He also observed, "Independent producers are cropping up again and they didn't exist a few years ago so this is a healthy sign." He was also impressed with the Greek Film Centre's initiation of a script development program, a move considered vital to the revival of Greek cinema in the form of quality films with commercial appeal. ■

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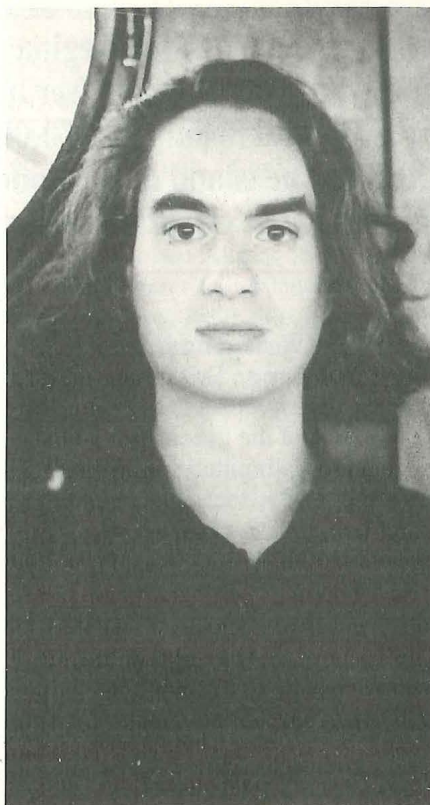
## GOOD THINGS COME IN SMALL PACKAGES: SHORT FILM "THE TIE"

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The short film competition introduced some talented newcomers who show promise of developing into accomplished feature directors. On of the shorts that shared second prize was *The Tie* by Alexis Bisticas, perhaps the only Greek film to deal with a homosexual love affair in a natural fashion. Bisticas has a bachelor's degree from the London School of Economics, a post-graduate degree from Goldsmith College and will continue his film studies with a two year scholarship at the Royal College of Art.

*The Tie* is about an odd couple relationship between Panayotis, (Stavros Zalmas) a Peloponnesian villager who wins a card game and takes off for London where he meets Anthony (Mat Whittle), a teacher who has similarly escaped from his background, this time aristocratic. The two strike up an affair and move in together. The relationship is put to the test when Panayotis, who has bisexual leanings, returns home for his sister's wedding and finds his family has matched him up with a sultry local lass.

Bisticas stresses, "Many viewers have read *The Tie* mostly in terms of the homosexual aspect, but I had many



Alexis Bisticas, Director of "The Tie".

other things to say." He added, "People expect you to go into polemics for the gay movement but I was trying to tell a story." Bisticas is hopeful, however, that his film will awaken some viewers to the hypocrisy that exists in Greece. "Homosexuality is still a taboo subject here," he explained. "It's accepted in everyday life but only if unstated."

A good part of the appeal of *The Tie* is its restraint, refusing to preach or point a finger at society for being intolerant towards gays. The affair between the two young men is treated with affection and an eye for humanistic elements. The acting is refreshing and technical standards high, with a skillful use of music to aid the narrative and good editing. The intercultural theme looms large and Bisticas has drawn on his own experience here in portraying Panayotis' need to emphasize his roots while on foreign soil.

"I suddenly realized in London the nostalgia I felt for my homeland," commented Bisticas on a paradox he discovered. "I had thought of myself in London trying to remember recipes for Greek dishes and for the first time in my life listening to Greek music."



# FROM SUPERPOWER TO PISTACHIOS



Takis Paschalis whacks down pistachios.

by Ann Elder

**In its heyday Aegina was  
the foremost commercial sea power in the Mediterranean  
and said to employ 470,000 slaves.**

**Today, the island more modestly boasts  
cultivating the world's finest pistachio nuts.**

**T**he main 1991 cultural event on Aegina was a mid-summer pistachio festival put on by the town council to promote the tangy pink and green nut, cousin to the cashew, which in this century has become the island's chief export.

Pistachios come in every imaginable guise on Aegina harborside. An elegant *zacharoplasteio* like the Aiakeion has crisp sweetmeats coated in pretty slivers. The Lalaounis restaurant offers cool green pistachio icecream. Strung along Leoforos Dimokratias are the many nut-sellers, from the kiosk run by the *Agrotikos Synetairismos Aiginas* (Agricultural Association of Aegina) to

the independent growers doing their own marketing and weighing and bagging on the spot.

As head of the Lyceum after Aristotle, and equally interested in biology, Theophrastus is the first Greek on record to have given any attention to pistachios. Writing about 300 BC, he mentioned their medicinal use, but with reference to the aromatic gum from the terebinth (*Pistacia terebinthus*), called *tsikoudia* or *kokorevithis* in Greek, or mastic (*Pistacia lentiscus*). The nut tree Theophrastus knew of only by repute produced fruit like almonds.

The pistachio is an astonishingly

late arrival to Greece. Despite a passing reference to a planting in 1815, the first verifiable cultivation, reported in an agricultural journal, was in Zakynthos in 1856. In Athens systematic cultivation was begun in Psychiko by D. Pavlides in 1860. Trees were planted in the Royal Gardens and Agricultural School in 1869. Not till the turn of the century did systematic growing begin in Aegina, where ideal conditions have led to its becoming, apart from tourism, the chief means of livelihood.

"The island lives from *fistikia*," says Christos Stratigos, a member of the agricultural association council, selling guaranteed genuine local nuts from the



Christina and little Xanthi, living in Lefki, in front of pistachio nuts spread out in the sun to dry, operation which takes two days.



A typical Aegina contraption for washing and dehusking pistachio nuts, with a team of Lefki village residents working together sacking the nuts.

Kyria Marianthi gathering pistachio nuts in late August.



quay kiosk patronized by thousands of weekend Athenians, holidaying tourists and cruise ship passengers stopping off for shore excursions to the temple of Aphaia.

Opinion along the waterfront as to when, by whom and from where pistachio nut trees were first brought to the island is as various as the vendors: from Egypt, Syria, Persia, 100, 150 years ago. Opinion is unanimous only on Aegina pistachios being superior in quality, flavor and aroma to all others because of the island soil and the blessing of its climate, mild in winter, with long hot summers and low humidity, rarely above 65 percent.

Proof of quality is the alleged prevalence of fraud. Even on Aegina, iniquitous traders try to pass off inferior, but cheaper, pistachios from elsewhere in Greece as authentically Aeginite. Since January 1 this year, such practice has been illegal: the term *fistikia tis Aeginas* may now be used only for pistachios really grown on the island, others to be *fistikia typou Aeginas*. Buyers seeing the ambiguously cunning *fistikia t. Aeginas* might ask what the

stands for. More scandalously still, nuts sold *tis Aeginas* from mainland stalls may even be imported from abroad.

Foreign *fistikia* are cheaper, not harvested with tender loving care by hand, but probably rudely shaken down by machine. Proud Aegina growers keep up the tradition of family harvesting, the season predictable, beginning between August 15-25, ending on September 15. Islanders desert other business, even close their hotels early September, to throw themselves enthusiastically into stripping the trees by hand in the dappled shade under broad leafy boughs.

Vendors are right in claiming Levantine origins for the trees. Earliest plantings on the island from about the 1860s were possibly made by settlers from Smyrna and islands near the Asia Minor coast where the tree had come from the Middle East.

Among Greeks from Smyrna and Alexandria gravitating to Athens in the later 19th century were members of the Peroglou family. Nikolaos Peroglou left the patriarchal home in Alexandria and, with his wife Julia, who come from

a Constantinople family long resident in Athens, bought a house on the corner of Koumbari Street and Leoforos Sofias where two daughters were born.

The Peroglous later moved round the corner to Kanari Street where the family remains, while on the site of their former house, a handsome neoclassical mansion designed by Anastasios Metaxas was built and acquired in 1910 by the Benaki family when they, too, moved up from Alexandria. Today it houses the Benaki Museum.

The Peroglou family took to summering in Aegina on doctor's orders, to benefit the older girl's bronchitis. "They liked it there," says Annette Manuelides, a granddaughter who lives in Kanari Street and is director of the Benaki Phytopathological Institute in Kifissia, founded by Emmanuel Benaki, who was a minister of agriculture in an early Venizelos cabinet.

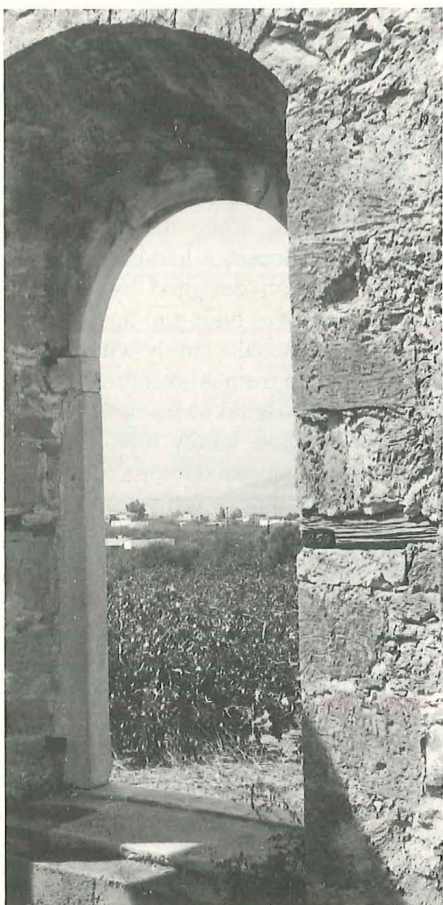
"So my grandfather bought land in Aegina, built the Villa Julia, and planted several kinds of fruit trees and various nuts. When he noticed pistachios did best, he concentrated on them."





Nikolaos Peroglou pictured at the Villa Julia on Aegina in 1934.

View over pistachio plantations through the arched window frame of the Faneromeni church, built in the 13th century, in early Venetian days of the island history.



"Pistachio trees are slow-growing," she says. "They take at least ten years before they begin producing. My grandfather won a prize for nuts grown in his Aegina garden at an exhibition in Washington DC in 1915, so the trees must have been put in by about 1900."

Her many childhood memories of Aegina are of late August and early September days joining in the family gathering of ripe nuts from five in the morning till heat drove them indoors, then of afternoons dehusking, sitting

after about 60 years," says Manuelides.

Many Peroglou trees are smaller than others to be seen on the island, as Nikolaos Peroglou believed female trees should be kept low, with only a few male trees allowed to grow tall, so their pollen would fall on the surrounding females below. Manuelides is sceptical: "Pistachios are wind-pollinated," she says.

As a plant pathology specialist, her favorite research has been into pistachio diseases and pests. "The trees



Villa Julia built of pale Aegina stone in 1893

under pines in the seaside garden facing over to the island of Angistri and the mountains of the Peloponnese.

"Methods of cultivation have changed little in Aegina over the century," says Manuelides. "Traditional forms of irrigation are still employed. The use of fertilizers and pesticides remains empirical. The huge plantations in the last 30 or 40 years round Lamia and elsewhere are elaborate in comparison, with modern methods of cultivation."

The fourth generation of Peroglous is now enjoying the Villa Julia, built of pale Aegina stone in 1893 on the main road running south of Aegina town to Perivola and Perdika. Part of the original property has been sold, but the oldest trees are kept and cultivated lovingly for sentimental reasons. "They still bear fruit, but quantity decreases

are highly susceptible to insect attack." "They always need spraying at the right time, so the minimum amount is used."

If not suffering from pests, pistachios may be adversely affected by variations in the weather. Last winter's excessive rain led to lush foliage but fewer, poorer nuts. But generally the island suits the tree well, as it likes the limestone soil and being comparatively resistant to excess chlorine flourishes by the sea.

A side-effect of extensive 20th-century pistachio cultivation on Aegina has been the almost total depletion of fresh water wells on the north-western coastal plain. Older crops like vines needed no irrigation. Systematic irrigation of pistachios from existing and newly sunk wells left only brackish water, more recently replaced by pure seawater.





The co-op kiosk, showing the distinguished old house at the end of the wharf built by sponge dealers.

Annette Manouelidis, on the terrace of Villa Julia



Pistachio seller Nikolaos Kleantes, who has 200 trees, in his small shop on the waterfront.



Pistachio growers must now buy water, adding to costs. "Only if they do all the work themselves is there a living to be had," says Manuelides.

Her expertise began with a doctorate on potato diseases researched in Bonn after undergraduate study at Athens Agricultural College. She abandoned an early ambition to be a physician from aversion to the ill. Studying plant diseases seemed a reasonable alternative. "And plants are so easy, so simple, so grateful," she says.

The library at the Institute in Kifissia runs from Loeb Classics editions of Aristotle's *Parts of Animals* and *On Breath*, through Darwin's *Origin of Species* to a treasured treatise on pistachios written by her grandfather and published by the Royal Agricultural Society of Greece in 1916. The booklet gives an account of the history and cultivation of pistachios, with instructions on how to propagate them by grafting *Pistacia vera* onto *Pistacia tiberinus*, the wild species.

Peroglou believed pistachio cultivation began in Greece "about 55 years ago", that is about 1860. He thought the trees were first cultivated by Arabs, who called them *fastous* and introduced them to Sicily. In the 1900s the trees were introduced from Syria to Italy, from where cultivation spread to the south of France and Spain, he wrote.

A later authority, Panos Anagnostopoulos, writing in 1935, claims Greek *pistaki* derives from the Persian *pista*, while a more recent study published in Larisa in 1980, by Nikos Brousovana, traces the derivation back to the Arabic *fust*. He claims pistachio cultivation goes back 3500 years in Syria, spreading to Asia Minor in the time of Alexander the Great, round the Mediterranean during the years of Roman rule, and to California in 1853-4.

Iran today has more than half the pistachio trees in the world, (five million), followed by Turkey with about a third, Syria with eight percent, then Greece and Italy with about three percent each. Pistachios are now grown in Greece around Corinth, Evia, Chalkidiki, Thessaly, the Cyclades and Crete.

Back on one of the earliest Greek pistachio plantations, Villa Julia on Aegina, the current family project is restoring the old house, beginning at the top by reroofing and replacing 90 damaged palmettes of the 300 round the edge of the roof. Coping with creeping damp on the interior plaster of the notoriously porous Aegina stone is another enterprise, as well as trying to locate round porcelain door knobs and keys for the old locks. The hope is restoration will be finished for the centennial anniversary.



## AEGINA: "The Eyesore of Athens"

A part from its repute as a pistachio producer and holiday resort, Aegina (provisional population 5440 in this year's March census) was known as the seat of the first capital of the modern Greek state, where John Capodistria took up the presidency from January till October, 1828, in a building now housing island archives.

The island was then deprived of limelight when Nauplia took its place as capital and it has remained in relative obscurity. Over grilled octopus and ouzo at 11 in the morning in the fish market *psarotavernes*, the price of pistachios for growers and vendors respectively is the commonest topic of discussion, and how to promote the nuts, which have admittedly become a luxury at about 1700 drachmas a kilo.

But in ancient days the entrepreneurs of Aegina had far weightier financial matters to talk about. As a cosmopolitan commercial center, Aegina minted the first European currency in 650 BC, shortly after coinage came into use in Asia Minor.

Silver statires bearing the island sea turtle emblem in honor of Poseidon stayed in circulation till AD 343 in an area more extensive than the proposed single European currency can hope to cover, throughout the Greek world to Egypt and the Black Sea, west to Gibraltar and southern Spain, where Aeginites acquired silver for the coinage.

An inkling of Aegina's past prestige is gained by the flocks of tourists visiting the magnificent remains of the temple of Aphaia built from 500-490 BC.

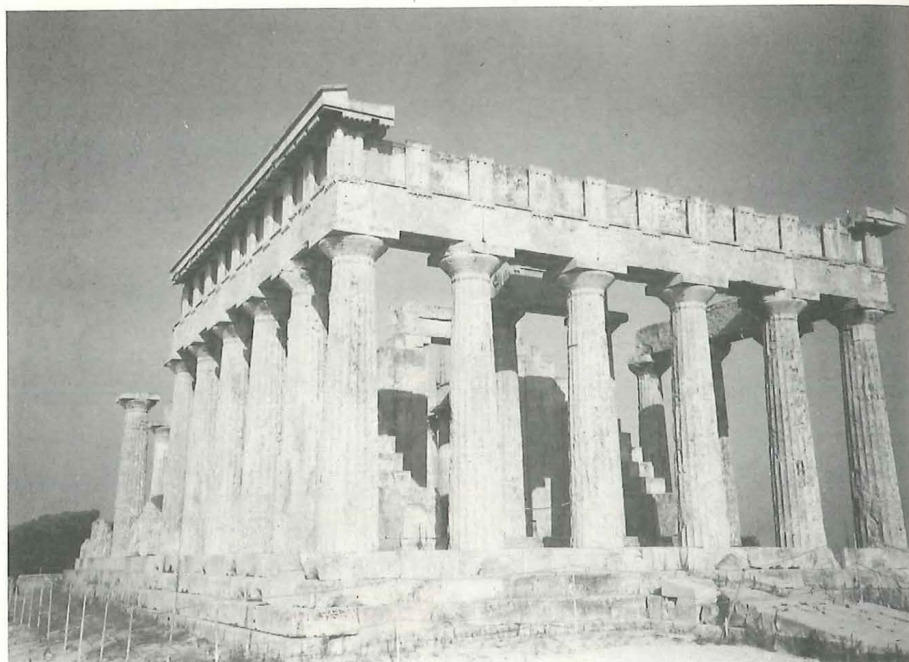
Perhaps the Aeginite talent for commerce and seafaring was picked up from the Phoenicians, since, following the shadowy comings and goings of Kares and Leleges, Phoenicians evidently settled here. Porphyries they used for red dye have been found near the town and the name Aegina is thought to be Phoenician for Pigeon Island.

Aegina flourished until it fell afoul of the rising ambitions of Athens. Victorious Athens blockaded Aegina for nine months till the exhausted islanders surrendered in 456. The city walls were demolished. All Aegina's ships were handed over to Athens. Prisoners had their thumbs cut off "so they could not hold the pike."

"From that time on, Aegina never regained its old glory," writes author

Costas Stamatis, whose account of the island has been published in English this year. "It was transformed into a holiday center where rich people and courtesans used to gather to spend their time." So half a millennium passed in pursuing inconspicuous pleasures.

The island was converted to Christianity by Bishop Krispos, sent by St Paul, and produced a quota of saints up to the most recent canonized by the Orthodox Church, Aghios Nektarios, in 1961. Many visit Aegina on Novem-



**The temple of Aphaia is considered a masterpiece of Doric architecture, built 500-490 BC when Aegina was at the height of its political and cultural power, on the site of an ancient cult place, where a previous temple dating from 570 BC had burnt down in 510.**

ber 9 for commemorations marking the day of his death in a third-class ward in a Piraeus hospital in 1920.

There were Jewish settlers, too, and they prospered judging from the remains of two synagogues dating from the fourth to seventh centuries, and refugees from the mainland flooded over as the northern invasions began. By the fifth century, Saracen pirate raids had begun, and the capital moved to inland heights, as on other Aegean islands. Paliachora grew up on a steep rocky hillside facing south below a fort, and its overgrown remainings today may remind the visitor of a mini-Mystra.

One of the pleasures in medieval Greek history is that women appear to enliven the tedious repetition of male brutality and rapaciousness, whether Arab, Frank, Catalan or Turk. Agni, daughter of the island's governor, Othon de Cicon in the 1290s, took Aegina as her dowry to marriage with Bonifacio of Verona in 1296. In turn their daughter, Maroula, at the age of 16, was endowed with the island for her marriage in 1317 to Alfonse Fadrigio,

bastard son of Emperor Frederick II, appointed to the dukedom of Athens the same year.

Paliachora was burnt and razed but for the churches by Barbarossa in 1537. Of 9000 inhabitants, about 5000 were taken prisoners, the others massacred. A visiting French vessel the next year found not a soul on the island.

Albanians, who still have a tendency to move south, may have settled around Perdika at this point, coming from the Peloponnese.

In any case, Paliachora was rebuilt by newcomers, whoever they were, by 1570 and a monk, Daniel, installed as Archbishop Dionisios in 1576. He left after three years "to avoid becoming vain from the honors of the Aeginites." Islanders grew strong on wheat, honey, almonds, olives and became redoubtable pirates themselves.

The Turkish Pausanias, Evlyia Tselembi, saw 100 houses and a mosque in Paliachora in 1715. Prosperity lured Aeginites back to the seashore and the present town on the harbor was well established by 1800. Mansions, towers and houses built then indicate a high level of prosperity based on international commerce.

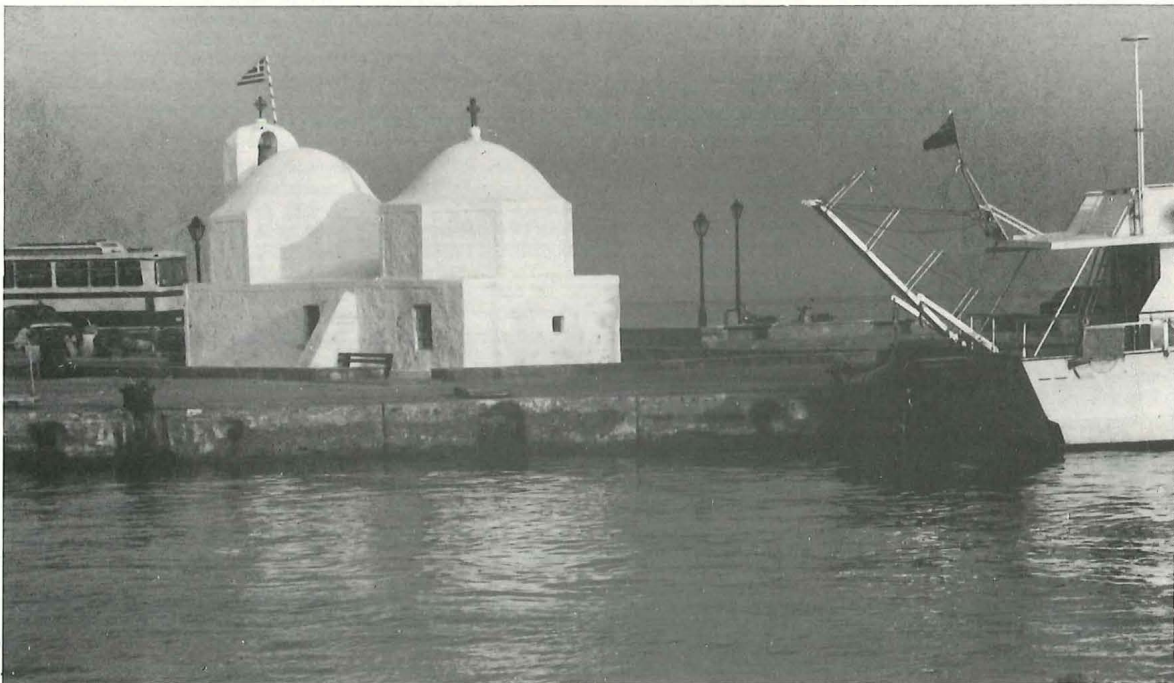
Aegina's population was enriched by refugees from islands and the mainland developing less favorably and, like their neighbors on Hydra and Spetses, they were ripe and ready when the summons to revolt were delivered by representatives of the Philiki Etairia at the turn of the century.

Local hero Spyros Markellos led island revolutionaries in attacking the





The port of Aegina



**Aghios Nikolaos Thalassinos at the end of the Aegina wharf is the island's chief landmark, past which all craft glide sailing in and out of the harbor.**

Turkish guard. A fleet of 68 island ships were ready for naval fray against the Ottoman fleet. Aeginite militia joined in the land wars, and the island monastery of Chrysoleontissa gave funds and food supplies to the forces.

For the war years, "Aegina was a meeting place of rich families, politicians, army officers and intellectuals from all over Greece and even from the lands of dispersion," writes Stamatis. When Aegina town was proclaimed

capital of the new state, the population surpassed 100,000.

If bereft since then of glory, as well as population, Aegina for one the few times in its long history, is at least enjoying comparative peace. ■



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Hospitals	☎ 106
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### Telephone and telegrams

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### Utilities

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(open 7:30am to 8:00pm)	
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### Parcel post offices

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Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection.	

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Olympic Airways	☎ 981-1201
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Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	☎ 322-0986
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Air Canada, Othonos 10	☎ 322-3206
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	☎ 323-8507
Air India, Omirou 15	☎ 360-3584
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-9101
Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	☎ 324-1377
Alitalia, Nikis 10	☎ 322-9414/9

Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	☎ 323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	☎ 322-6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
British Airways, Othonos 10	☎ 325-0601
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	☎ 323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	☎ 324-6965
Egypt Air, Othonos 10	☎ 323-3575
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	☎ 323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	☎ 323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	☎ 325-4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	☎ 323-4523
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	☎ 923-0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	☎ 360-7611
Iraq Airways, Syngrou 23	☎ 922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	☎ 324-8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	☎ 323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	☎ 324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22 Info:	☎ 323-0755
Reservations:	☎ 325-1311
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	☎ 323-4506
Korean Airways, Psylla 6	☎ 324-7511
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	☎ 324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	☎ 322-1121
Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4	☎ 369-2411
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	☎ 923-9002
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	☎ 322-6911
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	☎ 961-6161
Pan Am, Othonos 4	☎ 323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-1931
Qantas (Australian), Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-9411
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	☎ 324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	☎ 323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6 & Vissarionos	☎ 363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	☎ 322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 323-9111
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	☎ 321-6411
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	☎ 324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	☎ 323-7581
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-8711
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4807
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	☎ 324-3241
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-0104
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	☎ 322-6451
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	☎ 323-8685
Yemenia, Patisision 9	☎ 524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	☎ 413-3244

### Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers ☎ 142

### Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	☎ 145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	☎ 147
To Northern Greece and other countries	☎ 524-0601
To Peloponnese	☎ 513-1601

### Ships

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

### Marinas

Alimos, Pal Faliro	☎ 982-8642
Floisvos	☎ 982-9759
Glyfada	☎ 894-5258
Vouliagmeni	☎ 896-0012
Zea, Piraeus	☎ 452-5315

## Embassies and consulates

Albania, Karachristou 1	☎ 723-4412
Algeria, Vas Konstantinou 14	☎ 751-3560
Argentina, Vas Sofias 59	☎ 722-4753
Australia, Dimitriou Soutsou 37	☎ 644-7303
Austria, Alexandras 26	☎ 821-1036
Bangladesh, Xenofondos 4	☎ 322-6544
Belgium, Sekeri 3	☎ 361-7886
Bolivia, Dryadon 1	☎ 801-6970
Brazil, Filikis Eterias Sq. 14	☎ 721-3039
Bulgaria, Str.Kallari 33, P.Psychiko	☎ 647-8105/8
Cameroon,	
Kifissias 180-182, Neo Psychiko	☎ 672-4415
Canada, Gennadiou 4	☎ 723-9511
Chile, Vas Sofias 41	☎ 682-7785
China, Krionon 2a, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-3282
Colombia, Vrasida 3	☎ 723-6848
Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91	☎ 360-1377

Cuba, Sofocleous 5, Filothei	☎ 684-2807
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	☎ 723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6,	
Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-3755
Denmark, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-8315
Dominican Republic, Poseidonos 56, Faliro	☎ 981-8466
Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus	☎ 412-2361
Egypt, Vas Sofias 3	☎ 361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros	☎ 692-0565
EC, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-1775
France, Vas Sofias 7	☎ 361-1665
French Consulate, Vas Konstantinou 5	☎ 729-0151
Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22	☎ 523-6795
German Federal Republic,	
Vas Sofias 10, Maroussi	☎ 369-4111
Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus	☎ 418-2111
Haiti, Dimokritou 5	☎ 361-0766
Honduras, Vas Sofias 86	☎ 777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-6154
India, Kleanthous 3	☎ 721-6481
Indonesia, Skyrou 11-13	☎ 881-4082
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-1436
Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-1566
Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	☎ 361-1722
Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4	☎ 775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko	☎ 647-4161
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	☎ 778-5158
Liberia, Eplias 2, Piraeus	☎ 453-1046
Libya, Vyronos 13, Pal Psychiko	☎ 674-1841
Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus	☎ 417-9515
Madagascar, Ermou 23-25	☎ 233-7453
Malaysia, Alimou 114, Argyroupolis	☎ 991-6523
Maldives, K. Politi 15, Filothei	☎ 681-9127
Malta, Eplias 2 Piraeus	☎ 452-3957
Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-0852
Morocco, Moussson 14, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-9716
New Zealand, An Tsoha 15-17	☎ 641-0311
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	☎ 902-5807
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 751-3737
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 724-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	☎ 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 324-1615
Poland, Chrissanthemou 22, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6917
Portugal, Kameadou 44	☎ 729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-8020
Saudi Arabia,	
Marathonodromou 71, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6911
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus	☎ 452-6384
Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	☎ 684-7294
Somalia, Sikelianou 4	☎ 647-4201
South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou	☎ 692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-2122
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	☎ 721-4885
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-4763
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	☎ 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5577
Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-7969
Togo, Filellinon 7	☎ 323-0330
Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri	☎ 671-7590
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	☎ 724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91	☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1	☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patisision 9	☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	☎ 701-6171

## UN Offices

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

## Ministries

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



# THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

Energy & Natural Resources,  
Mihalakopoulou 80 ..... ☎ 770-8616  
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10 ... ☎ 322-4071, 322-6014  
Foreign Affairs, Akademies 1 ..... ☎ 361-0581  
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17 ..... ☎ 523-2821  
Interior, Stadiou 27 ..... ☎ 322-3521  
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos ..... ☎ 522-5903  
Labor, Pireos 40 ..... ☎ 523-3110  
Merchant Marine,  
Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus ..... ☎ 412-1211  
National Defense, Holargos Sq ..... ☎ 646-5201  
National Economy, Syntagma Sq ..... ☎ 323-0931  
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki ..... ☎ (031) 26-4321  
Planning, Housing & Environment,  
Amaliados 17 ..... ☎ 634-1460  
Presidency, El Venizelou 15 ..... ☎ 364-0502  
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10 ..... ☎ 363-0911  
Prime Minister's Office, Irodotou Attikou 19 ..... ☎ 724-0654  
Public Order, Katehaki 1 ..... ☎ 692-9210  
Social Security, Stadiou 29 ..... ☎ 323-9010

## Banks

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

National Bank of Greece, Kar Servias 2 ..... ☎ 321-0411  
Commercial Bank, Sophokleous 11 ..... ☎ 321-0911  
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45 ..... ☎ 322-5501  
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21 ..... ☎ 320-1111  
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40 ..... ☎ 324-5111  
The following exchange centres are open extra hours:  
8am - 9pm, Mon - Fri; 8am - 8 pm Sat, Sun:  
National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou ..... ☎ 322-2738  
Mon - Fri 8:30am - 1:30pm. - 3:30 - 7:30pm:  
Hilton Hotel, Vas Sofias 46 ..... ☎ 722-0201

## Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland  
Paparigopoulou 3 Kladifonon Sq ..... ☎ 324-3973  
American Express, Panepistimiou 31 ..... ☎ 323-4781-4  
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10 ..... ☎ 325-5401/2  
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Syngrou 80-88 ..... ☎ 902-0946  
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39 ..... ☎ 325-1901  
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37 ..... ☎ 324-3891  
Bank of Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25 ..... ☎ 324-9531  
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3 ..... ☎ 322-9835  
Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce International  
et Maritime S.A., Amalias 12 ..... ☎ 323-9701  
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari ..... ☎ 364-3713  
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15 ..... ☎ 364-4311  
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3 ..... ☎ 323-7711  
Citibank, Othonos 8, ..... ☎ 3227471  
Kolonaki Sq ..... ☎ 361-8619  
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus ..... ☎ 452-3511  
Crédit Commercial, Amalias 20 ..... ☎ 324-1831  
Grindlays Bank,  
Merlin 7 ..... ☎ 362-4601  
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus ..... ☎ 411-1753  
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq ..... ☎ 360-6456  
National Westminster Bank,  
Merarchias 7, Piraeus ..... ☎ 411-7415  
Stadiou 24, Athens ..... ☎ 325-0924  
Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki ..... ☎ (031) 531-006  
Société Générale, Ippokratous 23 ..... ☎ 364-2010  
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC,  
Akti Miaouli 61 ..... ☎ 452-7483

## Places of Worship

Agia Irmil, Aeolou ..... ☎ 322-6042  
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi) ..... ☎ 646-4315  
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10 ..... ☎ 325-2149  
Agios Sotiros, Kidathineon ..... ☎ 322-4633  
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8 ..... ☎ 325-2823  
Christosplotitissa, Aeolou 60 ..... ☎ 321-6357  
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical),  
Sina 66 ..... ☎ 361-2713  
Church of Christ International, Pireos 28 ..... ☎ 895-8829  
Crossroads International Christian Centre,  
Lambrou Katsoni 58 (Ambelokipi) ..... ☎ 644-6980  
First Church of Christ (Scientist),  
Vissarionos 7A ..... ☎ 721-1520  
Metropolis (Cathedral), Metropoleos ..... ☎ 322-1308  
Mosque, Caravel Hotel,  
Vas. Alexandrou 2 ..... ☎ 96 729-0721  
St Andrews Protestant Church,  
3 Papanikolli, Papagou ..... ☎ 652-1401  
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24 ..... ☎ 362-3603  
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),

Fillellinon 21 ..... ☎ 323-1090  
St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29 ..... ☎ 647-9585, 721-4906  
Scandinavian Church (Swedish),  
Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus ..... ☎ 451-6564  
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58 ..... ☎ 895-0165  
Church of 7th Day Adventists,  
Keramikou 18 ..... ☎ 522-4962

## Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies,  
Souidias 54 ..... ☎ 723-6314  
Archaeological School of the Netherlands,  
Alex. Soutsou 24, ..... ☎ 362-2555  
Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23, ..... ☎ 324-4842  
Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavrion ..... ☎ (0292)25158  
British School of Archaeol. 52 Souidias ..... ☎ 96 721-0974  
Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B, ..... ☎ 722-3201  
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6 ..... ☎ 361-2518  
Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6 ..... ☎ 724-1811  
German School of Archaeology, 1 Fidiou, ... ☎ 96 362-0092  
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16 ..... ☎ 360-8111  
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 ..... ☎ 362-9886  
Institut Français, Sina 31 ..... ☎ 361-5575  
Branch: Massalias 18 ..... ☎ 361-0013  
Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Patission 47 ..... ☎ 522-9294  
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 ..... ☎ 325-2823  
Norwegian Institute, Erechtheiou 30 ..... ☎ 923-1351  
Soc. for Study of Modern Greek Culture,  
Sina 46 ..... ☎ 363-9872  
Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31 ..... ☎ 360-3568  
Swedish Archaeological Institute,  
Mitseon 9 ..... ☎ 923-2102  
The Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14 ..... ☎ 361-1042

## Educational Institutions

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim ..... ☎ 721-307/3700  
American Community Schools ..... ☎ 639-3200  
Athens Centre ..... ☎ 701-2268  
Athens College (Psychiko) ..... ☎ 671-4621  
Athens College (Kantza) ..... ☎ 665-9991  
Byron College (Maroussi) ..... ☎ 804-9162  
Campion School ..... ☎ 813-2013  
College Year in Athens ..... ☎ 721-8746  
Deree College (Ag Paraskevi) ..... ☎ 639-3250  
Dropfeld Gymnasium ..... ☎ 682-0921  
European University, Marathonodromon 81,  
Paleo Psychiko ..... ☎ 647-7113  
Green Hill School, Kokinaki 17, ..... ☎ 801-7115/872  
Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka ..... ☎ 324-6614/5  
Italian School ..... ☎ 228-0338  
Lycée Français ..... ☎ 362-4301  
Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98 ..... ☎ 364-6022/5116  
Southeastern College ..... ☎ 364-3405,  
St Catherine's British Embassy ..... ☎ 282-9750  
St Lawrence College ..... ☎ 894-2725  
Stepping Stones Bicultural Children's Centre, ..... ☎ 751-1965  
Tasis Hellenic International School ..... ☎ 808-1426  
The Old Mill (remedial) ..... ☎ 801-2558  
The University of La Verne ..... ☎ 808-1970  
3-4-5 Brit. Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron ..... ☎ 983-2204  
University Centre for Recognition of  
Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112 ..... ☎ 923-7835  
TASIS Elementary ..... ☎ 681-4753

## Social/Sports Clubs

The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144 ..... ☎ 881-1768  
Alcoholics Anonymous ..... ☎ 962-7122, 962-7218  
Al-Anon, ..... ☎ 779-6017, 935-3872  
Amnesty International, Mavromichali 20 ..... ☎ 360-0628  
Athenian Hockey Club ..... ☎ 802-9530, 807-7719  
The Athens Singers ..... ☎ 96 801-3672  
American Legion, Tziraion 9 ..... ☎ 922-0067  
ACS Tennis Club, Halandri ..... ☎ 639-3200  
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia ..... ☎ 801-3100  
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2 ..... ☎ 923-2872  
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei ..... ☎ 681-2557  
Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8 ..... ☎ 322-0723  
Canadian Women's Club ..... ☎ 804-3823  
Cross-Cultural Association ..... ☎ 804-1212  
Daughters of Penelope, ..... ☎ 751-9731  
Democrats Abroad ..... ☎ 722-4645  
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali ..... ☎ 813-2685  
English Speaking Society ..... ☎ 672-5485

Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6 ..... ☎ 321-0490  
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, ..... ☎ 323-4107  
Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsanioy 8 ..... ☎ 723-5158  
Golf Club, Glyfada ..... ☎ 894-6820  
Greek Girl Guides Association,  
Xenofondos 10 ..... ☎ 323-5794  
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1 ..... ☎ 724-4437  
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12 ..... ☎ 524-8600  
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia ..... ☎ 808-0565  
Hippodrome, Faliro ..... ☎ 941-7761  
Overeaters Anonymous ..... ☎ 346-2800  
The Players ..... ☎ 666-6394  
Republicans Abroad (Greece) ..... ☎ 681-5747  
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos ..... ☎ 682-6128  
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas ..... ☎ 661-1088  
Spastics Society ..... ☎ 701-5634  
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas ..... ☎ 981-5572  
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18, ..... ☎ 801-1566  
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei ..... ☎ 681-3562  
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano ..... ☎ 417-9730  
YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28 ..... ☎ 362-6970  
YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11 ..... ☎ 362-4291

## Business Associations

Athens Association of Commercial Agents,  
Voulis 15 /j. /096 323-2622  
Athens Business and Professional Women's Club  
Ag Zonis 57 ..... ☎ 861-3522  
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club  
(Mr P Baganis) ..... ☎ 360-1311  
Danish Business Association ..... ☎ 894-8848  
European Economic Community (EEC),  
Vas Sofias 2 ..... ☎ 724-3982  
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5 ..... ☎ 323-7325  
Foreign Press Association, Akademies 23 ..... ☎ 363-7318  
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), ..... ☎ 360-0411  
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150 ..... ☎ 922-5011  
Hellenic Export Promotion Council,  
Stadiou 24 ..... ☎ 322-6871  
Hellenic Shipowners' Association, ..... ☎ 411-8011  
National Org. of Hellenic Handicrafts,  
Mitropoleos 9 ..... ☎ 322-1017  
National Statistical Service,  
Lykourgou 14-16 ..... ☎ 324-7805  
Propeller Club, ..... ☎ 778-3698  
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3 ..... ☎ 362-3150  
Thessaloniki International Fair, ..... ☎ (031)23-9221

## Chambers of Commerce

### Greek

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry,  
Akadimias 7-9 ..... ☎ 360-4815/2411  
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,  
Mitropoleos 28 ..... ☎ 323-1230  
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece  
Venizelou 64, Thessaloniki ..... ☎ (031)278817/18  
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and  
Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries,  
180 Kifissias, Neo Psychiko ..... ☎ 671-1210, 672-6882  
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens,  
Akadimias 18 ..... ☎ 363-0253  
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4 ..... ☎ 323-6641  
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, ..... ☎ 411-8811  
International, Chamber of Commerce  
Kaningos 27 ..... ☎ 361-0879  
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,  
Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt ..... ☎ 417-7241  
Professional Chamber of Athens,  
Panepistimiou 44 ..... ☎ 360-1651

### Foreign Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Kanari 16 ..... ☎ 361-8385  
Arab Hellenic, 180 Kifissias ..... ☎ 647-3761  
British Hellenic, Vas Sofias 25 ..... ☎ 721-0493, 721-0361  
Far East Trade Centre (Rep of China)  
Vas Sofias 54 ..... ☎ 724-3107  
French, Vas Sofias 7a ..... ☎ 362-5516, 362-5545  
German Hellenic, Dorilaou 10-12 ..... ☎ 644-4546  
Hong Kong Trade Development Council,  
Vas Alexandrou 2 ..... ☎ 724-6723  
Italian, Mitropoleos 25 ..... ☎ 323-4551  
Japan External Trade Organization,  
Koumbari 4 ..... ☎ 363-0820  
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office,  
Vas Sofias 54 ..... ☎ 724-3107  
Yugoslav, Valaoritou 17 ..... ☎ 361-8420  
Christie's, Vas Sofias 27 (Ms L Logotheti) ..... ☎ 721-9755  
Sotheby's, Panepistimiou 6 (Mr I. Sotiropoulos)  
..... ☎ 361-5450, 361-5343



# THE FLIGHT OF THE KIWI



View of New Zealand lamb dealers in Athens Central Market.

**Yielding to economic exigency and throwing to the winds sentiment seeded on the battlefields of Crete 50 years ago, the New Zealand government has closed its embassy in Athens.**

by Ann Elder

The small British Commonwealth outpost in the South Pacific, population 3.3 million, from now on will be relying on meat and wool board representatives in Brussels to maintain trade, an honorary consul-general in Athens, plus the New Zealand ambassador in Rome, who is being accredited to the Greek government, to attend to general kiwi interests in Greece.

Would-be migrants and visitors needing visas, including those from Cyprus, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, will have to field inquiries further, to the New Zealand embassy in The Hague.

"Closure of the embassy is absolutely no reflection on the bilateral relationship," said the departing chargé d'affaires, Graeme Eskrigge. He is confident that present import levels of frozen sheep meat and pure crossbred wool (for 100 percent Greek flokati

rugs) will be kept up by producer board officials' visits.

Greeks roasted and souvlakied their way through 4.2 billion drachmas of frozen Canterbury lamb, Waitaki forequarters and Auckland Farmers' Freezing Cooperative boneless mutton last year, the imports amounting to 3.71 percent of sheep meat New Zealand shipped overseas.

As for wool, the looms of northern Greece wove 2.9 billion drachmas worth 2.36 percent of total wool exports. Percentages are small compared with those of Britain, Germany and Japan, but Greece is in the same category of sheep meat importers as France, Italy, Spain and Canada, ranking 14th as a New Zealand wool importer.

The most knowledgeable Athenian on the expansion of New Zealand exports to Greece is London-born Percy Holdaway, for 21 years a commercial

and consular assistant at the embassy. He saw lamb imports rise from 3000 tons in 1965 to 13,000 tons in 1971. Interpreting at negotiations between Greek government and New Zealand producer board officials, he disentangled wool problems and sorted out meat imbroglios which he suggests should have been forestalled down under.

A Southwark stevedore superintendent's son, Holdaway had been a Royal Signals' despatch rider in North Africa and Italy during the war, finishing up in Athens for the December 1944 uprising and Christmas under General Scobie, commander of the liberating British forces.

By the time he married Plakiotissa Mata in 1946, he already knew Greece well from having used engineering drafting skills to map out army, navy and airforce telecommunications networks. As a translator, he later became at home in business corridors and the marketplace, so was ready for the opportunity offered by the New Zealand trade office when it opened.

His understanding of Greek bureaucracy enabled the first trade officer, Andy Davys, to start work. "I'd been sent to pick up the first diplomatic bag, but they wouldn't give it to me without the correct rubber stamp on the papers. I explained the stamp was in the bag. Still they answered, no." Put on his mettle, Holdaway leapt on his motorbike and searched the back streets behind Syntagma till he found a shop which made rubber stamps to order in an hour. So Consul General Davys was able to open the trade office in two rooms of the Hilton Hotel on May 25, 1964.

Till the colonels' coup in 1967, Davys promoted frozen lamb and crossbred wool over an area hardly less than the empire of Alexander the Great's, from Iran, Iraq, Israel and Egypt to Algeria and Morocco, from the Caucasus to the Pillars of Hercules.

As an irresistible sequitur, the real origins of the Crete-New Zealand connection might now be mentioned, as told by greying *pallikaria* over *raki* in the *sokakia* of Chania, when New Zealand veterans visit for Battle of Crete commemorations.

On the evidence of woodcarving techniques to be observed in certain Himalayan valley communities, Cretan laggards from the army of Alexander of Macedon remained behind among the barbarians from the fourth century BC campaign. Wearying of inland life after an aeon, their descendants shouldered chisels and planes and trekked to the south Indian coast, thence sailing the wine-dark sea into the sunrise in cai-





**Holdaway, consular and commercial assistant at the embassy since the 1960s.**

ques (or rather, canoes).

Their odyssey brought them in due course to the shores of the ancestral home of the New Zealand Maori people, legendary Hawaiki, no less mysteriously situated in the Pacific than Calypso's isle. Flax-skirted Polynesian Hinemoas fell in love with these exotic braves and their descendents helped carve the fleet of canoes – the whaka – which made the great voyages from the 11th to the 15th centuries reaching Ao-Tea-Roa, Land of the Long White Cloud.

On Cretan buses or strolling the streets in Sfakian villages, the New Zealand visitor will blink, seeing faces and figures, stances and postures in a child, a woman, an old man that seem as if they can only be Maori. Anthropologists may one day study the link, though it can be doubted any would survive the Crete versus New Zealand Maori *philoxenia* match.

Whatever the truth, lack of an embassy will not affect the annual Battle of Crete commemorations. Assurances are given functions will be efficiently organized by the honorary consul-general assisted by Percy Holdaway, under the remote control of the New Zealand ambassador in Italy.

The 5000-strong Greek community in New Zealand will keep up personal contacts with the *patrida*, courtesy Qantas, a valued direct flight, with Singapore Airlines and Air New Zealand flights necessitating stopovers.

"The British Embassy has very,

very kindly agreed to take care of emergencies," said Eskrigge. Greek staffers Maida Djedjizian, employed since 1968, and Anna Linados, since 1982, shedding the only visible tears for the embassy's demise – they are losing their jobs – claim these multiply each year, as more young Kiwis visit Greece.

They give ominous accounts of an attempted suicide by a New Zealander in Patras this year, with broken bones and bumped head, a horrific road accident on Corfu involving two men, and a dozen or so New Zealand tourists a week claiming the loss of both passports and money.

A beneficiary of the embassy closure is Athens University, taking over the New Zealand library. The English department, which sometimes runs courses in Commonwealth literature, plans a New Zealand corner. Reference tomes replete with descriptions of snowy alps and glacial and thermal wonders, accounts of the immense migratory flights of the godwit, of the mating habits of tui and kea, pukeko and kiwi, plus histories of Maori wars and more recent battles, poetry, plays and novels are packed up.

Being fond of Greece, Eskrigge is sad to leave. Nostalgically, he recalls his first participation in a Greek cultural event, a reading of *Oedipus Rex* in which he took the part of the Theban shepherd revealing the truth of his birth to the king, "in a play-reading group in Baghdad which had a continuous history since 1919."

Service in Iraq meant he had hardly taken up the temporary chargé d'affaires post in Athens last year when he found himself on a relief assignment in Baghdad, processing the evacuation of 16 New Zealanders, most from Kuwait, as the Gulf War approached.

Before Baghdad, Eskrigge served in Seoul where he met the roving Greek Orthodox archbishop based in the Wellington suburb of Miramar. This most remote diocese owing allegiance to the Ecumenical Patriarch in Constantinople must also be the largest, for it embraces China, Japan, Korea, "other parts of north Asia," and New Zealand.

Properly enough, Eskrigge's final diplomatic enterprise in Greece was making a trip to Chania to explain the embassy closure to the nomarch and office-holders of the Crete-New Zealand Association. "We couldn't just pack up and go without letting Crete know what was happening," said Eskrigge.

The story is that the hard-up conservative government taking office last October, with a national debt of 39 percent of GDP – one of the world's highest – announced a reallocation of diplomatic and trade representation in Europe in early August. Athens has not been targeted alone: the embassy in Vienna is closing, too, with Bonn taking over consular responsibility.

Posts in "the dynamic east Asian markets, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Seoul, are being strengthened," said ministers. They added: "Small countries without economic or political clout have to work that much harder to get the breaks."

Athens might note the reasons given for opening a New Zealand embassy in Madrid: "This reflects Spain's status as a major member of the EC and an economic growth centre in Europe, and also the opportunities which the Seville Expo will offer."

With the Single European Market bearing down full speed upon them, never to say die, the New Zealand government also plans "a major and extra push... in support of agricultural trade access to Europe, both in Brussels where the negotiating team is to be strengthened, and in London where additional effort is to go into lobbying the agricultural sector with the appointment of an agricultural attaché."

Pass the Anchor butter, please. And note Canterbury lamb – *mikra*, *apacha*, *tryfera* (young, lean, tender) starts from 449 drachmas a kilo, with *dopia* (local) beginning at about 799 (and *katsiki* (goat) at 1500) at the Athens Central Market. ■



## LOVE AFFAIR OF EARTH AND SKY

Thrafia Danielopoulos is a busy man these days. Currently, he is showing his latest work at the Goethe Institute in Athens, two series of paintings, entitled "Horizons" and "Shadows". In Patras last month at the Epikentron Gallery he presented an environmental installation inspired by the theme of the "Horizons" now showing here.

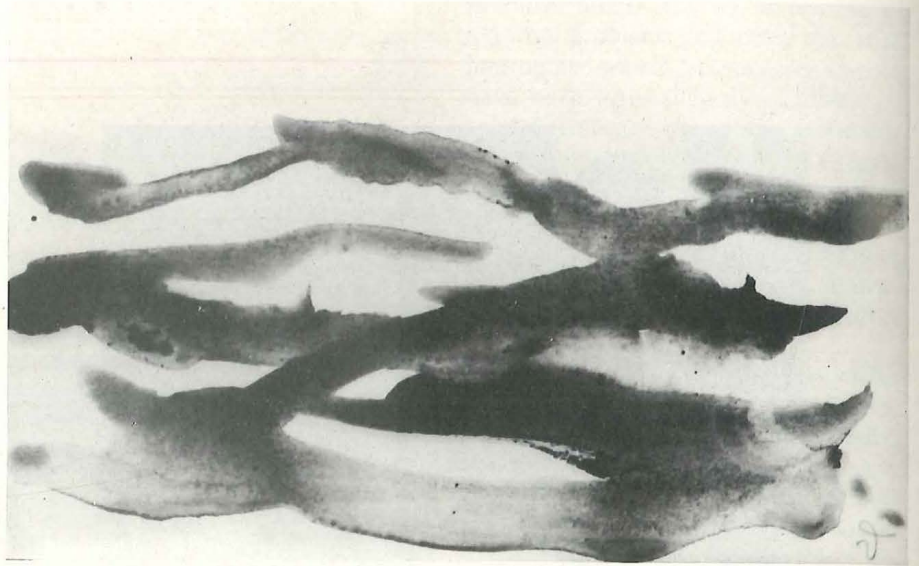
Landscape is always basic to Thrafia's art, but each new cycle of work reflects it in a different concept. In "Shadows", evolving from his Portrait Series in which rock configurations sprang upward from a bare and desolate landscape, the images have a magical existence. Their shadowy aspect enhances the sense of mystery that cloaks them. As shadows, their delineation is enigmatic: they may be read as figurative or as part of the landscape. Painted on paper with pigment (color, metal, graphite) their transparency augments the illusion of shadow.

The Horizon Series reflects the "love affair between earth and sky," as the artist states. The configurations are now horizontal; they alternate as sea, or land, or sky. The expressive brushwork moves lyrically, tracing patterns on the horizon, building yet another perception of the landscape and exuding a spiritual quality.

The landscape installation I saw in Patras which Thrafia created while working in situ at the Epikentron Gallery, was of particular interest. Entitled "Towards Patras", it described the mental space of a journey between Athens and Patras on the railway. The theme of the "Horizons" at the Goethe Institute is reaffirmed in the essence of a human element travelling through mountains on one side and the sea on the other. A solitary entity, it is locked within a spiritual space between sky and land, sky and sea. Actual railway lines set up against the wall conveyed the spirit of the journey. The installation was composed of mountains, sea, sky and the horizon, all rendered on metal panels with wax and pigment.

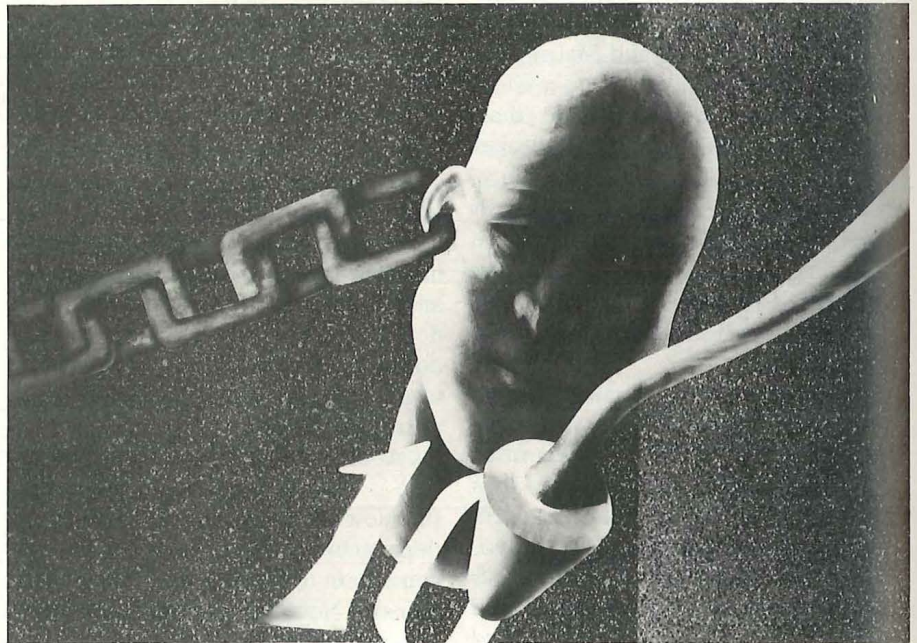
*Goethe Institute  
Omiron 14 - 16*

*18 November - 4 December*



"Horizon" by Thrafia.

## CARAS IS BACK IN RADIANT COLOR



Christos Caras, "The Man from Leros", oil.

After a hiatus of five years, the well-known artist, Christos Caras returns enriched by new elements and the vigor of vibrant color.

"Poetry of Truth - Poetry of Illusion" is the new series he is presenting this month at the Kreonides Gallery.

Always concerned with social problems - political or environmental - Caras masks his powerful messages with compositions which are calm and peaceful on the surface, defining reality through a veil of illusion, finding poetry even in the unsightly. He blends the

real with the imaginary by portraying realistic objects in an unreal manner.

His enigmatic imagery is suspended against a background of pulsating color rendered in the style of the Pointillistes. The tiny dot-like strokes shimmer with color and motion, creating a sense of infinite space behind the configurations. Birds, still-lives, shapes recalling objects in space - all move within this harmony of intense color and motion. In "The Eagle", Caras defines the sense of power and freedom. The giant bird bathed in yellow



hues seems to spring from the top of the canvas, his sharp talons ready for flight, while infinite dots of color create an endless horizon of light and space.

"The man from Leros" is a gray study of conditions that until recently existed in the psychiatric hospital on that island. A bald head, bathed in shadows, is suspended in space by a heavy chain piercing his ear, while a long arrow points at a number, the inmate's only identity. The imagery is as lyric as it is tragic.

Caras reverts to humor in "Eve - Return to Paradise" as he portrays a luscious, leafy field, a nude body and a modern car which seemingly has just dropped off the sensuous Eve.

In "Coat of Arms" Caras displays his skill with vibrant scintillating color. Two gray birds of prey, in flight, are shown between two striking banners of throbbing red, orange and yellow dots moving upwards and down, their direction defined by a subtle color gradation.

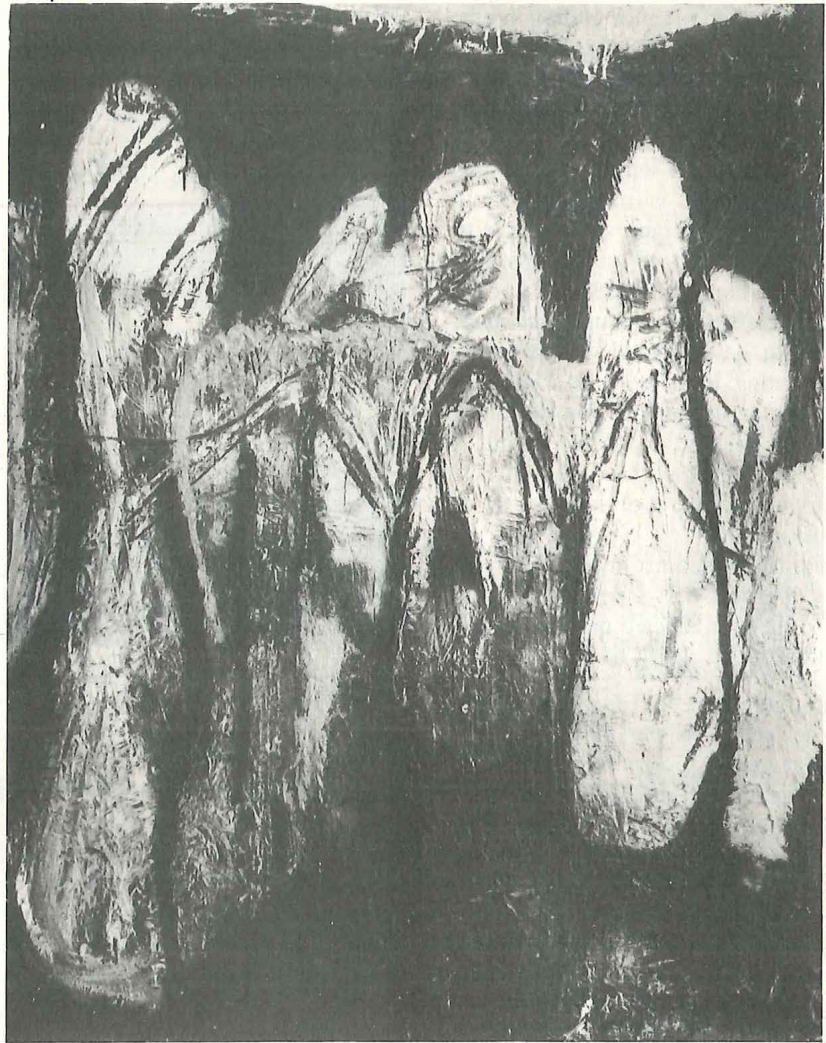
Caras studied at the School of Fine Arts in Athens, at the Beaux Arts in Paris, and in New York through a Ford Foundation grant. He has exhibited extensively in Greece and Europe and has participated in many prestigious group shows. Most recently he has had an exhibit at the Metropolis Gallery in New York.

*Kreonides Gallery  
Kanari 24, Kolonaki  
7 November - 2 December*

## IN A WHIRLPOOL OF SENSATIONS

Although his paintings are not narrative, Nikos Artemis communicates from within through emotion and color, creating a dialogue between inner feelings and painterly configurations. 'Pictures and objects that make a story' could well be a title for his show at the Eleni Koroneou Gallery.

The motif that runs repeatedly throughout the paintings is the rounded bell shape of a trumpet or clarinet. It is interesting to follow its progression from musical instrument, to a cauldron's shape, to a snake's curled body.



Nikos Artemis, oil, "Bones".

Invariably the circular shape of all these forms creates a darkness drawing the viewer's eye farther into its depth.

Artemis enriches his imagery with simple objects which become monumental as their size increases: brooms that seem to erupt wildly all over the canvas enveloped by vibrant color and motion; tools in a great variety; bright yellow and red ties moving in opposite directions; bones placed vertically to form a circle, recalling Stonehenge or figures set in a dance position.

Two paintings which continue this play of circular forms are outstanding. One is a seascape with large round rocks floating in the sea; the other describes a curved mountain soaring above a city, its dark countenance shedding melancholy and loneliness. Both evoke a whirlpool of sensations.

Artemis studied painting at the School of Fine Arts with Nikos Kessanlis and has participated in several international group shows. This is his second individual show.

*Eleni Koroneou Gallery  
Mitseon 5-7  
22 November - 22 December*

## ECOLOGICAL HOPE OR DISILLUSION?

Petros Pikanis' ecological concept of nature's deterioration is eloquently conveyed in a series of paintings depicting the uninhabited rock-islands that dot the Aegean Sea. Believed to be the result of earthquakes, these reefs - they number over 3000 - materialize on canvas as "Landscapes of the Future". They are on display this month at the Tholos Gallery.

Starting with realistic and painterly renderings of these outcroppings, Pikanis slowly evolves his statement of deterioration. The rocky formations rise up forcefully with the swift short rhythms of the palette knife cutting through stormy sea and strong color.

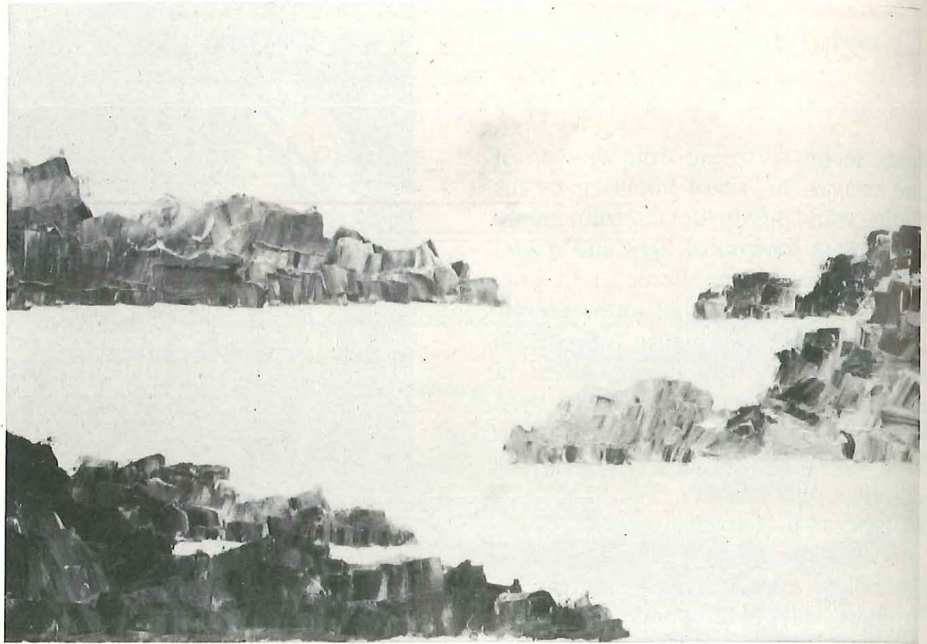
As the series progresses, the commanding texture of the rocks seems to wane, the sea becomes calmer and the color lighter. The white of the canvas prominently increases, marking its sharp contrast with the dark reefs, and augmenting the sense of space and solitude. So, too, the motion of the waves



decreases and the sea becomes a surface of transparent color gliding in and out among the reefs. In the final paintings, the rocky seascape unfolds as a desolate scene, barren and still, without a breath of motion.

The manner in which Pikanis has hung his paintings is intriguing, fitting them together like pieces of a puzzle to create the illusion of an endless sea. Nearby, he hangs a single portrait conveying the essence of a human element that might have existed on the reefs. The painting that seems to close the series has an ambiguous fascination: a fusion of colorful tonalities create a hazy blending of sea and sky. It is a dreamy atmosphere of hope – or of disillusionment?

Pikanis studied art in Montreal and Rome and has had several individual shows. He is an elected member of the Burckhardt Academy of Rome.



Petros Pikanis, oil, "Landscape of the Future".

Tholos Gallery  
Philellinon  
4 November – 22 November

## NEW DIRECTIONS FOR HEAVY METAL

The "adventure of developing an idea to its final form" is Kostas Coulentianos' constant stimulation. Working, as he always does, with iron – some pieces boasting 500 kilos – the 'weighty' dialogue between artist and material creates an exciting challenge and lends to amazing art forms.

While Coulentianos maintains the iron's natural texture, generally preferring the rough to the smooth polished finish, his sculptures convey a spectacular sense of lightness. Their intricate designs have openings allowing light and space to pass through, drawing at the same time the forms into the surrounding space. The heavy metal seems to soar with a weightlessness that belies its forceful and commanding substance.

Coulentianos, who lives in Saint-Remy de Provence, has created many large-scale sculptures for public spaces throughout France and Switzerland. Even his smaller ones have the capacity and dimension to become large and monumental. Coulentianos labels and numbers each new cycle of work "Génération Une, Deux" and so forth. Each new Génération evolves from the previous, highlights its new innovative characteristics, and leads into new directions. "Génération Six" describes his latest work of box-like arrangements moving horizontally and held together by screws.

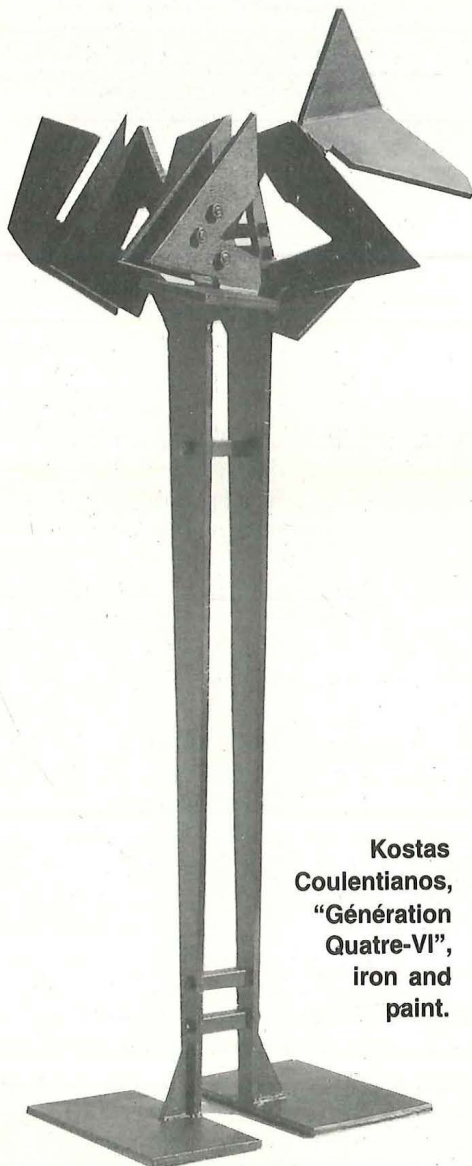
One sculpture, "Génération Quatre-no.VI", standing on two long 'feet', blossoms at the top into panels.

Set at different angles and moving in opposite directions, they trace intricate patterns in space, while the apertures carry on their gentle play of light and shadow. Another large and imposing sculpture, "Génération Quatre-no.X-III", is set up in the small garden of the Ileana Tounta Center of Contemporary Art where Coulentianos is currently showing, sheds its majestic shadows against a wall and has the presence of a sentinel or an ancient god.

The setting up of this exhibition which is assembled with hundreds of nuts, bolts, screws and other mysterious objects and tools is an exciting happening. Coulentianos has prepared a video of the day before the opening, which will be shown during the exhibit, when the gallery is transformed into a mechanic's workshop. Watching how all the pieces come together and the dynamic sculptures start to emerge is a fascinating experience the viewer shouldn't miss.

This exhibition is being sponsored by Johnnie Walker, Black Label-Boutari, yet another major company backing the arts. The association is aptly captured by the phrase 'The Art of Blending'. As the company's spokesman points out, the blending of a fine whisky is an art in itself. Such corporate sponsorships promote the achievement of major cultural events otherwise impossible to realize, and it is hoped that many other companies will follow suit, enhancing the arts (and themselves) with their patronage.

Ileana Tounta Center of  
Contemporary Art  
Armatolon and Klefton 48  
31 October – 7 December



Kostas  
Coulentianos,  
"Génération  
Quatre-VI",  
iron and  
paint.



## The Wrong Shore

The two palette loaders were sitting on a bench in the backyard of the chemical fertilizer plant they were employed in, enjoying the sunshine and eating their mid-morning snack.

Stavros, a big, burly man in his mid-fifties, had already demolished a cold chicken his wife had packed for him and was into his second mortadella sandwich.

Lakis, a small, nervous man, was nibbling at a stale cheese pie bought from the factory canteen and looking extremely agitated.

"We're going to lose our jobs, I tell you. They're selling everything off or closing it down. We've been a problem company for the past 12 years and I read in the paper today the government says the firms that can't be sold off will definitely be closed down. I tell you, we should start looking for another job pronto and quit this one while the going's good, because when they close this dump down, there'll be 3000 of us looking for jobs, instead of just you and me. Why won't you listen to reason?" Lakis said.

Stavros swallowed the last bit of mortadella sandwich and began peeling a large, succulent pear.

Lakis watched him in distaste as he slurped through the pear and then wiped his hands on the dirty handkerchief he had laid on his knee as a napkin.

"They'll never sell it and they won't close it down. They won't sell it because nobody'll buy it. You've been here long enough, my friend, and you should remember the time when we had about 1000 people on the payroll, and when business fell off, the boss reckoned he's have to fire half the workforce to keep going. But, of course, he wasn't able to do that because the law said he could only fire two percent of the workforce in a year.

And then the government kept a lid on his prices, even after he had to pay twice as much for the imported raw materials we use here, because the drachma was going down and prices abroad were going up. On top of that, the government piled on a whole lot of new and retroactive taxes, and our boss had to borrow from the bank to pay them. And if that wasn't enough to sink him, we went on strike for higher wages and organized a sit-in that lasted three whole months..."

"I know, I know," Lakis interrupted him. "I lived through it all, didn't I, when we were all aiming for the plant to be nationalized so we'd be classed as civil servants and nobody could ever fire us and nobody would care if we did any work or not. You don't have to remind me."

"Well, then I don't have to remind you either that the company eventually became super-duper problematic. The old boss couldn't pay his debts, and the bank stepped in and we all cheered because we were now sitting pretty, with a new management that either didn't give a damn or couldn't tell the difference between a nitrate pellet and a Rol-O-Mint, and took on 2000 more workers to please some politician or other. So who's gonna buy a plant in this condition, with machinery that was old when Trikoupis was prime minister and with 3000 workers who sit around most of the time like us, eating salami sandwiches and *tiropittes*?"

"Somebody might be interested, and now we've got these fancy-pants foreigners advising the government on how to go about selling us off. Don't you remember that tall fellow who came yesterday and was looking at us queerly. I thought he was going to faint when you offered him a bite from your mortadella sandwich."

Stavros waved his hand dismissively. "If he'd taken a bite from the sand-

wich, I'd say there's a guy we've got to watch out for. As it is, we've got nothing to worry about. Anyway, we've got our own organization that's trying to sell us off and they're on our side."

"How d'you mean?" Lakis asked.

"Have you noticed the starting prices they set at the auctions?"

"I don't know anything about that, but I heard they were too high and nobody made any bids."

Stavros nodded. "Those people like their jobs and they're not prepared to lose them when there are no problem companies around anymore. This little enterprise is being auctioned off again one month from now. And how many times has it been put up for sale before?"

"Three times," Lakis guessed.

"No, four. Next month will be the fifth."

"Yes, and what if someone does buy it then. It will be liquidated, we shall all be fired and that's what I've been trying to get into your thick head from the very beginning of this conversation."

Stavros closed his eyes, sighed, and shook his big head.

"Would you, my friend, buy a concern from the government when the old owners are raising hell in the European Court like our dear boss, God bless his persistent little heart?"

Lakis shrugged. "O.K., you've made your point. But there's nothing to prevent the government from saying we're costing too much and closing us down. Putting the lid on us. Kaputt. Fini. With no mortadella sandwiches for you, greedy guts. Just bread and an onion, if you're lucky."

"Don't make me laugh," Stavros said sarcastically. "D'you thing this government is suddenly going to put 3000 people out of work, just like that? With the stroke of a pen?"

Stavros shook his head again and said: "Who would ever be so bold?" ■



# Mirror Mirror on the Wall Who Is Fairest of them All?

**Y**ianna Papazissi wants to help those women who have a closetful of clothes and 'nothing to wear', who are sick of identifying with the Before version in *Before & After* magazine stories, who secretly yearn for someone to take them in hand and give them a new look. In short, she is Pygmalion, Henry Higgins and the fairy godmother all rolled into one.

At her Kolonaki Fashion Studio, in a typical two hour consultation, Papazissi combines personal color analysis, the system that has grown so rapidly in America over the last 15 years, with makeup advice and fashion styling. During the consultations she fills in a file on clients with their color samples, makeup shades, and clothing styles, which they keep for reference.

Papazissi, who was born in Thessaloniki and went to Anatolia College, was an exchange student in the United States for a year and was told there she had an aptitude for fashion. She spent four years at the American College in London in fashion design and then worked for a Japanese designer in London and for both Polatof and Loukia in Athens. She did her color analysis training in Canada and opened Fashion Studio five years ago.

Color analysts believe everyone has a unique skin tone and coloring that corresponds to one of the four seasons and is enhanced by wearing the colors of that season. Papazissi, who is a 'summer' herself, sits the client in front of a mirror and drapes dozens of fabric samples next to her face to establish which colors are the most flattering.

To give do-it-yourselfers an idea of how the seasons are divided, a 'spring' person has the most delicate skin with a golden undertone and rosy cheeks, golden blonde hair and blue or green eyes. Her best colors are clear and warm, all with yellow undertones. Famous springs include Cristy Brinkley and Olivia Newton John.

'Summer types', such as Priscilla Presley or Dina Merrill, are characterized by strong blue undertones in the skin as well as visibly pink cheeks. Eyes are blue, green or hazel and hair is blonde or light brunette with ash tones. They should wear soft neutrals and



**Yianna Papazissi at her fashion studio**

pastels, never black or pure white, with burgundy or dark blue for evening.

'Autumns', like Katherine Hepburn, Meryl Streep and Bette Midler are often redheads with brown or green eyes, golden toned skin, freckles and colorless cheeks. They look best in earth colors, never pink or navy.

'Winter' people tend to have dark hair, white or olive skin with blue undertones. Mediterraneans, Blacks and Orientals usually fall into this group. A 'winter' looks best in sharp, primary colors, black and pure white. Well-known winters are Joan Collins, Isabella Rossellini and Sher.

After the client's colors are determined, there is a makeup session and advice on accessories: gold or silver ('springs' and 'autumns' in gold and warm metals, 'summers' and 'winters' in silver and pearls), scarves, jewellery forms ("the shape of the earring is very important"), eyeglass frames. All the information is added to the client's file.

During the fashion styling session, clients don strapless robes while measurements are taken and proportions assessed. This information, added to the client's file, permits Papazissi to select drawings of the clothing styles most

suitable to the beneficiary; eg, this cut of the jacket, that neckline, etc.

But, in addition to the initial consultation (8000 drs) a big part of Papazissi's business is then designing and making up clothes for people in their colors. She also sells makeup and works with a hairdresser who comes in by appointment. People rarely come to her just once.

"I try to have reasonable prices so people can try things and experiment. Most people come back to get makeup or have their hair done or have clothes made. In Greece it is impossible to find ready-to-wear clothes in a wide range of colors, there are only three or four colors in store windows each season. That's why I have dressmakers and do clothes to order."

For an idea of price, a basic suit starts at about 50,000 drs plus the fabric, which she will find in your colors. Papazissi suggests buying readymade trousers, skirts, even a jacket in basic colors and then having a blouse or a dress made ("the colors around the face are the most important"), but insists that, in the long run, knowing your colors and styles pays off.

"I can save people from spending money on the wrong clothes, clothes they don't feel good in and rarely wear. It is really important to know what you are looking for when you shop. Stop thinking about brands and designers and shop names and start thinking about what looks good on you."

Color analysis has been around for awhile now and most converts insist that they spend less on clothes. The closet is emptier but they wear everything in it. Once they know their colors and shop only for those, the wardrobe automatically coordinates itself.

"I've had to do a lot of research on myself and it has taken a long time, but now I design three or four new outfits for myself each season and everything in my closet goes together. When I see a wrong color I don't even want it around," she says dismissively.

And then the acid test, "it doesn't take me more than three or four minutes to get dressed in the morning." (Spefsipou 12, Kolonaki, tel: 721 2252). ■



## Privatization

The other day I was sitting in the British Council library, when I overheard two Englishwomen discussing their plans for Ohi Day. Being a writer, I am a compulsive overhearer (though I would never stoop so low as to actually eavesdrop, especially if I had a personal stake in the conversation) but two strangers sitting together discussing unknown bosses or families I find completely irresistible. (I have even gone so far as to deliberately miss my stop on the underground in London in order to hear the outcome of a lovers' tiff; while another time I stood in a public telephone box listening to an utterly riveting crossed line between two warring mother-in-laws, until an involuntary "gosh" escaped me, and the cat was out of the bag.)

These two women were sitting at a convenient distance from me, close enough to be overheard, but far away enough to maintain the illusion of privacy. One of them, a tall, light-headed woman with a blunt fringe was talking about how upset she got when strangers pawed her little girl in the street. Already I felt my hackles rise, (knowing what a fuss children are made of here, and what a nuisance they are generally considered to be in England) and for a brief, fleeting moment I got a glimpse of the fair-haired woman – one of those totally irrational intuitions you sometimes get about strangers – at a family gathering, and the look of barely-concealed distaste on her features as she was forced to embrace her Greek in-laws.

The other woman looked like a mild-mannered suburban housewife, and although I am ashamed to admit it, an English upbringing taught me enough about class to know that she was flattered to be in the company of her friend. After some discussion, with the mild-looking woman capitulating on just about every point, the two agreed to take their little girls to Kesariani for

a picnic. It was then that the subject of a third party arose, another Englishwoman whom I shall call Rose.

"Of course Rose is bound to ask us where we're going," said the blunt-fringed woman leafing idly through a copy of *Homes and Gardens*.

"Yes she did mention that she wasn't sure where to take the boys for the holiday," replied her friend. "I suppose it must be awkward for her, now that Petros has left," she added.

The other woman sniffed.

"Well if you ask me, she's only got herself to blame. No one asked her to go gallivanting off to England for the summer. It is behavior like that that gives us all a bad name. No, I'm afraid Rose will have to make her own entertainment from now on."

So that was that. The mild-mannered woman still looked a little uncertain; but as far as the Ohi Day picnic was concerned, and indeed any other foreseeable excursion, Rose had become a non-person, an outcast.

For all sorts of reasons of their own, the English remain obdurately tribal, even in the freer air of abroad. Place two Englishmen together on a desert island, and chances are that their differences – be they social, religious or educational – will rise to the surface long before their similarities. Of course being different is what makes us, and the world so enduringly interesting, but there comes a point – especially when you're living abroad – when you just have to let go of all those tight little prejudices which so hinder daily life in your own country.

Indeed the chance to meet strangers from all walks of life is one of the greatest rewards of being an expatriate. My friendship with Beverley is a case in point: we grew up in totally different areas of England (she in Merseyside, I in London); she is married, I am single; she has been working since she was 16, while I went on to higher education. For six months she and I were barely on

nodding terms in the American college where we both worked, until one Friday afternoon I went to the bank to withdraw the month's salary I had deposited that morning, only to discover it had not gone through the computer. To say I was devastated is an understatement; that night I was meant to be flying to Rome for my sister's wedding, and without the money in the bank, I didn't even have enough for a taxi-fare to the airport. The bank was closed for the weekend, and with the security guard sitting there making uncomprehending faces at me from behind the window, there was little chance of recovering my money in time. So I burst into tears. I stood there bawling in the lobby of Citibank, until Beverley happened to pass by and ask me what the matter was. When I explained what had happened, she simply withdrew 100,000 drachmas from her wedding savings, handed it to me, and told me to pay her back when I returned.

Listening to those two women in the British Council seemed like a total contradiction of that generosity – a kind of petty righteousness that allowed them to exclude someone from their group, in spite of – or maybe even because – they had fallen on hard times.

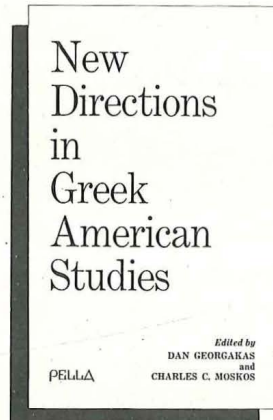
It reminded me of a winter's afternoon, when Edward, Alexia and I stood on a beach in Aegina watching a flock of seagulls wheeling and recombining in the darkening sky. One bird, larger and clumsier than the rest, plunged into the water and began helplessly flailing about, unable to make it to the surface. The other seagulls gathered around it, beating their wings in a predatory tattoo, until cold and exhausted, its wings broken, it lay there bobbing on the oily waves.

"It wasn't a seabird," said Edward sadly. "It wandered here from a different shore."

Then the seagulls took off in a triumphant arch, and we watched them disappear towards the mainland. ■



# The Infinite Variety of Being Greek American



## New Directions in Greek American Studies

Edited by Dan Georgakas and Charles C. Moskos

Foreword by Rudolph J. Vecoli

New York: Pella Publishing Company, Inc.

1991. pp.182.

This is not a book simply for scholars but for all Greek Americans and even Greeks. The Diaspora paradigm of the past is now being challenged as outmoded and a new paradigm is emerging: "What is different among the American-born is that a range of experience is much more diverse than the relatively common and shared experiences of the immigrant generation. Comprehending this diversity is yet another of the challenges Greek American studies must face."

In May 1989, a conference, sponsored by the Immigration History Research Center, was held at the University of Minnesota on "The Greek American Experience" to celebrate the opening to research of the Theodore Saloutos Collection. Saloutos (1910-1980), the author of *Greeks in the United States* (1964), was a pioneer in Greek American historiography. At the end of the conference, a Greek American Studies Association was formed from which the book under review has emerged.

After a general introduction by the editors, a variety of topics is covered by ten authors. The first three essays are more or less chronologically focused on

the 19th century. The next four are located in the period 1900-1945. The last four concentrate on more recent topics.

Eva Catafygiotu Topping begins the series with her essay on *George M. Calvocorresis USN* and uncovers a Greek born in Chios who arrived in the US in 1923-24, grew up in Norwich, Vermont, attended the Naval Academy in Annapolis, served for 35 years in the US Navy, and lived 44 of his 51 years in the United States. Born Greek Orthodox, Calvocorresis died in Connecticut as an Episcopalian, and established a tradition of military careers for his family. His son George Patridge Calvocorresis (1847-1932) served in the US Navy for 45 years, retiring as rear admiral; his grandson Harold Calvocorresis became an officer in the Marine Corps; his great-grandson is a retired US Army officer, and his great-great-granddaughter has applied for admission to the Naval Academy.

Peter W. Dickson in *The Greek Pilgrims: Tsakonas and Tsintzinians* unfolds the story of Christos Tsakonas from a village called Zoupena (a few miles southeast of Sparta). He was among the first wave of immigrants in the late 1870s and early 1800s exclu-

sively from one village to come to the United States and among other Spartans and Arcadians who popularized the fruit and candy business in Chicago, Los Angeles, and the Hawaiian Islands with the opening by Tsakonas of the Greek American Fruit Company in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania in the 1880s. By the 1920s there were more than 300 Greek-owned ice cream parlors in Chicago alone.

Christos Tsakonas (Christ C. Chaconas) left a rich and varied legacy. He singlehandedly triggered mass migration from the Sparta region in the 1870s and 1880s that in turn encouraged Greeks from other parts of the Peloponnese, especially Arcadia, to come to America. He then established Chicago as a particularly advantageous city for the early Spartan and Arcadian immigrants to make their mark. Through his influence his *patriotes* established the first exclusively Greek societies in North America in Chicago and San Francisco in 1887 and 1888 respectively; he encouraged exceptional entrepreneurial skill among his young followers, some of whom were the first Greeks in Los Angeles and Honolulu, where they flourished in the fruit and produce business.



Tsakonas created the first Greek-owned business franchise that was transcontinental and transoceanic in scope. By popularizing the fruit and candy store business among early Greek immigrants, they came to enjoy a near monopoly with their confectionaries and ice cream parlors by 1920. The success that a Greek immigrant could have if he chose to open businesses in smaller towns or cities where industrial development was in full sway was clearly demonstrated by Tsakonas who, therefore, stimulated the strong orientation toward the conservative social value system of the small shopkeeper in contrast to the outlook of a farmer or industrial laborer. It is no wonder he was dubbed "The Greek Moses."

Remarkable, too, for its interest is Helen Geracimos Chapin's mini-history of *The Greeks of Hawaii*, a history that the author divides into four periods from 1800 to the present. The Greeks reached Hawaii in three ways: as individual wanderers or adventurers; with recruited sugar cane workers from the Portuguese-held Azores; and as kinship groups from Sparta and several villages, going from one settler prior to 1860, to 12 in 1890, 26 in 1895, 21 in 1896, and 46 in 1900. From the end of World War II to the end of the 1980s there has been a steady broadening of participation and greater assimilation in the general life of the state by resident Greeks who now number a mere 3000 but whose influence is well beyond their small numbers.

In the second section, Gunther W. Peck builds on the pioneering work of Helen Zeese Papanikolas and draws on newly discovered primary sources in his *Crisis in the Family: Padrones and Radicals in Utah, 1908-1912* and demonstrates the larger significance of the Bingham strike against the Utah Copper Company and the dramatic ways in which class and ethnicity intertwined in the American West and shows how the padrone-worker relationship was the main mechanism by which immigrant workers understood their larger class identity. The ethnicity of these workers nurtured the formation of militant labor protest in the West and the Utah Copper Company divided the ethnic-based solidarity of immigrant workers by manipulating, with partial success, the ethnic loyalties of immig-

rant strikers.

In his essay on *Demosthenes Nicas: Labor Radical*, Dan Georgakas brings to light the story of a Greek-Albanian member of the American Communist Party, whose District Committee of Eastern Pennsylvania in 1930 appointed him to be the organizer of the International Workers Relief in Philadelphia. One of his major actions was in 1932 in agitation against the Stefanou brothers, owners of a Ramses cigarette factory. Nicas was also involved in labor agitation and the union movement in Argentina, in New England, and in Chicago.

Though the Greek Communists never were as large in numbers or influence as their Jewish or Finnish counterparts, "For over three decades, American Communists of Greek origin were able to maintain a national press and a political presence mainly based on the needs of industrial workers. Their movement remained primarily Greek-born and Greek-speaking. Unable to withstand the pressures of the McCarthy era, they had largely disappeared from public view by the end of the 1950s," according to Dan Georgakas.

Alexandros K. Kyrou's *Ethnicity as Humanitarianism: The Greek American Relief Campaign for Occupied Greece, 1941-1944* describes with great clarity how, through the Greek War Relief Association (GWRA), the Greek American community mobilized itself and was chartered by the US State Department and formally empowered to raise and utilize funds during World War II to relieve a famine in Greece that was largely imposed by British blockade policy that insisted that distribution of food, vitamin concentrates, and medical supplies could only be made from Turkey, via the steamship *Kurtulus*.

Basil Vlavianos of the New York-based *National Herald* was the prime mover in campaigning to get the British blockade lifted by making it a national issue and, in the words of A.K. Kyrou, "The Greek-American community's undaunted concern for the plights of the homeland, the political corollary of which was the concerted advocacy and agitation for the permutation of Allied strategic policy, assured the intrinsic mortal survival of Greece."

Ole L. Smith's *Rebetika in the United States Before World War II* points

out the creative and preserving role that Greek Americans had on these "Greek Bum Songs." The American material shows too the possibilities of a medium that was never really explored and developed.

Yiorgos Kalogeras' *Greek American Literature: Who Needs It?* in some ways will be more familiar to followers of the Greek American scene because of familiar names like those of Harry Mark Petrakis, Nicholas Gage, and Stratis Haviaras, who have achieved national prominence but not a firm place in the American literary canon. Reviewing a variety of Greek American authors, Kalogeras raises the question of how to establish a valid Greek American canon, while, at the same time, criticizing attempts to integrate mainstream and ethnic, which can mean demotion and marginalization.

G. James Patterson's *Greek and Romanian Immigrants as Hyphenated-Americans: Toward a Theory of White Ethnicity* offers theoretical postulates such as: white ethnics retain their ethnic identity while also being Canadian or American; ethnic neighborhoods are disappearing, and family and voluntary association, especially the homeland church, are primary centers of ethnic affiliation and identity; assimilation, syncretism, and cultural maintenance are three different white ethnic adaptations to the North American setting.

In *Arranged Marriage in Greek America: The Modern Picture Bride*, Constance Callinicos insists that arranged marriages operate to the disadvantage of Greek American females, are still widely practiced and that the Greek American female is way behind her male counterpart in education. 85 percent of the men have college degrees against only 20 percent of the women, as of 1970! She refers to the statistics in Charles Moskos' *Greek Americans: Struggle and Success* as "woefully skewered (sic) in the wrong extreme for our women." Is her use of the word "skewered" rather than "skewed" a Freudian slip influenced by her colorful description of ethnic Greek women as members of the Baklava Brigade at church festivals? She vehemently deplores the fact that the Feminist Movement has made little impact on Greek American women and urges them to assert their freedom pronto. ■



# Tricks of the Trade

## How Professionals Do It.

*Believe one who has proved it. Believe an expert.*  
Virgil

*An expert is one who knows more and more about less and less.*  
Nicholas Murray Butler



This version of the Mona Lisa was created by artist Tadahiko Ogawa of Kyoto, Japan – entirely out of toast.

Now that you know everything there is to know about vinegar, have recycled all your 'junk', and can use common pantry items for household cleaning chores instead of buying expensive contaminating cleaners, you might like to learn how to do a few other things the best and easiest way – shortcuts that took professionals years to learn.

The next one or two Gee Whiz columns will be devoted to this end, but if you have an even better way challenge us! Contrary to usual practice, there is no real order of presentation, no categorical divisions. Just jump in and have fun.

### That Certain Smile

The most famous smile in the world belongs to Leonardo's Mona Lisa. This painting is also the one most copied and lampooned over the centuries since it was presented to a bedazzled public in 1503. For almost 500 years speculation has raged over the lady's peculiar way of gazing out at her adoring fans – does she have gas, is she hiding some badly needed dental work, or does that enigmatic smile mean she knows where the bodies are buried?

When your copy of the Mona Lisa needs cleaning here is how to do it. Before we start, though, a word of caution. If there is a chance you are working on an undiscovered Michelangelo, STOP! Let professionals do it. Using bread dough or Silly Putty might do a perfect job, but then it might leave you looking silly.

Take your prized but **dirty, canvas** from the wall and lay flat. Cover with a damp cloth pressed against the surface. The cloth should be damp, not wet. Rinse and repeat, if necessary. When all the surface dust is removed use small swabs of cotton dipped in linseed oil and carefully swab a small section at a time.

Then wipe off all excess oil with clean cotton. Turn upside down (to keep dust off) until completely dry before rehang. Restoring the gilt frame is just as easy.

**Ornamental frames** are sometimes more valuable than the prints they are holding and are used to complement some other feature of a room. When a simple frame is needed here is a very effective way of making it.

Buy two sheets of glass somewhat larger than the object you are framing. Center the print between the sheets and seal the edges with transparent cello tape. To hang, choose four knobs normally used for doors or drawer pulls that match in color and spirit the effect

you are trying to create. They are usually screwed through wood and held by a washer and nut. These can be screwed into the incredible plastic wall anchors that can hold anything. Put in all four anchors, then screw in the two bottom knobs and rest the glass on these while screwing in the top two. Many items such as old manuscripts and copies of papyri actually look more attractive mounted this way than in heavy frames.

Test a **pineapple** for ripeness by pulling at an inner leaf at the crown. If it pulls out easily it is ready for eating.

After washing, cut fresh pineapple crosswise in slices. Then peel each slice cutting deep enough to remove the eyes before removing the core.

With proper care those little bunches of **celery and parsley** won't go limp on you. Wash, snip off what you need and store the rest standing up in a closed jar of water in your refrigerator. They will stay fresh for several days.

Do **broken threads** and muttered curses hand in the air just when you are really getting going on the old Singer because the thread spool jumps up and down and tangles the thread? Would all our problems be so simply solved! Place an ordinary faucet (tap) washer over the spool spindle on top of the spool and it will act as a brake.

When **hemming** use paper clips instead of pins. They are faster, easier to use and don't leave holes.

**Basting** can also be done more efficiently if the material is spread over a pillow held on your lap. Pinning the fabric on will give you a large work area – and you can use both hands to do it faster.

Clothing in shades of purple, gray, blue and turquoise tend to fade even while hanging in a closet. Protect them by covering with black trash bags – cut a hole in the bottoms and slip over the hangers.



### Crêpes Sez Who?

Anyone can be flippant with a crêpe. They don't have to be relegated to a flamboyant flambé in your favorite restaurant. It only takes a little practice, a few falls (making Fido happy), and a properly seasoned pan. Add to that a measuring cup or ladle that holds the exact amount needed to coat the bottom of the pan and you are in business.

Pour the batter into the hot buttered pan and quickly tilt it so that the bottom is evenly coated. Now flip the pan with a rolling turn-over motion of your wrist using enough force so that the crêpe can sail high in the air and have enough room to turn over before being caught in a perfect landing.

To learn this art might require sacrificing a whole recipe while doing it on the sly and you might want to do it over the sink instead of the stove but, once learned, never forgotten and the rewards are great.

Think of the open-mouthed admiration in the dining room, not to mention whole regiments of flipped flapjacks at the breakfast table and finally, you can really shake instead of stir all those great dishes you see the chefs preparing over open flames on CNN!

Two crêpe quickies: for dessert crêpes use as liquid three parts of milk and one of water; they will be lighter. Crêpes cook with a perfect consistency when refrigerated for at least one hour after mixing.

### Windowpane Woes

Replacing broken window glass is a relatively painless procedure worth doing yourself considering the cost and difficulty of getting it done. Usually the hardest part is to remove all the old putty. When this is troublesome brush on lacquer thinner and let it soften the putty. When loose, remove cleanly and paint the wood with linseed oil.

Immediately apply a thin ribbon of putty around the frame and carefully set in the glass pane. Tap in glazier's

points (those tiny triangles) or small nails about every six inches to secure the glass. If you feel queasy about this rather delicate part of the operation you might try using a small wooden wedge instead of pounding directly on the nail.

Finish by rolling long even strips of putty between your palms and smooth onto the glass with long strokes of the putty knife reaching from corner to corner. Be sure to bevel the putty evenly on the glass so that it doesn't extend beyond the wood as seen from the other side. Before painting let dry until finger marks don't show.

In instances where glass is shattered but has not fallen out you might consider criss-crossing with tape so that it can be removed without having glass splinters littering the floor. This is also a good idea for unbacked mirrors. Cover the backs with self-adhesive paper so if an accident happens the damage can be minimized.

### Muffins and Such

Muffins are supposed to be lumpy when mixing. Too much stirring will result in dry muffins (a common complaint) making only someone called Rover happy. Bake in tins with one cup filled with water and they won't scorch.

Perfectly shaped cupcakes are possible without baking in liners. Grease only the cup bottoms and the little darlin's will rise evenly.

Two special cake effects in a hurry: Serve a May in December cake by baking in a tube pan and filling the center with a small vase of flowers. Create intricate designs in minutes by quickly spreading with a frosting and then sifting a contrasting color (cocoa over white powdered sugar) or sprinkle through a cardboard design or paper doily.

For a perfect cake shape turn the bottom layer upside down, even off the middle layer and cover all three with a thin layer of frosting and let set before swirling on the final grand effects. ■

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## LESSONS

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## DOCTORS

**DR K.RUBINSTEIN,** American dentist announces the new phone-number: ☎ 685-5112. 84, Ethnikis Antistaseos st., Halandri 152.31, Athens.

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# KATEY'S corner



It doesn't seem possible at this early date, but I would like to talk for a moment about Christmas Bazaars. Although we were just wishing each other 'kalo himona' while the weather hovered in the 30s (Celsius), many Christmas Bazaars are being held early this year. AWOG has become, rightfully, famous for its absolutely unsurpassed supply of stuffed animals and lovely Christmas tree ornaments. Especially if the movers dropped your traditional decorations in the sea on the way to Greece, you will want to stop by to resupply. They have lots of other things, too, including Santa, but Dads will find the cuddlies irresistible purchases. (Check dates for their regular Winter Sale (formerly Bargain Boutique) while you are looking for the Bazaar)... As always the **Scandinavian Christmas Bazaar** will provide the absolutely best source for non-drip candles, wooden items and a chance to relax with a glog in hand. They are also big on Advent calendars... **FLAME**, that wonderful organization helping children with cancer, has Christmas cards available. Years of efforts are finally coming to fruition with the possibility of providing hotel facilities ("House Open to the Community") for the children and their parents who come from villages to Athens for treatment. You are sure to need Christmas cards, so why not give them a call at 8011-972?... The 'everything' Christmas Bazaar of the **Hellenic Animal Welfare Society** is very well established in Athens. It doesn't



**S**outh Africa Week, organized by the SA Embassy, the Greek-SA Association, SA Airlines and Satour, provided a diverse group of events highlighting that country as it re-enters the world. A coffee in the garden of the residence honored the gala dinner guest speaker, Dr Rina Venter, SA Minister of National Health. There was a multi-media exhibition (featuring life-sized stuffed animals) and a barbecue around the swimming pool. The chefs and orchestra Safric stayed on to finish off with a gastronomic week at La Rotisserie of the Athenaeum InterContinental Hotel where most of the events were held. Our photo was taken at the opening night when Mrs Dottie Kalantzakos, wife of the Greek Minister of Labor (center), was being welcomed by the Ambassador and Mrs Golden.



**T**he president and the Board of Governors of the Propeller Club recently organized a very special occasion at the Hellenic Yacht Club. They were honoring George P. Livanos and Andreas Potamianos for their outstanding contributions in community affairs and their promotion of maritime relations and goodwill between the United States and citizens and residents of Greece. Our photo shows (from left) PC First VP Mr Savvas Kalafatides, PC President Mr George Besi, Mr G. Hatziantoniou who accepted the plaque on behalf of Mr Livanos, Mrs Eleni Potamianos and Mrs Andreas Potamianos, accepting for Mr Potamianos, and PC 2nd VP Mr Michael Glynos. Messages were received from both the honorees who were abroad on community service.

exist if you cannot find it amid the jumble, and half of the city depends on this occasion to refit the kids for the coming season. The four-legged ones count on its success for their succor, so be sure you make note of the three days... Among the other bazaars, the **British** are famous for the chutneys, jams, baked goods and espe-

cially the Christmas Crackers that are always available at their Bazaar. It is a congenial place to stop by for a cup of tea while you shop, but plan to go early, as there does tend to be a crowd... The **French** can be counted on for lovely wines and baguettes while the **Italians** have that fantastic charcuterie that lures you practically from the

**T**he fantastic results achieved by the young handicapped athletes comprising the Greek team at the Special Olympic Games in Minneapolis this summer attested to the care and dedication of the many professionals and volunteers who support the program year around. As the President of the SO, Andreas Potamianos, said, it is not just the medals they won but it is the Olympic spirit, the joy in the competition, and their support for each other that count. Savas Bikelis, Gold Medal in the Marathon, (in our photo with National Director for Greece, Joanna Despotopoulou) and Aspasia Kalla, Gold Medal in the 5000 m. and 1500 m., achieved new records and were awarded their medals by Mrs Eunice Kennedy, founder of the program, in the presence of the Greek Country Director and Evzones of the President's Guard.



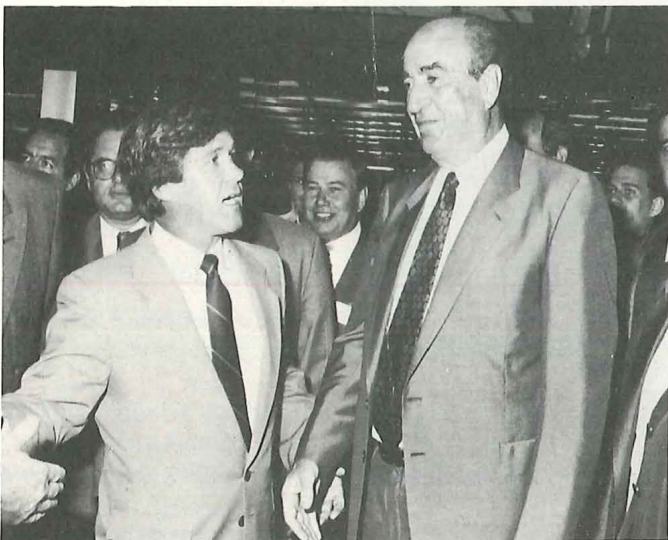
street. Christmas is for giving and if you do your Christmas shopping from the bazaars, you not only have lovely items to give, but you are helping the many recipients of the proceeds.

★ Don't forget to sign up and get your tickets early for Joe Orton's *Loot*, the upcoming dinner theatre production of **The Players** English Language Theatre Group. The action is always super on stage, but also the cosy atmosphere and dinner give you a chance to get acquainted with some new neighbors. See "Focus" for the details and then ACT! To get involved with helping





**A** beautiful evening was recently organized on the premises of the Pierides Museum of Modern Art by the Friends of the British School at Athens in support of the British Archaeological School. Dr Elizabeth French, Director of the School, commented in her welcoming remarks that it was a source of satisfaction that the Friends could produce such a special program from within their membership. Hermione Pagoni, flautist, presented a diverse musical evening supported by the sisters Stephe and Stacy Koulouris on the piano. Following the program all adjourned to the gardens where a bountiful buffet had been provided by Mr and Mrs Andreas Potamianos of Epirotiki Cruise Lines.



**C**anada officially participated for the third time in the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair which was held from 7-16 September 1991. Three companies exhibited their products at the Canadian pavilion, namely: Panabode Distributors Eastern Ltd, the Bank of Nova Scotia and Canadair/Bombardier. Our picture shows Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis welcomed by Ambassador Ernest Hebert when visiting the Canadian pavilion.

make it all a success, just telephone 202-2316 or 813-1658.

★ Students planning advanced education in the United States might want to be reminded of the wonderful microfiche catalogues on more than 3000 American universities available at the offices of the **Fulbright Foundation** at 6, Vas. Sofias

Ave. The material covers both graduate and undergraduate programs, specialized reference materials on scholarships, data on many professions and information on the standardized tests (SAT, TOEFL, GRE, etc.) Open to everybody, you can stop in from 9:00-3:00 daily or visit their office at the Hellenic-American Union from

5:30-8:30 p.m. They also have an office in Thessaloniki located at 34 Mitropoleos Street. The Fulbright Alumni Association is also very active, so if you have somehow missed hearing from them, you can get in touch through the office.

★ Now that the 'season' started, announcements keep arriving from the various **foreign cultural organizations** with fascinating programming. "The Athenian Organizer" lists the addresses and "This Month" announces events.

★ The "Corner" would like to take this opportunity to welcome some new ambassadors to Greece. The fall seems to be a time when there are many diplomatic changes and Athens is no exception. Coming to us from the Foreign Office in New Delhi, HE the Ambassador **Pradeep Kumar Singh**, his wife Rita and their children are beginning to settle in. The ambassador has previously served in the Philippines... We say farewell to HE the Ambassador **Michelangelo Jacobucci** of Italy and welcome HE the Ambassador **Giovanni Domineedo** who was most recently the Deputy Counselor to the President of the Republic in Rome and has served previously both in Israel and in Greece. He is here with his wife, Georgia, and daughter, Joya... Our final welcome is to HE the Ambassador **Leopold Bill von Bredow** and his wife Marie of the Federal Republic of Germany. The ambassador has served as Consul General in New York... A sad note finishes off our diplomatic news for it is with great regret that we learn that **New Zealand** has closed its embassy in Greece. Everybody hopes that this closure will be of short duration.

★ **The Society of New Yorkers** that has been meeting for the past several years each Wednesday evening at the Athineon Pastry Shop in Neo Psychiko is now organizing to write letters to shut-ins and the lonely wherever they may be. To hear more; tele-



**S**partathlon 91 saw 22 runners completing the arduous race with the best time of 24.14.31 being turned in by Hungarian Janos Bogar, aged 27. The second place finisher was Rab Ali James Zarei, 47, of Iran in 26.46.58 and another Hungarian Gyula Hari, 34, in 29.12.55. Ursula Blasberg from Germany, 54, was the only female finisher. Our picture shows a Japanese entrant getting ready for the race.



**A** very successful golf tournament was recently organized by Swissair at the Glyfada Golf Club. With 140 entrants, it was the largest tournament ever held at the Club. Swissair General Manager **Mr Hans-Juerg Wagner** (left) and Glyfada Golf Club President **Mr George D. Kallimopoulos** were both smiling broadly at the success of this initial endeavor and plans are already being made for future cooperation.

phone 6725-485 or write to 61 Antistaseos Street, 152 31 Athens.



On 13 October at Athenaeum Intercontinental Hotel Vassilios Kostetsos presented his Autumn-Winter 91 Collection "The Modern Line of Greek Revolution" together with the Neotis Collection "The Revolution of Tomorrow's Youth" designed by his sister Polyxeni. Top international models participating were Linda Evangelista, Naomi Campbell and Christy Turlington.



**AB** Βασιλόπουλος  
...και του πουλιού το γάλα!

A special service for foreigners operates at MEGA AB on Vouliagmenis street, near the east airport. "Customer Service" offers you tourist information in the language of your choice, from widely spoken English to rarely heard Albanian. And a special coupon offered by the store will treat you to a light drink at MEGA RESTAURANT on the 2nd floor.

**SAS** The SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM, SAS announces

a competition to last until 31 December. The lucky winners get free Euroclass tickets and other grand prizes. Collect a special SAS sticker from Sina 6, tel : 360-8677 and fill in a form with your name, address and car registration number. All you need to do is to place the sticker on the back screen of your car for a couple of months. Sounds easy so go for it without delay!



Vidal Sassoon and his creative team visited Athens and performed their art in front of 1000 Greek hairdressers, all generously invited at Diogenis Palace by Procter and Gamble. Here is the hot news for you: Dare color your hair in bolder shades this year. The new line dictates short asymmetrical hair around the face and longer at the back. Respect the nature of your hair, discover its texture and do not hesitate: just Wash and Go!

Did you know there is a great variety of fresh sweets available for diabetics? Did you know you can freely exercise your sweet tooth without putting on weight?



There is a magic formula for this and MIKE LIGHT pâtisserie has it. Situated on Dim. Soutsou 4, tel : 644-7278, the new pâtisserie is the offspring of the well known MIKE on Mavili square, near the American embassy. Fresh fruits, light cream and butter, fructose or aspartami instead of sugar, and specially imported chocolate made with fructose, are the magical ingredients.

And here comes the surprise : Give this slip of paper when buying your goods at MIKE LIGHT during November and you will be offered a small box of light chocolates.

I LOVE LIGHT. THE ATHENIAN READER.

THE APOLLON HEALTH CLUB at the Athens Hilton Hotel is the place you must visit if you wish to restore your energy. Enjoy the facilities of a steam room, sauna and Swedish massage, then relax in a private cabin or in the comfortable lounge, tasting freshly brewed coffee or fresh fruits. A super way to melt your stress away. The APOLLON HEALTH CLUB is open daily from 11am-9pm and on Sundays 2pm-9pm. Ladies are welcomed on Tuesdays and Fridays 11am-3pm. Tel : 722-0201, 722-0301, ext 685. Mr Paul Moretti will be pleased to answer your questions.





## ART

This November appears to be a month for Fine Arts. A variety of interesting exhibitions open their doors to the public and the Athenian galleries have awakened into activity after a summer hibernation.

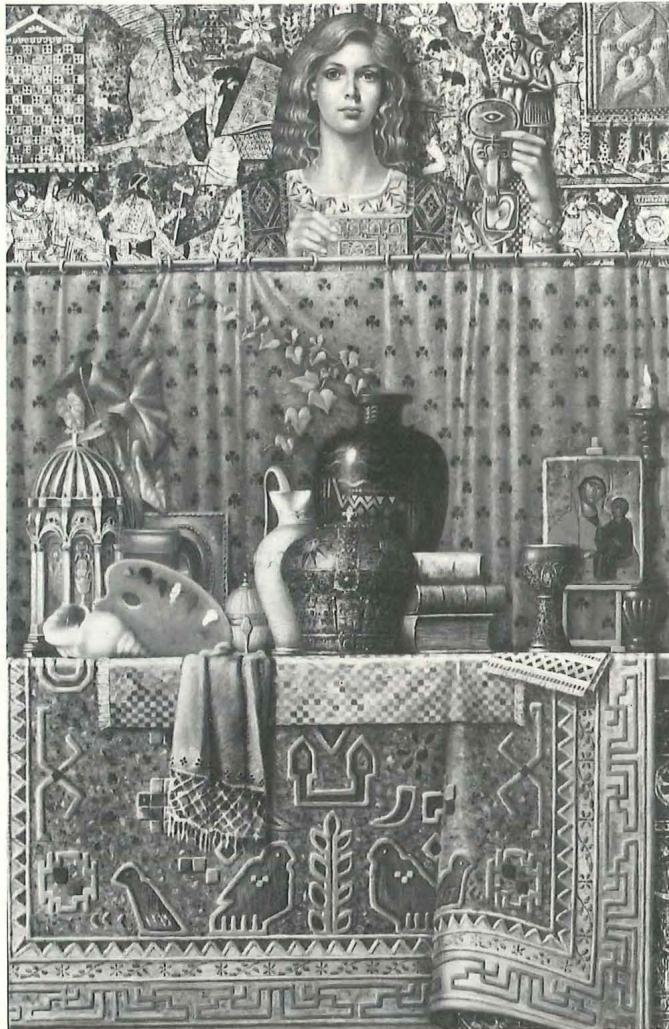
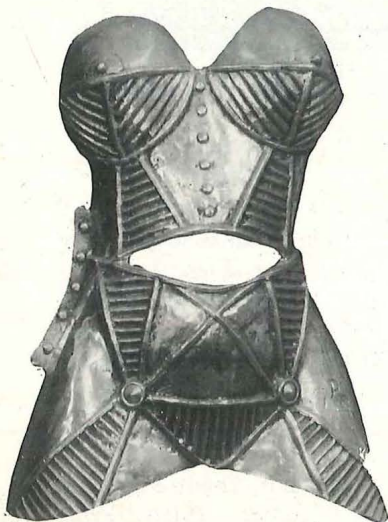
Try not to miss *Scratchings*, the environment created at Pleiades Gallery by **Aglaia Kyriakou** and **Nikolai Stoichef**. It will help you establish a humorous contact with nature. Within reach until 5 November.

**Nikodemos**, a monk from Mount Athos exhibits his impressionistic and other paintings at Ora Gallery until 15 November.

**Mario Merz** presents his transparent igloo and his mythological creatures at Jean Bernier Gallery until 21 December.

**Kyriakos Kouredzis** is an interesting young impressionist, showing his work for the first time, until 4 December, at Olga Georgandea Gallery. **Takis Sideris** with 30 oil paintings at Astrolavos Gallery, 6-22 November, for those who like surrealism.

**Rosa Eliou's sculptures at Pleiades Gallery**



**Theodoros Manolidis at Athens Art Gallery**

The last works of the late **Yiorgos Vakirjis** are exhibited in Anemos Gallery, 14 November to 7 December. Titled *Monologues*, the drawings and water paintings create an atmosphere of intense loneliness and silence. Masses of people are depicted standing in line doing nothing yet seemingly expecting something, being close together without relating to each other. "That is who we are or rather what we have become" was the artist's comment.

A different kind of silence is captured in the works of another deceased artist at

Athens Art Gallery. **Aristomenis Angelopoulos** who lived in Alexandria, Egypt,

most of his life, was inspired by nature. His paintings and collages create an atmosphere of calmness. The colors are serene, pale gray, blue and yellow. Yet a small symbol of alarm makes its presence here and there in the form of an object out of place. It is characteristic that human figures depicted in the works of Angelopoulos always keep their backs to the viewers. There is an impression of an overwhelming silence. On show until 12 November.

The next exhibition at Athens Art Gallery creates a completely different atmosphere. The paintings of **Theodoros Manolidis**, a well respected international artist, are loaded with images of Byzantine and ancient Greek glamor. The use of gold layers and warm colors enliven the paintings and create a sense of baroque luxury. From 18 November until December.

**Rosa Eliou** exhibits her sculptures at Pleiades Gallery, 11-27 November. Developing her study on the female body, Rosa has now created a series of wall sculptures. Featured on bronze are women's old times underwear. Some futuristic pieces are also on

**Avgeris Kanatas at Aenaon Gallery**





show. Placed on bronze hangers the pieces appear firm as if an invisible human body is standing inside. Cheerful and reverent at the same time the *Bronze and Lace* series is of particular interest to art lovers who are attracted by authenticity and originality.

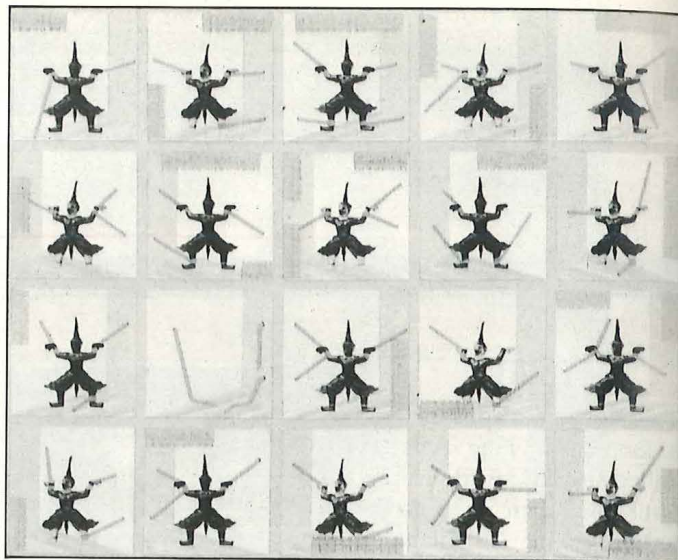
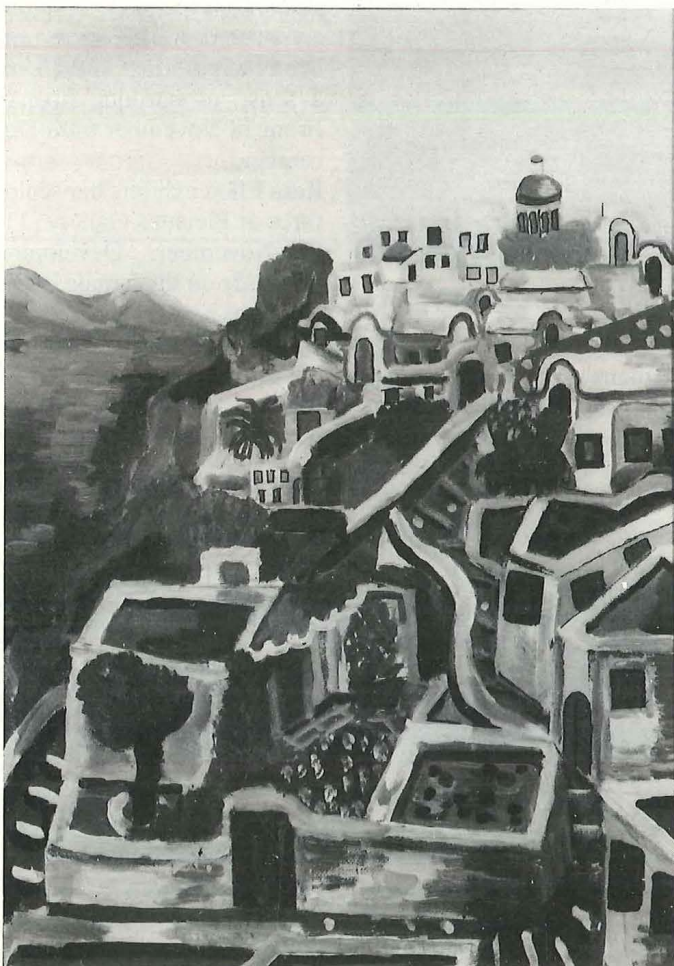
**Achilleas Aivazoglou** at Argo Gallery shows his latest almost descriptive work until 19 November. As in his past paintings there is a diffused tenderness toward old environments. There is a sensitive look towards old technology that has been used by people absent from the picture. Aivazoglou now creates environments that appear ready to welcome people. The coffee shop opens with chairs in place to receive customers as opposed to his old paintings of abandoned market places and stacked chairs. A few portraits are also on show. Of special interest is the image of the bicycle repeated in several paintings. Red and lively, although temporarily parked, the bike

appears to signify a readiness to move on to different realms with a slow, human pace. Indications are that the work on show marks a transitory stage in the development of a decent painter.

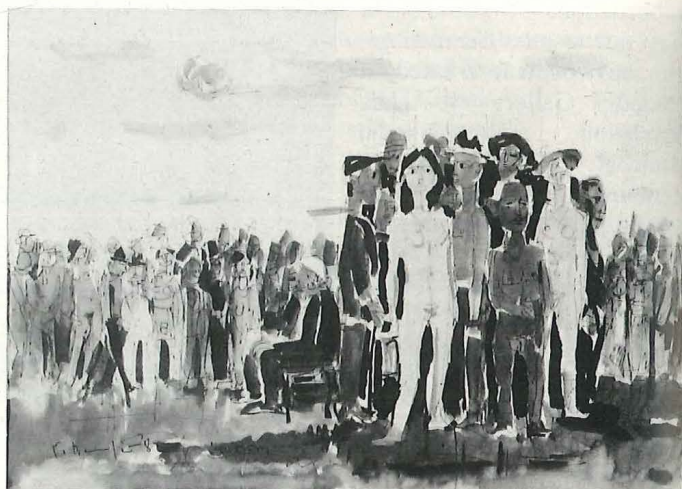
**Eliana Abravanel's** rhythmically structured collages of photography and painting are presented at Desmos Gallery from 7 November to 5 December. They are joyful and brightly colored sequences, descriptive of the artist's traveling experiences to Thailand. Modern and exotic at the same time, they look so happy, even humorous at times. Abravanel is a self-taught artist, her work carries a feeling of freshness and innocence.

**Another self-taught artist, Ersi Hadjimichali, exhibits at Zygos Gallery, 14-30 November. Her works have been widely appreciated by international collectors. Brightly colored Greek themes, like a market place, crowds in activity, and island towns, are depicted in a personal naive style.**

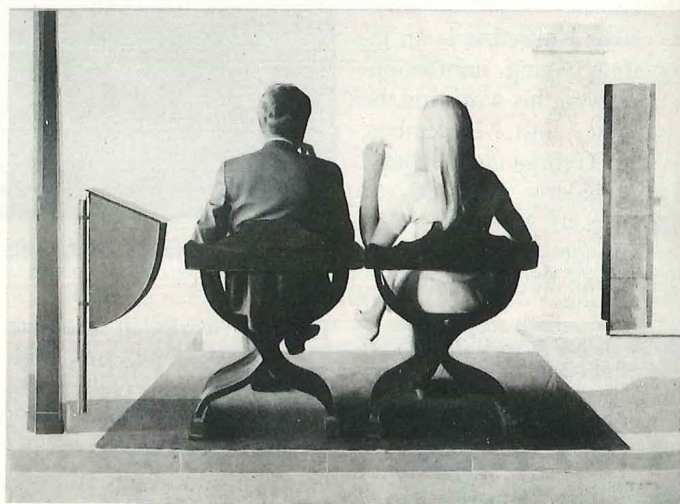
**Ersi Hadjimichali at Zygos**



**Eliana Abravanel at Desmos Gallery**



**Yiorgos Vakirdzis at Anemos Gallery**



**Aris. Angelopoulos at Athens Art Gallery**

**MUSIC AT MEGARON**

The Mozart Cycle at the Athens Concert Hall extends through the whole month. The Opera *Così fan tutte*, on 5,7,10 November at 8.30 pm. with musical direction by Ivan Fisher.

The Orchestra of Budapest Festival directed by Ivan

Fisher will perform on 8,9 November at 8.30 pm. The program includes : Introduction to "La Clemenza di Tito," Symphony concertante for oboe, clarinet, bassoon and horn, KV 297/b, Symphony KV 184 and Symphony KV 543.

A recital by Dimitris Sgouros on Mozart, titled *From*



**Childhood to Maturity.** The program includes: Klavierstück KV 33b in F Major, Minuet KV 61g No 2, in Do Major, Adagio KV 540, 12 Variations on the theme: *Ah vous dirai-je Maman*, KV 265. Piano Sonata in La Major KV 331 and Fantasia in Do Minor KV 475.

**The Prague Virtuoses** on 19,20,21,22 November at 8.30 pm, with maestro Oldrich Vlcek and soloist Elizabeth Vidal on alternating program.

The Mozart Cycle at the Athens Concert Hall is sponsored by the Ionic Bank.

**BUSES AND TAXIS**

Are you informed about the prize increase in buses and taxis? Effective from this month, bus, trolley, and underground fares change from 50 dr. to 75 dr. with more increases expected next month when the ticket prize will be related to the distance of your destination. The monthly travel pass from 1600 dr. goes to 2500 dr. and from December onwards it will not be valid for the underground. New prices to taxi fares too: Flag price, ie what you pay for entering a taxi is now 200 dr., a 200% increase. The minimum fare of 280 dr. vanishes, just as we were getting used to it. In the case of Radio Taxis, appointment prize goes up too varying with the agency. Glyfada Radio Taxis, tel: 894-4531 and 894-6858 with 500 dr. appointment prize. Cosmos, accepting calls from areas northern than Alexandra's Avenue, price their appointment at 300 dr. Tel: 805-1111 and 805-2600.

**EXHIBITION ABROAD**

Gallery Titanium participates in **Lineart** exhibition with Greek artists Kostis Georgiou and Apostolos Yiayianos. Lineart is a ten-year-old institution, an event in the world of fine arts. This year 300 galleries participate with their artists. The exhibition will be in Ghent, Belgium, until 10 November.



**Achilleas Aivazoglou at Argo Gallery**

**EXHIBITION**

On 26 November **Nees Morphes Gallery** inaugurates a new exhibition hall of 250 sq.m. The exhibition named *Parallel Routes* contains works by 42 artists who have cooperated with the gallery from 1959 onwards. This retrospective exhibition will offer a wide perspective of modern Greek painting and it should not be missed by those interested in the fine arts. It will last until January 1992. The new hall of Nees Morphes is adjacent to the old one on 9 Valaoritou street.



**Takis Sideris at Astrolavos**

**BOOKS**

**The European Community - Institutions and Policies**, by Nikos S. Moussis, Editions Papazissi, 1991, is a 20 year research work addressed to those who wish to understand the complex mechanisms of the European Community, how it works and how it developed. It is the only analytical study of all EEC policies, from the internal market and the monetary policy to the commercial policies and foreign relations. It can be equally used by economists and historians. The work has been translated in French and English and is being translated in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish and Romanian. The writer Dr N. Mousis has studied law and economics in Athens and Denver Universities, US, with a Fulbright scholarship, and is a consultant at the EC Committee since 1967. He has worked with the Greek government on matters of industry, research, energy and competition. Since 1989 he is consultant to the EC Commissioner for business Policies.

**Avgeris Kanatas** is an artist whose work is currently exhibited at Aenaon Gallery. His water-colors of Greek islands have been exhibited internationally. His works on Amphissa, Fokida and an album on travelling are available at Melissa Publishing House.

**TV AUCTIONS**

Gallery Mirarakis has introduced TV viewers to live auctions of art objects. Every Thursday on channel 29, 10 pm to midnight you can telephone with your bid for old furniture, paintings, various artifacts and handmade woolen or silk carpets from China, Iraq, India and Pakistan. A rather populist conception of auctioning. It remains to be seen if the program will become popular.



**FOR CHILDREN**

**PANTOMIME**, the traditional and very popular family entertainment, performed by members of the Hellenic Amateur Musical Society. Based on the story of Snow White it will be on show at Moraitis School in Paleo Psychiko, tel: 672-2341, on 29, 30 November at 7 pm and 1 December at 5 pm. There are special prices for school groups. Proceeds go to ELPIDA, (Friends of Children with Cancer).

You can support directly **ELPIDA** by ordering your christmas gifts from their catalogue. This year several jewellers offer their designs in a variety of small artifacts. ELPIDA can be contacted at tel: 771-6363 or 777-2421 which is also a fax. There is a special request that your christmas orders be made until 20 November.



## this month

NOV

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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25	26	27	28	29	30	•

## NAME DAYS IN NOVEMBER

In traditional Greek circles, one's name day (the feast day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday. An open house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop with gifts and the traditional greeting of *chronia polla* (many happy returns).

November 1	Kosmas, Damianos, Argyris, Argyro
November 8	Michael, Gabriel, Angeliki, Angelos
November 11	Minas, Victor, Victoria
November 14	Philip, Philippos
November 16	Matthew, Mattheos
November 21	Mary, Maria, Panayiota, Panos, Panagiotis
November 25	Katerina, Katy, Katina, Chatherina
November 26	Stelios, Stella
November 30	Andreas, Andrew, Andrianna

## DATES TO REMEMBER

November 1	All Saints' Day
November 2	All Souls' Day
November 5	Guy Fawkes Day (England)
November 6	Melbourne Cup Day
November 11	Veterans' Day
	Remembrance Day (Canada)
November 28	Thanksgiving Day (USA)

## GALLERIES

**AD GALLERY**, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948. Photographic installation by Despina Meimaroglou, until 4 Nov.

**ADYTO**, Dionissou 56, Halandri, tel 683-0943. Paintings by Makis Vayias, *Dream Landscapes*, until 16 Nov. Exhibition of antiques and 19th, 20th century Greek paintings: Spyros Vassiliou, Gerailis, Iakovidis, Gaitis, et.al. 18 Nov until 5 Dec.

**AEGOKEROS**, Aristodimou 4, Kolonaki, tel 722-3897. Group exhibition paintings, Spyros Vassiliou, Hadjikyriakos Gikas, Tsarouhis, Gaitis, until 30 Nov.

**AENAON**, Andersen 18, N.Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Paintings by Kostas Kallinikos, *Small Chromatic Poems*, until 9 Nov. Paintings by Avgeris Kanatas, *Travelling the Aegean*, See Focus.

**AENAON**, Stournari 30, tel 522-8688. Group exhibition by the graduates of ASKT-university school of fine arts, *Figure in Interior Space*, until 16 Nov. Engravings by Piranezi, 18 Nov-10 Dec.

**AMALIA**, Dionissou Av. 12, Rea, tel 813-1941. Paintings by Antonis Amorgianos until 3 Nov. 19th, 20th century Greek painters, until 30 Nov.

**ANEMOS**, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Paintings by Lily Eleftheriou until 9 Nov. By Yorgos Vakirtzis, 14 Nov-7 Dec. See Focus.

**ART STUDIO EST**, Taxilou 81-83, Ano Ilissia, tel 823-6711, 775-0210. Members' group exhibition, Thu-Sun, 7-10pm.

**ANTINOR**, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings by Dimitar Kirov, until 2 Nov. By Stratis Athineos, 4-16 Nov. By Stavros, 18-30 Nov.

**APOPSI**, Dinocratous 35, tel 722-7009. Photography group exhibition, until 3 Nov. Student's exhibition of drawings and paintings, 4-30 Nov.

**ARGO**, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Achilleas Aivazoglou, until 19 Nov. See Focus.

**ARTIO**, Dinocratous 57, kolonaki, tel 723-0455. Sculptures by Markos Hadjipateras, until 18 Nov.

**ASTROLAVOS**, Androutsou 138, Pireaus, tel 412-8002. Paintings by Niki Paspasyrou, until 2 Nov. Oil paintings by Takis Sideris, 6-22 Nov. See Focus.

**ATHENS ART GALLERY**, Paintings and collage by Ar Angelopoulos, until 12 Nov. Paintings by Theodoros Manolidis, 18 Nov until Dec. For both See Focus.

**BERNIER**, Marasil 51, tel 723-5657. Sculptures by Mario Merz, until 2 Dec. See Focus.

**BOSCH GALLERY**, Kifissias 6-8, Maroussi, tel 682-4244. Paintings by Angela Theano Petrohliou, 6-26 Nov.

**CHRYSOTHEMIS**, 25th Martiou 20, Halandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by Katerina S.Markou, until 9 Nov. Drawings by Stavrianos Katsireas, 12-30 Nov.

**DADA**, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Carla Perleonardi, until 9 Nov. By Paul Moschidis, 11-30 Nov.

**DESMOS**, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Paintings by Eliana Abravanel, 7 Nov-5 Dec. See Focus.

**DIMOKRITOS**, Dimokritou 24, tel 362-9468. Paintings by Athina Taggalaki, until 9 Nov.

**DRAKOS**, 127 Irakleiou Ave, tel 251-6551, 252-1120. Happening with Installation, *Body and Space Architecture*, by Petros Petrou and Stella Hatzipanayiotou, until 30 Nov.

**EKFRASSI**, Fivis 11, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Thanassis Makris, until 16 Nov. Group exhibition on *The Nude* by Achilleas Droungas, Theodoros Manolidis, M.Makroulakis, T.Patraskidis, V.Sperantzas, Edward Sakayian, Alekos Fassianos, Yiannis Psychopedis, 18-30 Nov.

**EIKASTIKOS CHOROS**, Dimokritou 21, tel 361-1749. Paintings by Manolis Koundourakis, until 15 Nov.

**ELENI'S KORONAIU**, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Paintings by Helmut Middendorf, until 16 Nov. By Nikos Artemis, 22 Nov-22 Dec. See Art.

**EPIPEDA**, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Paintings by Evangelatos, Chios, Fortas, Yiannakas, until 9 Nov. Paintings and engravings by Xenis Sahinis, 11 Nov-11 Dec.

**EPOCHES**, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Photographic collage by Rania Kapeliari, until 9 Nov.

**ERSI'S GALLERY**, Kleomenous 4, tel 723-5356. Paintings by Spyros Alexopoulos, 4-16 Nov. By Yiannis Santantonio, 16-30 Nov.

**EVMAROS**, Fokidos 26, tel 777-6485. Painting and photography by Yiannis Dyalinos, 4-22 Nov.

**GALLERY 3**, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Eleni Philippopoulou, until 24 Nov. By Theodoros Lazaris, 26 Nov-15 Dec.

**ILEANA TOUNTA**, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Sculptures by Kostas Koulentianos, until 7 Dec. See Art.

**IONI**, D.Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel 801-8581. Group exhibition until 15 Nov. Wood engravings by Nikos Nikolaidis, 16-30 Nov.

**JILL YAKAS**, Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Textile collage by Lilly Kristensen, 10-30 Nov.

**KONTI**, Makriyianni 133, Moschato, tel 481-9884. Still life by Jasson Oikonomopoulos, 4-16 Nov. Paintings by Maria Benetatou, 18-24 Nov.

**KOURD**, Skoufa 37, tel 361-3113. 19th, 20th century Greek paintings, until christmass.

**KARRAS**, Kifissias Av. 208, tel 672-6555. Paintings by Tibor Fulop, 11-25 Nov.

**KREONIDIS**, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Sculpture by Maria Voyiantzoglou, until 2 Nov. Paintings by Christos Caras, 7 Nov-2 Dec. See Art.

**MARIA PAPADOPOULOU**, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Alkis Pierrakos, 7 Nov-25 Dec.

**MEDOUSSA**, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Kaety Andipa, until 16 Nov.

**MIRARAKI**, Kifissias Av 263a, tel 808-3001. Paintings by Minas, 10-30 Nov.

**NEES MORPHES**, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Nikos Angelidis, 7-23 Nov. Paintings by Vassilis Angelis, Niki Zissimou, 20 Nov-7 Dec. Retrospective exhibition, 42 artists, 26 Nov until 10 January. See Focus.

**OLGA GEORGANDEA**, Vas. Pavlou 102, Voula Shopping Center, tel 895-9467. Paintings by Kyriakos Kouredjis, 4 Nov-4 Dec. See Focus.

**ORA**, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Paintings by Stella Androulidaki, until 15 Nov. By monk Nikodemus, until 15 Nov. See Focus. Paintings by Nikitas Flessas, 18 Nov-6 Dec.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF ATHENS**, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. Photographs by Charles Weber, 11-22 Nov. By Stelios Efstathopoulos, 25 Nov-13 Dec.

**PLAKA**, N.Nikodemou 29, Plaka, tel 323-4498. Paintings by Stan Koene, 1-15 Nov.

**PLEIADES**, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Environment by Aglaia Christianou and Nikolai Stoichef, until 5 Nov. Sculptures by Rosa Eliou, 11-27 Nov. For both See Focus.

**POLYPLANO**, Lykavittou 16, tel 363-7859. Paintings by George Iliadis, until 10 Nov.

**SKOUFA**, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Group exhibition, 1-30 Nov.

**THE GALLERY**, Xenofondos 9, 6th floor, tel 322-6773. *One More Cup of Coffee* by Kriton Zorjios, 7-30 Nov.

**THOLOS**, Philellinon 20, tel 323-7950. Paintings by Pikanis, *Future Landscapes*, 4-22 Nov. See Art.

**TITANIUM**, Vas.Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings

by Andreas Devedzis, until 11 Nov. By Marios Prassinos, 11-30 Nov.

**YAKINTHOS**, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Engravings by Moschos, until 20 Nov.

**YPOGRAFI**, Kifissias Av.294, in Psychiko Shopping Centre, tel 724-2723. Paintings and designer's furniture by Takis Zenetos. Sculptures by Aspasia Zenetos.

**ZOUMBOULAKIS**, 20 Kolonaki sq, tel 363-4454. Engravings by Fassianos, until 5 Nov. Paintings by Gun Gordillo, 14 Nov-14 Dec.

**ZYGOS**, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Paintings by Ersi Hatzimichali, 15-29 Nov. See Focus. By Kostas Spyropoulos, 15-29 Nov.

## EXHIBITIONS

**ATHENS COLLEGE THEATRE**, P.Psychiko, tel 671-7523. Paintings by Aimiilia Tsekoura, until 7 Nov.

**PANORAMA**, Al.Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, tel 362-3098. Beads by Florika Kyriakopoulou, until 16 Nov. Hand painted silks by Litsa Argyropoulou-Kapsali, 20-30 Nov.

**CYCLADIC ART MUSEUM**, Neof.Douka 4, tel 722-8371. Photography exhibition, by Lizy Kalligga, until 9 Nov.

**VORRES MUSEUM**, Diadohou Konstantinou 4, Paiania, tel 664-4771, 664-2520. Paintings by Vassilis Theoharakis, until 3 Nov.

**MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART**, Kydathineon 17, tel 321-3018. Silks from Proussa, collection of Soula Bozi, until Feb.1992.

**HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION**, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886. American artists living in Greece, 18-29 Nov. Artists: Lou Efstathiou, Henry Chodkowski, Pat Leanord, Judith Allen Efstathiou, Julie Kamerow.

**HOUSE OF CYPRUS**, Iraklitou 10, tel 364-1217. Chair design competition results, 4 Nov, 8 pm. Exhibition 4-16 Nov. Photography and ceramics by Katia Mitropoulou, 5-16 Nov. Sculptures by Stalo Hatzioannou, until 2 Nov.

**MARGAUX**, bar, Karneadou 35, tel 722-1906. Paintings and constructions by Katerina Mertzani, until Dec.

**ATHENS PHOTOGRAPHY CENTRE**, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. Photographs by George Depollas, until 8 Nov.

**GOETHE INSTITUTE**, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. Paintings by Thrafiia. See Art.

## BAZAAR

**SCANDINAVIAN CHRISTMAS BAZAAR**, with Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Finnish and Icelandic specialties. Scandinavian Church, Akti Themistokleous 282, Pireaus, tel 451-6564. Fri 22, 10 am-9 pm, Sat 23, 11 am-5 pm.

**AWOG**, Christmas Bazaar at the Metropolitan Center of Southeastern, 8 Amalias Av. Syntagma. Books, ornaments preserves etc. Lottery with a prize of a round trip to New York and a 7 day cruise. A special children's corner.

**AWOG's** Winter Sale at Cultural Center of Eleftherias Park, Vas.Sofias Av. Nov 30, 9 am-2 pm.

**DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE**, Annual Thanksgiving Dinner Dance, 24 Nov, 8 pm, at Caravel Hotel. Lottery prizes of round trip air tickets to New York.

## THEATRE

**MARCEL MARCEAU**, the mime at Pallas theatre, Voukourestiou 1, tel 322-4434. On 1,2,4 Nov, 8.30 pm.

## COURSES

**DORA STRATOU**, Sholiou 8, Plaka, tel 324-4395. Ancient Greek Dances on a special program on Wed 8 pm-9.30 pm. Also Greek folk dances on Tue and Sat. at Dora Stratou theatre.

**ATHENS CENTRE**, Archimidou 48, tel 701-2268. Modern Greek language courses from beginning through advanced levels.

**YWCA**, Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. Modern Greek ongoing courses. Advanced course in Greek language in Glyfada section, Miltiadou 46, tel: 962-6547, starts 7 Oct, Mon-Thu, 10-11.30 am, 10 weeks, 30 hours. A variety of subjects taught in Greek: photography, computers, jewellery, painting, pottery, folk dances, cooking.

**HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION**, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886, 360-7305. Modern spoken Greek and art classes.

**MINI GALLERY**, L.Katsoni 58, 1st floor, tel 642-4211 (7-10 pm) Fine art course, *Kourafexala style*. Director Mrs Vicky Lyon.

## CLUBS &amp; ORGANIZATIONS

**AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG)** For membership at AWOG and general informa-



tion 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 952-3030, Terry Pirpinias, 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 Sarakinis, tel 672-5485.

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

**LA LECHE LEAGUE**. "Baby Arrives: The Family and the Breastfeeding Baby," Athens North, 7 Nov, 10am, Mrs Bensoussan, tel: 647-7330. Same topic Greek 18 Nov, 6pm, Mrs Maria Sfetkou, tel: 652-3367. Athens South, same topic, 7 Nov, 10am, Suzan Adrianaki, tel: 963-4895. Membership entitles you to attend meetings, borrow books and receive *New Beginnings*, the LLL magazine. Babies and toddlers are welcomed at the meetings.

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

**REGINE**, women's social club. Dance classes, gym, meditation, hobby craft, make-up workshops, health snack bar, children's activities, toddlers crest. Tel 894-8961.

**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. Greek for foreigners, Painting, Photography, Cooking, Sewing, Jewellery, Pottery, Computers, Greek Dances, etc. Activities for children, Saturday 9-1 am. For information, tel 362-4291.

## LIBRARIES

**ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY**, Psychiko. ☎ 671-4627, 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 video-cassettes, 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 watercolours 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.

## 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 721-4906. The Rev W H Chivers: 10 am, Holy Eucharist, Sundays except the first Sunday of the month, when Morning Prayer is followed by Holy Communion.

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

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

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

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

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

**TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH**, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Helliniko, tel 962-2665. Worship at 11 am & 7.30 pm; Bible study at 9.45 am Sundays.

## MUSEUMS AND SITES

**ACROPOLIS**, Open 8:00-6:30pm. Saturday & Sunday 8:30-2:30pm. The entrance fee of 1500 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 800 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 400 drs, students 100 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

**ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA**, Paparigopoulou 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.

**BENAKI MUSEUM**, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas Sofias). ☎ 361-1617. Open 8:30am-2pm daily. Entrance 1000 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 1000 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-hall 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 Monday-Friday 10am-15:30pm, Saturday 10am-14:30pm. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. 230 unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor, while the second is devoted to small and monumental works from 2000 BC to 400 AD, and the top floor is dedicated to the Charles Politis Collection. On Saturday mornings the museum organizes activities for children, starting in October. Entrance fee 200 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.

**GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**, Levidou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 808-6405. Open 9am-2:30pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs.

**GOUNARO MUSEUM**, G. Gounaropoulou 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. Entrance fee 400 drs

**KATINA PAXINOUS MUSEUM**, Thoukididou 13, Plaka. ☎ 322-1335. Open Wednesday & Friday 11am-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 400 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 1500 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-12:30pm; 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. Entrance fee 400 drs.

**PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**, Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. Visit by appointment only. ☎ 724-7401.

**PHILATELIC MUSEUM**, Fokianou 2. ☎ 751-9066. Open Monday-Friday 8am-2pm; Monday, Wednesday 17:00-20:00pm. 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.

5



# 6 restaurants and night life

## HOTELS

**THE ATHENS HILTON**, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201.  
**Ta Nissia**, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous,  
**The Athenian Lounge**, serving morning coffee, sandwiches and snacks for lunch; 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.  
**ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL**, ☎ 902-3666  
**Pergola**, Atrium Lobby. International and Greek specialties: buffet and à la carte; pastry and salad buffets; Sunday brunch. Open daily 6am-2am, breakfast, lunch, dinner.  
**Première Restaurant & Bar**, rooftop with a panoramic view of Athens. Kebab specialties. Live entertainment. Mon-Sat, 9pm-1am. Bar 8pm-2am.

**La Rôtisserie**, Atrium Lobby. Superb French cuisine. Fine wine cellar. Piano music. Tues-Sat, 9pm-1am.  
**Café Vienna**, Atrium Lobby. Indoor café and bar, Viennese pastries, ice cream and coffee; Crêpes in the evening, piano music. Open daily 11am-1am.  
**Kublai Khan**, Atrium 1. Unique Mongolian barbecue and firepot; Chinese specialties. Mon-Sat 8pm-1am.  
**Kava Bar**, special cocktails and drinks; piano music. Open daily 6pm-2am.  
**ASTIR PALACE**, Syntagma Sq. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331.  
**Asteria restaurant**. Service til 1:30am.  
**Apocalypsis**, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb... and crêpes suzette and baklava. Live piano music. Lunch 12:30pm-3:30pm, dinner 8:30pm-1am.  
**Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant**, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon, cheese pie, lamb curry, sweets galore. Open 7am-1am.  
**Athos Bar**, piano. Open 9:30pm-1am.  
**ASTIR PALACE**, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.  
**Grill Room**, downstairs café restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily 1pm-3:30pm and 8pm-2am.  
**LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL**, ☎ 934-7711.  
**Ledra Grill**, (international specialties) open 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 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 from 6:30am, served à la carte or buffet; specialty: eggs à la minute. All-day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide

## CENTRAL

**CORFU**, Kriezotou 6. ☎ 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as some variations from Corfu. Open daily noon-1am.  
**DELPHI**, Nikis 13. ☎ 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good, reasonable prices. Open 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.  
**FLOKA**, Leoforos Kifissias 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 Athenee Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef srito, beef in earthenware.  
**KOSTOYIANNIS**, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia. ☎ 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are among others rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday.  
**LENGO**, Nikis 29. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine, a little expensive. Open daily 12pm-1am.  
**SINTRIVANI**, Filellion 5, near Syntagma. ☎ 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka.

## 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 frivolitet (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday Closed.  
**DIONISSOS**, Mt Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) ☎ 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Open daily 9am-12:45.  
**DEKAOKTO**, Soudias 51 - Kolonaki. Established in 1970. Open for lunch 12:30- 3 am. Try our variety of specialties.  
**GEROFINIKAS**, Pindarou 10, ☎ 362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruit and eggplant purée. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants. Open daily noon-11:30pm.  
**JE REVIENS**, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanous, 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 8pm-2am. Sunday Closed.  
**VLADIMIR**, 12 Aristodimos, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-7407. Swordfish in Hollandaise sauce, crêpes.

## 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 cafeteria square). ☎ 324-6725; 324-7148. Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil). Friendly service. Open 8pm-12am.  
**MILTONS**, Adrianou 19, Plaka ☎ 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large steaks, fresh fish. Open daily 11am-1am. Perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

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## Gerofinikas

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**PALIA TAVERNA KRITIKOU**, Mnisikleous 24 ☎ 322-2809. Liza Chrysochoou, Aristides Routsos. Terrace.

**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 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 8pm-2am daily.

**STROFI**, Gali 25, Makrygianni. ☎ 921-4130 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 includes lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite-size tiropites. Roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open 12pm-2am.

**TSEKOYRAS**, Epiharmou 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.

### KIFISSIA/NORTHEN 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. Specialties: 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 is always fresh. Closed Sunday.

**CAPRICCIOSA**, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. ☎ 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily 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), Ag 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.

**NIKOS**, Skopelou 5, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythrea.

**PEFKAKIA**, Argonafton 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Youvetsakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

### HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

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

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

**OTHELLO'S**, Mihalakopoulou 45, Ilissia. ☎ 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. Open daily from 12pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki, snails baked fish (gavros).

### HALANDRI/MAROUSI

### PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

**ALATOPIPERO**, Konstantinoupoleos 9 Marousi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastra. Open daily.



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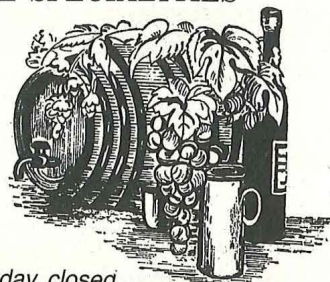
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## LOTUS



## TEA ROOM

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BEHIND VASSILOPOULOS

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

**ERATO**, Varnali 7, Halandri. ☎ 683-1864. Greek and international cuisine. 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 is lamb in filo.

**KYRANITA**, Ithakis 4, Halandri. ☎ 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Open daily 6pm-2am. Closed Sundays.

**PETIT FLEUR**, Plataion 6, Marousi. ☎ 802-7830. Service til 2am.

**ROUMBOS**, Ag Antoniou, Vrilissia. ☎ 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, frigandeli, charcoal-broiled quail. Wednesday Closed.

**TI PRASINO**, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. ☎ 681-5158.

The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grill (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep-fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch 7:30pm-midnight.

### PALEO PHALERON/ALIMOS

**CAMINO**, Pizzeria-trattoria, Poseidonos 54, P. Phaleron. ☎ 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are specialties; draught Heineken and Santorini bottled house wines. Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

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

### PIRAEUS

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

**KALYVA**, Vas Pavlou 60. ☎ 412-2593. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano. Established reputation for excellent quality meats. Open daily 8pm-2am.

### GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI

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

**BOUFFE (LA)**, Aghiou Alexandrou 67, P. Phaleron. ☎ 981-8547. French cuisine. Specialties include moules marinières, soupe à l'oignon, coq au vin, bourguignon, beignets aux pommes, profiteroles.

**EL GRECO**, Metaxas 20, Glyfada. ☎ 894-3165. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

**EL PRIMO**, 15 L. Metaxas, Glyfada. ☎ 894-1501. Fillets and schnitzel. Piano.

**EPICURE**, 17 L. Poseidonos, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-1237. Hamburgers, fillets with roquefort. Also in Voula, Metaxas 16, ☎ 895-3544.

**LE FAUBOURG**, Metaxa 43 and Pandorás, 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 1pm-12am. Take-out, (local) home delivery and catering services available.

**NAFTIKOS OMILOS VOULIAGMENIS**, ☎ 896-0741. Fish. Terrace. Monday & Tuesday Closed.

**NEIRIDES**, M. Kavouri Harbor, Kavouri. ☎ 896-1560. Fillets. Terrace.

### 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.

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



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SUNDAYS CLOSED

**KUYU-KAPLANIS**, Navarchou Votsi 23, Microlimano. ☎ 411-1623.

**LAMBROS**, on the shore road, Poseidonos 20, Voula. ☎ 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Open daily 12pm-2am. 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 Phaleron station. Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **FREATES**, around from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offer fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea.

**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 12pm-4pm and at night 8pm-midnight.

### GREEK CUISINE

**APAGGIO**, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Open til 12am. 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 of tradition. Service til 12:30am. Sunday closed.

**MYRTIA**, Trivonianou 32-34, Mets. ☎ 902-3633; 902-3644. Service til 12:30am. Sunday closed.

### CHINESE

**CHANG'S HOUSE**, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kalithea. At Syngrou Ave 190-192, turn right. ☎ 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei and Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes.

**CHINA**, Efroniou St 72, Illissia (Between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). ☎ 723-3200; 724-5746. 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 12:30pm-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. ☎ 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, and 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.

**PAGODA**, Bousgou and Leaf 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 1pm-4pm and 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.

### JAPANESE

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

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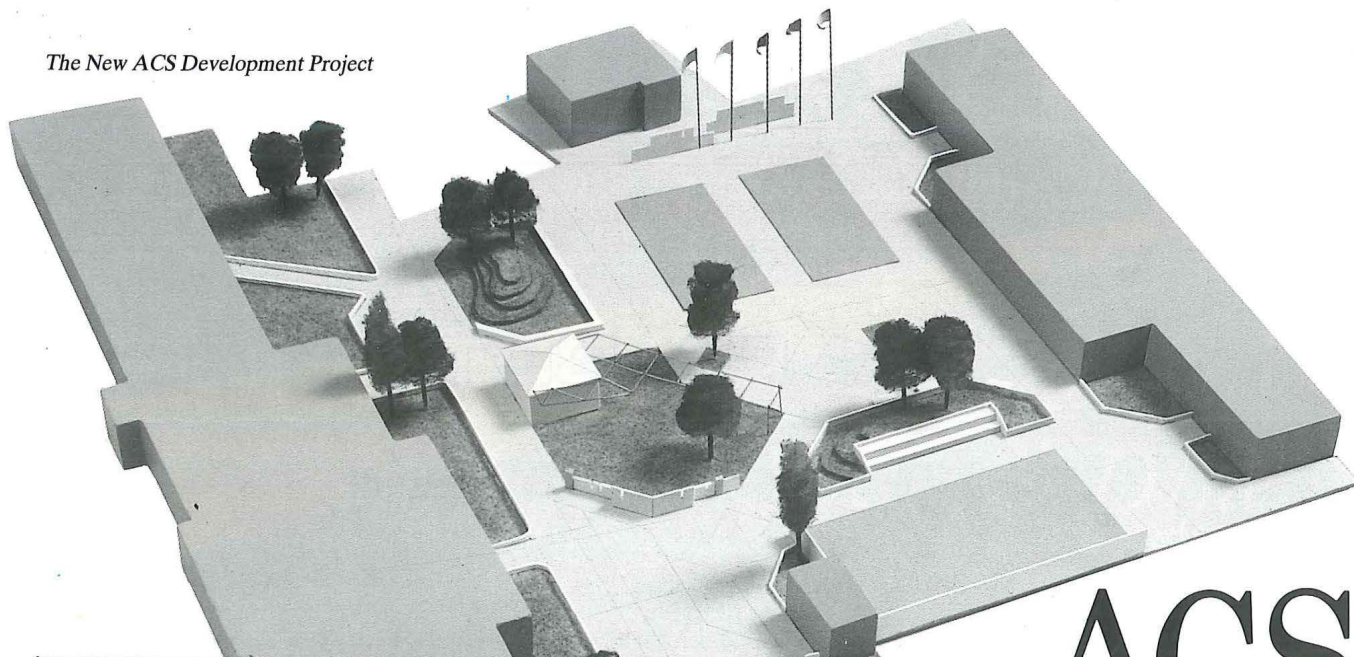
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