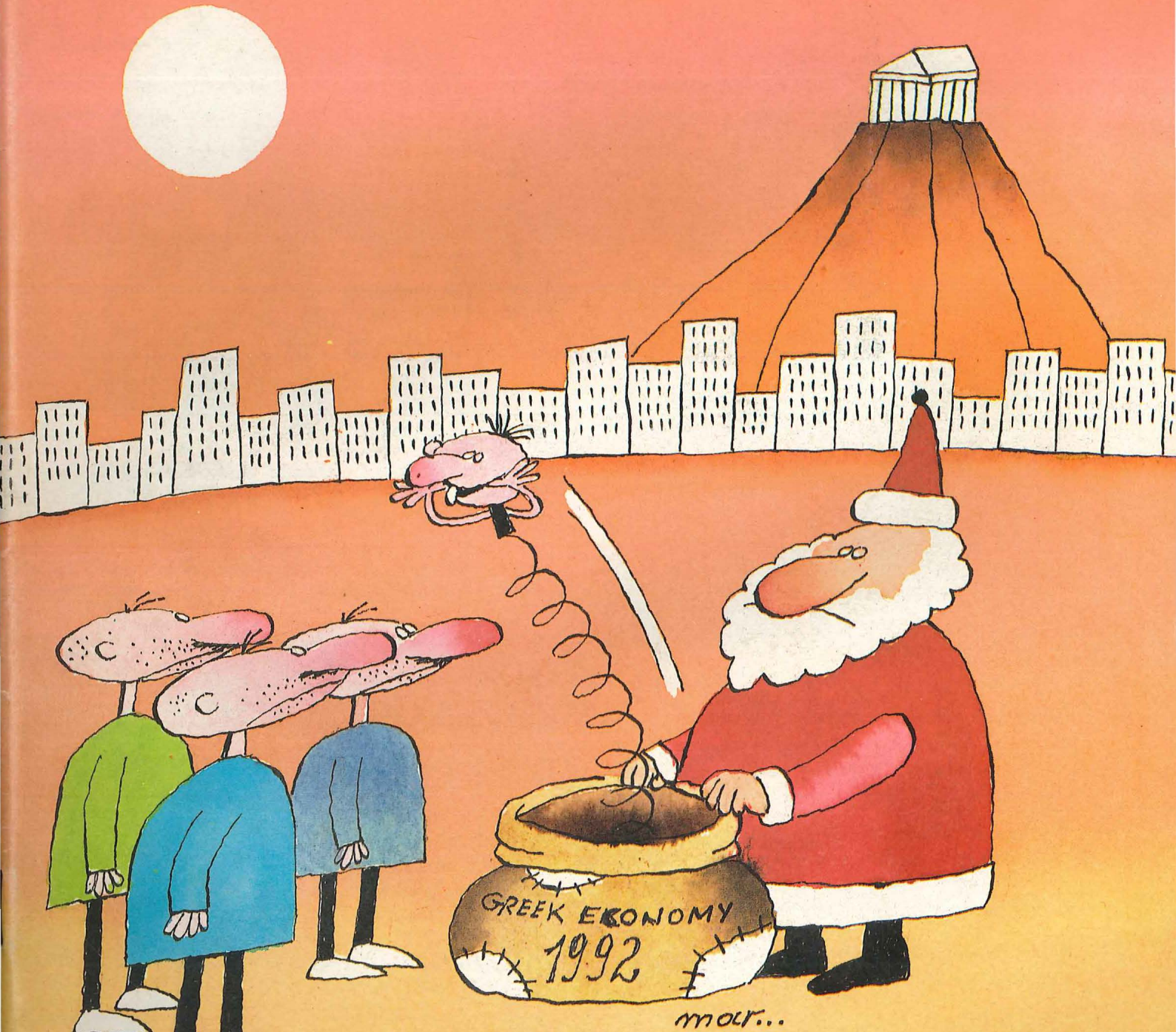


January 1992

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



SPECIAL SECTION:

Greek Fashion Designers

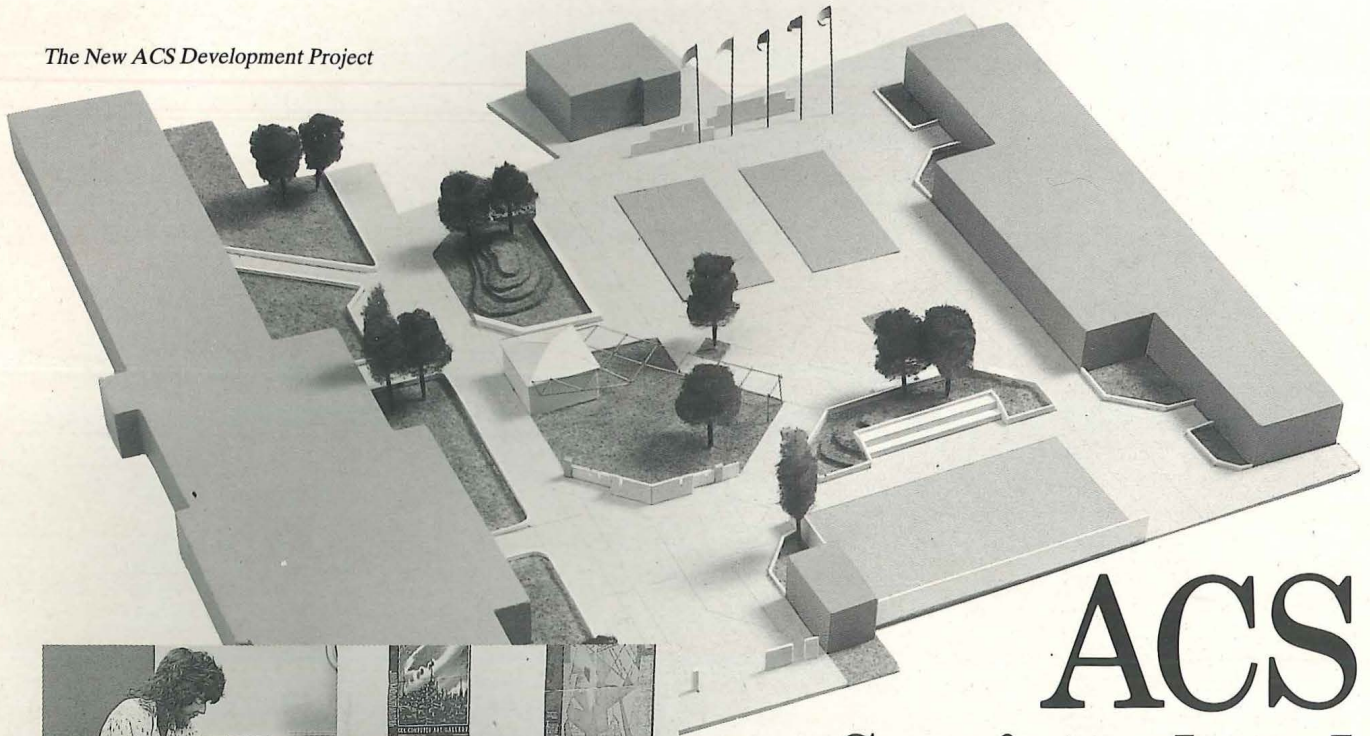
**THE EC MAASTRICHT SUMMIT • ANTALYA FILM FESTIVAL
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The EC Maastricht Summit 12

The conservative government is claiming to have fulfilled Greek objectives at the EC summit in Maastricht and at the talks in Washington. Paul Anastasi and Jenny Paris report.

The Predicaments of Privatization 14

Many companies under the control of the State are to be privatized. The Greek business world is expecting a consistent change in government strategy. Michael Anastasiades visited the devil's workshop.

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By the end of the 1980s, Attica had one supermarket for every 8200 inhabitants. Ann Elder went super-marketing and shopkeeping for us and brings back a trolley full of stuffs.

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Alec Kitroeff, one of The Athenian faithful and joyful contributor, gives us a projection of 1992 promises and surprises.

Fashion in Antiquity 24

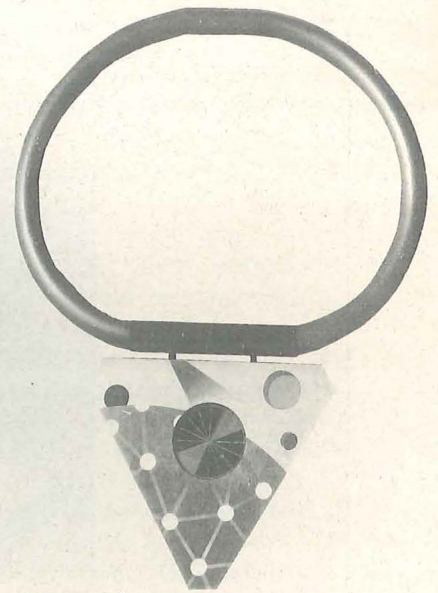
Was there such a thing as fashion in Ancient Greece? Ann Peters answers with delightful examples of stylish clothes and clever means of beautification.

The Greek Fashion Designers 26

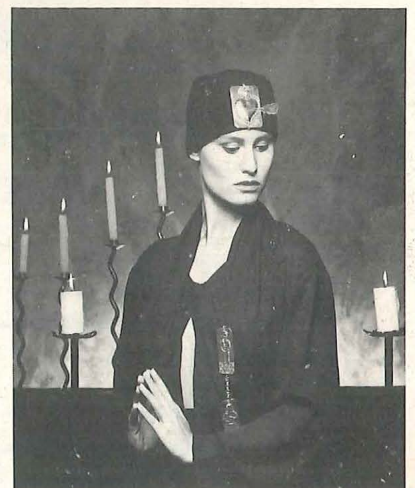
The Greek fashion world is characterized by tremendous talent, dynamism and individualism. Carine Kool has interviewed a large part of the Greek designers and shares with us their love of beauty and people.

US Crafts Exhibition 36

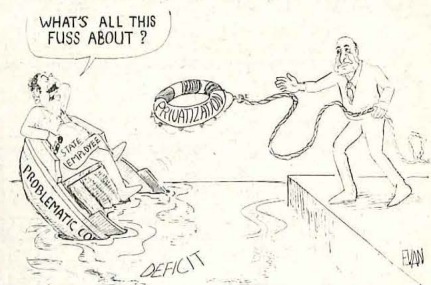
Who would not agree with Katerina Agrafioti that art and craft are the healthiest resistance to the ugliness of today's world? A comprehensive exhibition of American Crafts of the 1980s is being held at Zappeion.



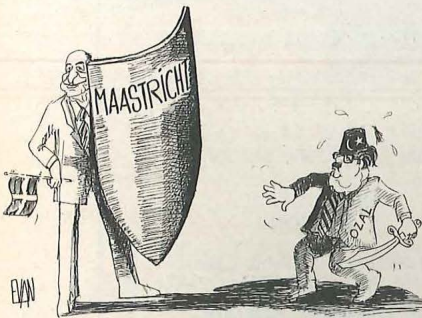
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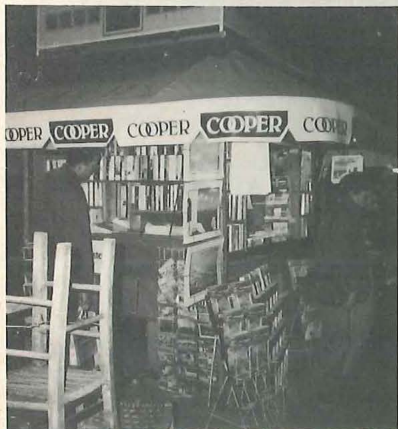
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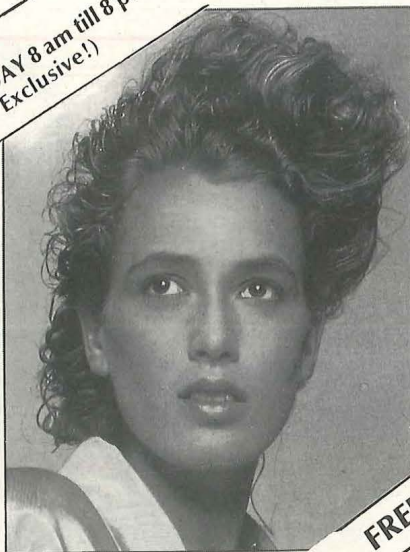
The cover is by Maroulakis

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THE BIG "O": 1992 AND ALL THAT

There was an amusing sketch in the *Economist* last month just before the Maastricht summit. It showed a sort of conga-line of premiers led by ample Chancellor Kohl and the rear brought up by a grimacing Mr Mitsotakis. The final paragraph of the accompanying text, appropriately devoted to Greece, opened, "Last and certainly least..."

From the EC point of view this is true (though sad) but there are other criteria than just economic health, like mental well-being and vigorous longevity. By a recent poll compiled in Brussels, Greece has the lowest suicide rate in the EC. And as the country nervously awaited the results of the summit, someone gamely said that Greece had joined up with a great number of questionable organizations over three millennia and alone survived them all.

Now 1992 and All That has arrived, and Greece is in the rear-guard, fighting off the wolves. One reason it places last is that it is the least European of EC members. It is 'different', as its citizens tirelessly say, as if that explained anything. One difference is that being last in the Greek alphabet is rather good: Omega, the Big 'O'.

A reason for Greece being Omega is due to overly enthusiastic socialist experimentation. When PASOK came to power in 1981, Greece was ahead of Ireland and Portugal. Now it isn't. Greece hears a different drummer, sometimes several at the same time. That's why it marches off step. The one wielding the biggest drum this past year was George Koskotas.

The closing speeches of the three prosecuting MPs of the Koskotas trial last month did not greatly differ in pointing in the direction of former Prime Minister Papandreou as the moral instigator instructing governors of the state utility organizations to deposit funds with the Bank of Crete and thus encouraging the embezzlement scandal to flower. Even Mr Konstantopoulos, who recommended that Mr Papandreou be acquitted of the charge of moral instigation on grounds of

"reasonable doubt" and lack of evidence, said that "enormous political responsibility" lay with those who failed to take measures that would have prevented or at least exposed the scandal.

Of particular interest, however, were the two very different attitudes taken towards the general moral climate which prevailed when the scandal was hatched. They are based on very contradictory ideas on what constitutes government, its level of importance and the extent of its responsibilities. Both, of course, are bound up in Greek mentality, tradition and history.

Like their great forbears, modern Greeks are intensely political animals. Being so absorbed in it, one might wonder why they are not better at governing, and sometimes it seems all public figures should attend the Pantios School of Political Science for refresher courses. But this is simply stating the matter, not solving it. In Greece, politics is not a science. It is a passion whose course, like all true passions, never runs smooth.

This attitude sets the political world at the very center of society. It holds that it is the provider of all good things – like *rousfeti* (patronage) – and all bad ones – like Pamper boxes stuffed with 'dirty' money. People who support this politico-centric view like to quote the popular Greek proverb, "a fish begins to stink from the head." According to this philosophy the *archigos* wins all the laurels or becomes the scapegoat, and the people (if poorer, in this case by 230 millions US dollars) go free.

Specifically, it sees amoral socialism devilishly worming itself down into society, eroding family ties and ridiculing religion in order to take over and tyrannize everyone. This 'rot from the top' has transformed the gallant, God-fearing *pallikari* filled with the spirit of Romiosyne into a mindless, greedy, lazy, green-flag-waving atheist.

The opposite view holds that politicians are not the perpetrators of social action but products of society. Party leaders are public servants who reflect and carry out the public will.

This line was skillfully taken up by prosecuting MP Nikos Konstantopoulos and formed the philosophical base for his proposal for the acquittal of all the defendants.

"The Koskotas trial" he said, "is a mirror image of the corruption of social life in Greece...a moral, economic and political scandal for the country."

"Is there anyone who feels ashamed about the Koskotas scandal?" he queried rhetorically. "Have we all been worthy of our responsibilities" Everybody pretends to be above suspicion, but society is being corrupted...and moral and political desperation are the feelings of Greek citizens."

If these Calvinist words sounded more appropriate to a northern EC pulpit than a law court in the sunny Mediterranean, Mr Konstantopoulos would not accept a 'blind chance' attitude towards society, either.

"Koskotas was not like a pirate who plundered the country," he said. "The scandal did not just fall out of the sky but infiltrated the political system and spread through all the organs of the state mechanism. It was not a metaphysical phenomenon."

This appraisal was certainly very interesting but seeing that the trial was set up by a special government to achieve catharsis, the upshot "we are all guilty" is, to say the least, disappointing. Where we expected buckets of lovely Cycladic whitewash we are asked to have all the pots and kettles call each other black.

At the same time, it can be truly said that the process of the trial was itself a catharsis. Much of what was aired was painful but it was wholesome to do it. There is another saying: when a window is first opened in a long-closed room, what is already dead decays faster, but what is vital more quickly recovers.

Whatever else Greece may be missing, it certainly doesn't lack vitality. And remember, dear God-fearing fellow EC members who it was who said, "I am Alpha and Omega."

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

PROSECUTORS PROPOSED GUILTY VERDICT

Two of the three specially appointed parliamentary prosecutors called for a guilty verdict for former socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and two of his ministers, for their alleged involvement in a multi-million dollar embezzlement scandal. The third prosecutor called for their acquittal.

The proposals came at the closing stages of a nine month hearing and after evidence was heard from more than one hundred witnesses, in the most important trial ever held on government corruption in Greece. The 13-member court, however, was not obliged to abide by the proposals of the parliamentary prosecutors.

Mr Papandreou himself refused to appear in court, on grounds that the charges against him were fabricated by the conservative and communist coalition government which voted for his prosecution when it was in power in 1989. He was tried in absentia.

In summing up the evidence, Conservative Party prosecuting deputies Nikolaos Katsaros and Constantine Konstantinidis agreed that Mr Papandreou was guilty of at least one of four criminal charges. But Mr Konstantinidis told the court that the 73-year old former socialist premier should be declared guilty of three more charges; namely, of moral complicity in the

financial scandal, of breach of faith and of accepting bribes.

The third prosecutor, Nikos Konstantopoulos, member of a moderate Communist Coalition Party, called for the acquittal of all three defendants on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Mr Papandreou faced conviction for allegedly instructing state corporations to deposit funds at the bank of former banking and media tycoon George Koskotas, for settling a hotel owner's debt under favourable terms, and for accepting a half a million dollar bribe from Mr Koskotas. All charges together carry severe sentences ranging from ten years to life imprisonment.

Also on trial with Mr Papandreou were two of his former Cabinet Members, Finance Minister Dimitris Tsovolas and Transport Minister George Petsos. The two Conservative Party prosecutors called for a guilty verdict against Mr Tsovolas for his involvement in settling the hotel debt, and against Mr Petsos for his alleged indirect support of the ex-banker's business activities.

Former banking magnate George Koskotas, currently in jail awaiting trial himself, was the key figure in the 200 million dollar political and financial embezzlement scandal. He told the court that the scandal was the result of an agreement that he be assisted in his enterprises by the former government in return for large scale financing of Socialist Party interests. This was a primary reason for its defeat at the 1989 elections. Those elections led to a short-lived coalition government between the conservatives indictment of the three defendants.

PATRIARCHATE APPEALS TO ROME ON POST-COMMUNIST RIVALRIES

The growing tension felt between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Eastern Europe following the collapse of communism was aired for the first time officially at a synod convened at the Vatican to discuss the religion in the post-communist world.

Recently, the two churches have jockeyed themselves into position by Rome appointing its first Bishop of Moscow and Constantinople its first Metropolitan of Italy, Spyridon of Apamea. Until now Italy has only been a diocese under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan of Austria, appointed by the synod of the Oecumenical Patriarchate.

For the first time before a Catholic conclave, Metropolitan Spyridon outlined Orthodox complaints which had led delegates of the churches of Greece, Russia, Serbia and Bulgaria to boycott the assembly.

"We are constantly drawing further away from Vatican II," the Metropolitan said, "with the Catholic Church treating former communist countries as lands for missionary work and showing no respect for the presence of the Orthodox Church which dates back for centuries there."

According to the Metropolitan, the revival of the Catholic Uniate Church, which is attached to Rome but officiates services according to Orthodox rite, was followed by signs of unusual violence, especially in western Ukraine where the Orthodox Church is virtually non-existent.

"The Orthodox Church appeals to the Catholic Church to carry out the tremendous task of Evangelical revival in a spirit of mutual respect and confidence based on the sensitivities and priorities of each Church," the Metropolitan concluded.

When one sees what is going on between Catholic Croatia and Orthodox Serbia right now, Gorbachev's warning about Yugoslavia being mere child's play compared to the disintegration of the Soviet Union is particularly cautionary if it should arouse religious rivalries as well.

THE LONGER ROAD TO EUROPE

The government strongly protested to Yugoslavia recently in regards to the theft of ten Greek lorries and the meat they were carrying. The ambush took place at dawn on December 2 near Zupania 50 kilometres south of the devastated Croatian town of Vukovar. Although the drivers were unharmed and accommodated in a nearby motel, their passports and papers were confiscated.

The transport of goods across the war-torn area encountered an even greater impediment several days later when the German cabine scrapped its

bilateral transport agreement with Belgrade. Bonn ceased giving landing permission to Yugoslavian aircrafts and banned Serbian trucks from entering Germany.

Threatening to retaliate in similar fashion, Belgrade assured Greece that trains and private cars would not be affected by the dispute.

These moves will cost Greece and Germany an estimated 150 million marks without much affecting Serbia. The 6000 German trucks that pass through to Greece annually have not altered their routes so far since Serbia has guaranteed a relatively safe passage until now.

Munich market representatives estimate that re-routing lorry traffic through Bulgaria and Romania (where there is currently a petrol shortage) would mean a 60-70 percent increase in transportation costs.

LIVING OUT OF A RUCKSACK

The president of the Greek-Albanian minority organization Omonia, Andreas Zarbalas, called the situation in Albania tragic while visiting Thessaloniki last month. An Albanian MP, Mr Zarbalas said that Omonia had participated in previous elections as a party, but a recent decree by the government has forbidden it to function as such.

The following day the Democratic party pulled out of the ruling coalition with the former communists, now called socialists, after the government refused to schedule early new elections. As a result, Premier Ylli Bufi resigned and was replaced by non-partisan technocrat Vilson Achmeti.

"If Omonia continues to be banned as a party, we will participate with candidates in other parties," Mr Zarbalas said, adding, "we aim to retaining the Greek minority's identity in Albania and improve its position."

As the country hovers near chaos, Greek relief groups are working against increasing difficulties delivering clothing and staple foodstuffs. Albanians have returned to their ancient tradition of brigandage.

"There is no bread in the villages because the fields have not been cultivated, and the ovens of the cooperatives have been destroyed. Buildings are derelict; the country is living out of a rucksack. I predict that soon a new wave of refugees will be arriving in Greece."

No one knows how many Albanians are already in Greece, but the total number of illegal migrants and refugees trying to find work here is believed to be over 400,000.

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HISTORIC DISTORTIONS

"He has shed the last shred of professional dignity!" exclaimed Minister of Culture, Anna Psarouda-Benaki on December 9. She was referring to French historian Jean-Baptiste Durozelle whose EC-sponsored history of Europe belittling the Greek contribution to European culture stirred controversy on publication last spring.

Now he has caused new outrage with an interview in *Quotidien de Paris* in which he claims that the modern Greeks are descended from the Turks, that this "mixing of races should make us suspicious" and that Greece should not have been permitted membership in the EC.

"Unable to bear the worldwide outcry against his well-known history of Europe, he has resorted to cheap and spiteful statements to newspapers that no respectable person can take seriously," said Mrs Psarouda-Benaki.

"Intolerance is not compatible with the professional ethics that Mr Durozelle has apparently lost on the way," she added.

NOT GIVING UP THE WEED

Agriculture Minister Sotiris Hadzigakis has categorically rejected European Commission proposals on tobacco at the recent Community Agriculture Ministers' meeting in Brussels.

"A clear distinction should be made between a tobacco policy and a campaign against smoking," he added.

Besides, Mr Hadzigakis said, prohibiting tobacco production would not put an end to smoking but only encourage tobacco imports instead.

Mr Hadzigakis told the meeting the tobacco proposals were unacceptable and of doubtful effectiveness and refused to discuss them.

A recent report from Brussels reveals that Greece leads all EC countries in teenage smoking.

YACHT FOR SALE

As a means of raising badly needed revenue to cover its record budget deficit, the government has announced that the luxury yacht of the late Christina Onassis will be auctioned this month with a base price of 15 million dollars.

The decision was taken by the Ministry of Finance, following a court ruling which secured the agreement of the executors of Christina's will as well as that of her last husband, Thierry Roussel.

According to the court agreement, some 550 works of art collected by the Onassis family will be removed from

the vessel before auction. These will remain the property of the Greek state.

Christina is being sold purely because of its high maintenance cost. When Aristotle Onassis died in 1975, Christina bought out his wife Jackie Kennedy Onassis' share of the yacht and the private island of Scorpios, so as to disassociate her altogether from the family.

In 1978 Christina donated the vessel to the Greek navy, which renamed it *Argo* and used it for presidential functions.

The Ministry of Finance now admits that it can no longer bear the cost, stating that the vessel's annual maintenance comes to a quarter of a million pounds and that it requires additional repairs estimated at 2.5 million pounds.

At the height of the Onassis empire the yacht, employing 60 crew and staff members, hosted some of the world's most beautiful people, including Winston Churchill, Prince Rainier of Monaco, Maria Callas and members of the British family.

HOLLY TERRORS COLLIDE

Composer and government minister Mikis Theodorakis has sued three Athens dailies which accused him of receiving about one million dollars from the conservative government.

They carried statements made by actress and former socialist Culture Minister, Melina Mercouri, that Mr Theodorakis received 179 million drachmas from the culture ministry for organizing a series of concerts as part of an anti-narcotics campaign.

Mr Theodorakis, 66, minister of state in the ruling conservative government, strongly denied the charges.

"The insult is extremely grave and I will ask Greek justice to punish the perpetrators of this immoral and premeditated attack against me," he said.

Press reports said the issue is expected to develop into an open confrontation between "the two holy terrors of culture and politics, Theodorakis and Mercouri."

Mr Theodorakis' controversial political career has often been criticized by socialist and communist party officials. A dedicated communist in the mid 1960s who went into exile during the 1967-1974 military junta, he became a PASOK fellow-traveller before moving on to a cabinet seat in the conservative government elected in April 1990.

DOLPHIN DEATHS MYSTERY

Dying dolphins are being swept ashore on Greek beaches as a result of a

deadly virus sweeping the Mediterranean and apparently caused by marine pollution, experts said.

An Association for the Preservation of Wildlife and Animal Species spokesman said that 22 dolphins have been found dead on Greek beaches in the past two weeks alone.

Similar phenomena have been noted in Gibraltar, Spain, France and Italy, and laboratory tests have now determined that the dolphins are afflicted by a virus which brings on fatal pneumonia.

The mystery first attracted attention when a male dolphin was found dying on the beach of Aghia Marina on Aegina. Islanders watched bewildered and helpless as its female companion, giving out almost human cries, beat itself to death on the rocks.

The dolphins were buried together in a ceremony which attracted nationwide television and front page newspaper coverage.

In Brief

- Former president **Christos Sartzetakis** has asked that his pension be raised, citing inflation as the reason. At present he receives one million drachmas monthly, tax-free. Among other perks, he has four cars and 34 security personnel maintained at state expense.

- Attending a conference at the Institute of Theology and Ecology on Crete, the **Duke of Edinburgh** urged the Orthodox church to give further support to environmental projects. President of the World Wildlife Fund, Prince Philip is himself Orthodox and after the conference he visited monastic foundations on Mount Athos in the company of his spiritual advisor.

- Archbishop Serapheim of Athens and All Greece has warned his flock that **cults** are sweeping the country. All groups claiming enlightenment from Eastern philosophy, he said, constitute a threat to the nation. *Non lux ex oriente.*

- "The lawyer of democracy", **George V. Mangakis**, 85, died peacefully in his sleep on 6 November. Mangakis tirelessly defended in courts-martial those who resisted the regime during the 1967-74 military dictatorship. He was later elected to Parliament as a member of the Centre Union.

- **A rose by another name?** Cypriot author Kostas Sokratous has sued Italian writer Umberto Eco and his publishers for breach of copyright. He

claims there are over 1000 similarities between best-seller **The Name of the Rose** and his own 1964 novel **O Aforismenos** (The Excommunicated), constituting plagiarism. Although there was only a limited printing in modern Greek which Sig. Eco does not know, Sokratous is asking 2 millions US dollars in damages. It has been suggested that the authors used a common source – meaning both have plagiarized?

- A 31-year-old jeweller and **animal lover committed suicide** after his dog was killed in an accident. Police on the island of Lefkas said the prize Doberman was run over by a speeding car. Its owner, Spyros Mitsouras, cremated the pet in an open field and then set himself on fire by dousing his clothes with petrol. He left a note saying that the dog was his best companion, and that he wanted to "join him in another life".

- Construction of shelters for the ancient royal **Vergina tombs** is progressing and will be completed this spring. Seventy percent of the one billion drachma project will be drawn from the Integrated Mediterranean Program (IMP) for Macedonia.

- The auction at Sotheby's of a **Cypriot-Byzantine icon** depicting John the Baptist was cancelled at the last moment when three sworn statements arrived by fax from former residents of the village of Paleosofo. The affidavits stated categorically that the men recognized the icon as the one that adorned the Church of Aghia Paraskevi at the time of the 1974 Turkish invasion.

- Art historian **Marina Lambraki-Plaka** has been appointed director of the National Gallery. A professor of the Upper School of Fine Arts she is filling a post that has been vacant for some time, and she hopes that the Gallery will play a more central role in the art world.

- Interpol has informed the Narcotics Bureau of the Attica Police that children's **decals impregnated with LSD** are circulating on the market. Tainted stick-ons of Mickey Mouse, Superman, or in shapes of butterflies and stars, have been discovered on sale in Athenian suburbs.

- The central government has endorsed Mayor Tritsis' proposal to build a **tram network** in the centre of the city. The irony is that President Karamanlis first came to political prominence in the early 50s when, as Minister of Public Works, he removed the trams from Athens.

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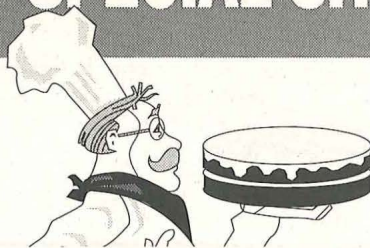
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- Island windmills are back in fashion. The Public Power Corporation (DEI) has signed contracts with Rokas Metals and Vestas of Denmark to set up installations utilizing meltemi-power on Andros, Samos, Chios, Mytilene and Psara. They are called **Aeolian Parks** in honor of Aeolus, ancient guardian of the winds.

- Although the government acknowledges that smoking is harmful to health, it cannot decide if public **advertising of tobacco** is harmful or not. The EC is trying to restrict public display of cigarette ads, but the Ministry of Health is worried about the health of the tobacco industry, Greece's major cash crop.

Modernization of the Turkish Economy

(continued)

The Turkish economy holds great interest for Greece both as a prospective future member of the European Community and as Greece's most powerful competitor in the evolving Balkans market.

While many of Turkey's problems are reminiscent of Greece's own, there remain significant differences between the business lives of the two rivals.

'Byzantine' aptly describes the state bureaucracy of both nations even today. But while entrepreneurship has nevertheless flourished in Greece, the private business sector in Turkey is still chronically underdeveloped. However, the Turkish State has made far more effective use of foreign loans to create a modern infrastructure which the economic life of the country – and foreign investors – can depend on.

These are honeymoon days for the new center-right coalition government of Turkey, but Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel will shortly be required to prove that he can continue the modernization of Turkey's economy and society, which was begun under Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party.

The True Path Party of Demirel, who was ousted from the prime minister's chair 11 years ago by a military coup, won the largest share of the vote at the October general election and a pact with Erdal Inonu's Social Democratic Populist Party enabled the government to be formed on November 20.

Ozal's party was generally praised by Turkish business people for putting the country irreversibly on the road to a liberal economy. The Motherland Party, however, fell victim to its own inability to control inflation and to restrain immediate members of Ozal's family who scandalized the public by making personal fortunes during the tenureship of their party.

The events of 1991, particularly the Gulf War and the elections, set back efforts to combat inflation which had shown some success in the preceding 12 months. From being reduced to less than 50 percent, inflation is now raging

Banking has shown the most rapid development of any Turkish business sector during the 1980s.

at between 70 and 80 percent, although officials of the State Planning Organization (SPO) in Ankara claim the rate for the year was about 57 percent after devaluation was taken into account.

The Gulf War also hit Turkish trade and the thriving transport business. Both have continued to suffer since the United Nations embargo on all but the most essential supplies to Iraq effectively wiped out commercial ties with one of Ankara's biggest trading partners.

If you travel around Turkey today, for example, one of the eye-catching features is the number of idle trucks in what is the largest land transport fleet in Europe. No less than 250 road hauliers went out of business last year, according to the general manager of the Turkish International Transporters' Association, Cumhuriyet Atilgan. He said that the truckers are one of the groups which are hopeful that the new government will do more to support their sector, in their case by providing soft credit to renew their aging truck fleets and cheap fuel to protect them against soaring diesel prices.

The Gulf War also slowed the rate of foreign investment in 1991 to an estimated 500 million US dollars. The year before, when newcomers – including Toyota which is opening a large assembly plant – arrived, direct capital investment from abroad exceeded 700 million US dollars and the SPO is confident that a post-war uptrend will bring in about 1000 million US dollars of foreign capital in 1992.

Largely due to the same reasons, growth of gross national product last

year fell to two percent, from nine percent in 1990.

If reducing inflation is undoubtedly the Demirel administration's top economic priority, bringing public spending under control comes second. Servicing the country's mounting foreign debt – which is approaching 50,000 million US dollars – is not considered to be a problem right now, since foreign currency reserves are in the region of 12,000 million US dollars at present.

Nevertheless, the privatization program begun in 1984 is one of the keys to the future health of the economy. So far, a total of 64 public companies have been put under the aegis of the Public Participation Administration for full or partial privatization. These include the national airline and oil industry.

"So far the program has proceeded cautiously, partly because the preferred method is to float shares on the infant Istanbul stock exchange which cannot absorb huge flotations," said a SPO official. However, he concluded privatization would gather pace in the next two years.

Although transformation of the Turkish economy to an industrial rather than an agricultural one can be considered one of the most impressive achievements of the Ozal administration, agriculture is likely to be one of the boom areas of the economy in the next few years, according to top banker Burhan Karacam.

Agriculture, which is set to benefit from the massive South East Anatolian irrigation project (GAP), was tipped by Karacam, the President of Yapi Kredi, Turkey's largest private bank and the acknowledged leader in financial sector innovation, as ripe for investment. So, too, were transportation, tourism and insurance.

Banking, he said, had already shown the most rapid development of any Turkish business sector during the 1980s. "Banks in Turkey are in a fit state to help realize the country's massive potential," said Karacam.

This is a point on which foreign

bankers generally agree. Christopher Ellis, the general manager of Midland Bank in Istanbul, said: "Turkey has already made massive strides in the quality of its manufacturing and the development of capital markets and generally it is a very good country to invest in."

He warned, however, that inflation and the population explosion represented 'albatrosses' around the country's neck and commented that Ottoman-style bureaucracy still posed barriers to people doing business in the country.

The leading sector for foreign investment is still tourism, which was another sufferer in the Gulf crisis. However, hotel bed capacity has boomed from just 50,000 in 1983 to 250,000 today, with another 250,000 under construction.

The opening of the first units in the 500 million US dollars Belek hotel development on the Antalya Riviera, Turkey's most glamorous tourism project, was delayed because of the slump

last season, but the managers of the venture are confident that Belek will be a model of high class and environmen-

Inflation, population explosion and an Ottoman-style bureaucracy are the 'albatrosses' around Turkey's neck.

tally conscious tourism for Turkey to follow for many years to come.

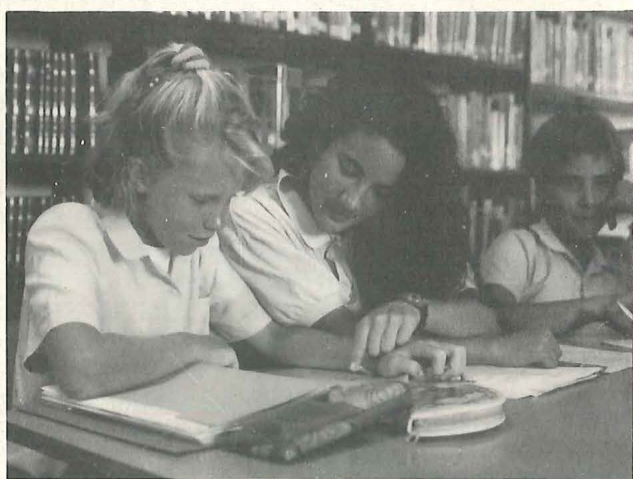
The most impressive symbol of modern Turkey's new confidence, however, will not be launched until 1993. That is Turksat, the country's own telecommunications satellite which was ordered at a cost of 316 million US dollars from France Aeros-

patiale last year. When it enters orbit, Turksat will overcome the communications problems of the mountainous eastern provinces, as well as generally enhancing the national system.

Huge investments over the last 10 years, ranging between 5 and 12 percent of annual gross national product, have turned a backward communications system into one which can stand comparison with most in Europe. In 1990 and 1991, annual investment rose to well over 2000 billion Turkish liras.

Turkey already offers services such as videotex, videoconference, data transmission and reception, mobile radio telephone systems, radio paging networks, electronic mail and public telecard payphones, and more than half the country's telephone lines are now digital.

Since 1986 when the capabilities first became available, the number of mobile phone users has jumped to around 50,000 and there were a further 50,000 subscribers to the electronic paging system. ■



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GOVERNMENT REJOICES OVER MAASTRICHT SUMMIT

by Paul Anastasi and Jenny Paris

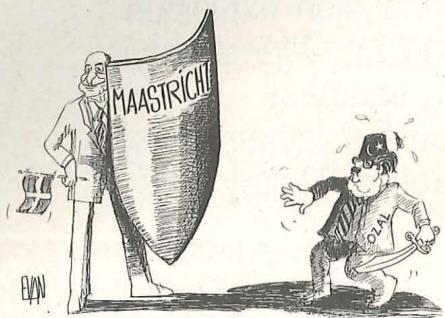
While Greeks celebrated Christmas and the New Year, the country's conservative government has been holding its own celebration. After many months of social turmoil and political setbacks, it is claiming to have brought in the New Year with several major successes: the fulfillment of Greek objectives at the EC summit in Maastricht and at the talks in Washington between Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis and US President George Bush.

"For the first time in a long time Greece can proudly claim that it has fulfilled all the major objectives of its foreign and economic policies," Mr Mitsotakis said in a triumphant homecoming address to an enthusiastic crowd of party supporters. "The road ahead is still a long one, but we can look forward to the next few months and years with much greater optimism."

Socialist party opposition leader Andreas Papandreou mildly countered: "The developments at Maastricht and in Washington, theoretically, were positive. But considerable opposition remains from several of our so-called western partners. If we are not careful and get carried away by excessive optimism, all these agreements and declared promises are in danger of remaining a dead letter, as so often in the past."

Greece's claimed successes at Maastricht were three-fold: firstly, Athens succeeded in obtaining approval for its demand to join the Western European Union (WEU), which is the new European defence structure that is developing as an alternative to NATO. Greece considers membership of the WEU to be vital, and had threatened to veto any agreements on European unity at Maastricht unless its demand was met. And this, because it sees WEU as guaranteeing the inviolability of its borders against Turkey or against any upheaval in the Balkans resulting from the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

Secondly, Athens obtained approval for even broader financial assistance through the establishment of a special 'Cohesion Fund' for the lesser developed countries of the EC. And thirdly, it was given the opportunity to join the European Monetary Union



(EMU), or common currency, and of not being left out as part of a second, or 'second speed' category of European countries.

In his talks in Washington, Mr Mitsotakis secured a number of assurances and agreements from President Bush. Firstly, that the US government would continue lending its active support in pursuit of a solution to the Cyprus problem within the first half of 1992. Secondly, he secured agreement with Greece's policy, opposed so far by the great majority of European countries, of supporting the unity of Yugoslavia as opposed to its break-up into a number of independent republics. And thirdly, President Bush offered indirect 'verbal' assurances of the inviolability of Greece's borders by stating that the Greek frontiers were "sacred".

Greece's concern to remain an integral part of all aspects of European unification from the economic to the political and military sector is quite understandable. It is the poorest EC member state and its main concern is to keep pace with its associates.

The Greek government's efforts at Maastricht focused on averting the creation of a two-speed Europe which would have excluded Greece and the other less developed EC states from the decision-making process. Greece, together with Ireland, Portugal and Spain, is in favor of the creation of a new Cohesion Fund. Through this they hope to achieve greater financing from the Community, in order to reach the average development level of the other EC countries. Indeed, EC leaders agreed at Maastricht to create such a Community Cohesion Fund that will reinforce poorer countries.

The conservative government, which is very European oriented, stated for the same reasons that Greece should participate in the European Monetary Union

(EMU) from its early stages, because it would become increasingly difficult to join at a later stage. National Economy Minister Efthymios Christodoulou had said prior to Maastricht that the drachma should join the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) before 1994, if Greece did not want to be left on the periphery of Community developments. But this means that the government must strongly fight inflation, which is currently running at 18 percent annually, the highest in the EC.

At Maastricht, EC states were given a deadline until 1996 to adjust their economies, as a precondition for entering the third stage of the EMU. This provides for a single currency and a common Central Bank in the place of state central banks. EC requirements for the third stage are that a member state should have a deficit of 3 to 4 percent of GDP, a maximum debt of up to 60 percent of GDP, and an inflation rate equal to the average EC inflation rate, which currently stands at 5 percent.

In order to understand the magnitude of the Greek task in meeting the EC conditions imposed at Maastricht, it should be emphatically noted that Greece's deficit today is 13 percent of its 55 billion dollar GDP, its debt 95 percent of GDP, while its inflation rate is currently running at 18 percent annually. If all EC states have not adjusted by 1996, then in 1999 the simple majority of states meeting the requirements will go ahead with the EMU, leaving the others out of the decision making process.

Greece also attaches importance to the political union of the Community. During a recent parliamentary debate, Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras stressed the need for the EC to acquire a uniform foreign policy, because "the challenges of the times cannot possibly be confronted only with economic and monetary union."

"Our concern is progress in the defense unification of Europe," Mr Mitsotakis said, expressing confidence that Greece would become a member of the WEU within 1992. The condition attached to Greek membership, and to meet British objections which had persisted up to the eve of the conference, was that Turkey will also be allowed to

become an associate member.

Finally, there is little doubt that Greece has a primarily economic interest in the EC and all unification procedures. Since it joined the Community in 1981 and until October 1991, Greece has received in aid a total of three trillion drachmas (15.8 billion dollars), two trillion drachmas of which (10.5 billion dollars) were for the agricultural sector (FEOGA), about 900 billion (4.7 billion dollars) came from the Regional and Development Structural Funds, and the rest from the Mediterranean Development Programs.

The Community granted Greece a 2.2 billion ECUs loan last February and Greece has already received the first installment of one billion ECUs. The Community has linked the payment of the rest of the amount, which will be given in two installments of 600 billions ECUs each, to progress made in economic recovery. After a recent EC report of the Greek economy, which said that the 1991 budget's targets would not be met, it remains uncertain whether Greece will get the second installment – although government officials seem confident it will.

Greece, so far, has been unable to absorb all available EC funds for infrastructure works. With the exception of the agricultural sector, where the standard of living has increased markedly compared to pre-EC levels, it has not made the same progress as Spain and Portugal. Major infrastructure works such as a new airport and a metro system have not even started yet, and a natural gas project has been seriously delayed.

The conservative government accuses the previous socialist government as largely responsible for this situation, claiming that it spent vast amounts in social welfare allocations and did very little to modernize the country's economy and infrastructure. As a result, Greece is now a heavily indebted country, burdened with a 14 billion dollar deficit and a double digit inflation rate. In the last two years it appears that progress has been made in the use of EC regional funds, and EC Commissioner Bruce Milan expressed his certainty that by 1993 Greece will have absorbed 100 percent of the available EC funds.

Greece, together with Spain, Portugal and Ireland, hopes to achieve greater EC financing for infrastructure works, something which will allow them to reach the average infrastructure level of other EC countries. The EC is currently financing such projects by up to 50 percent, and it is hoped that this will rise to 70 percent. ■

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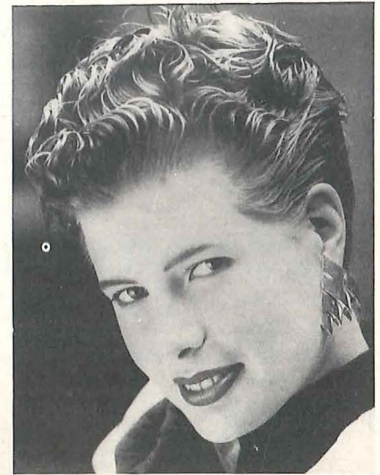
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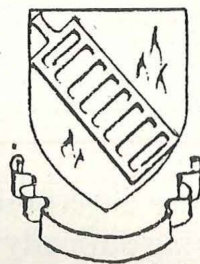


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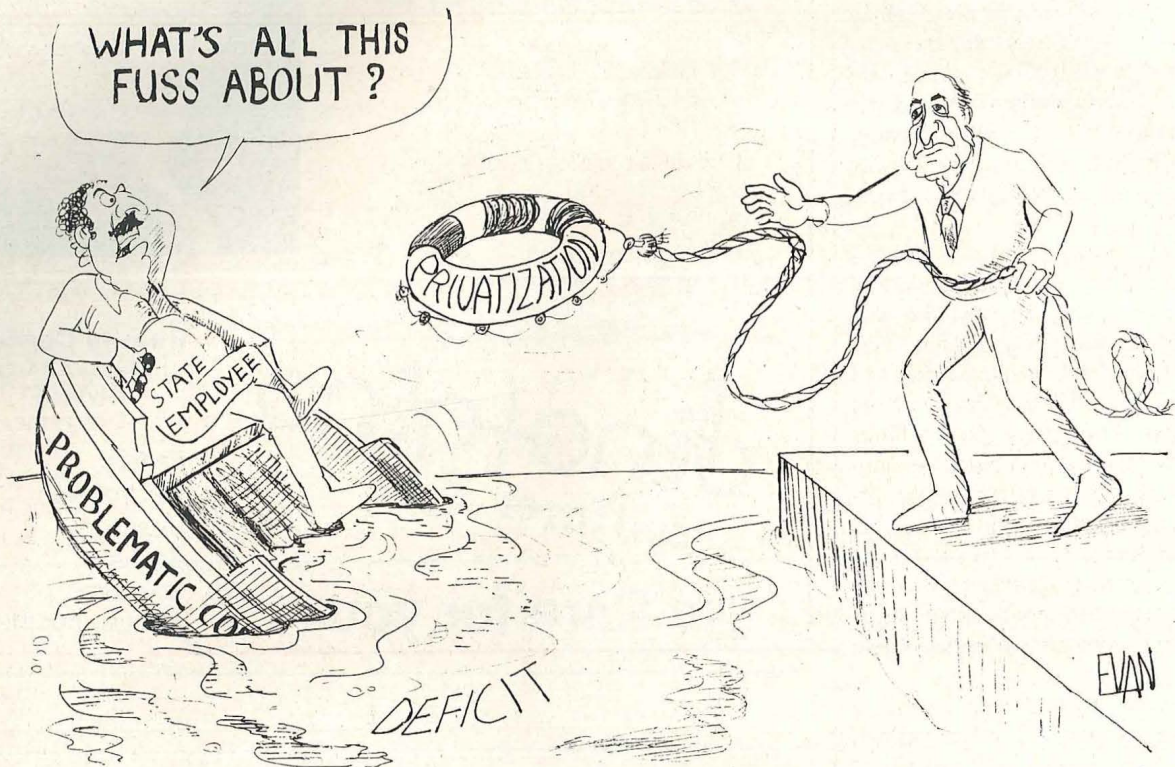
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THE PREDICAMENTS OF PRIVATIZATION



Politicians in the present government keep bragging about the positive necessity of its privatization program. "The Hellenic State," we hear, "is not a good manager." Two years have gone by and we see scant evidence of any privatization if it were not for the 30 billion drachmas not yet paid after the sale of a few small companies as Figure 1 indicates.

We understand that privatization should have a positive effect on the national trade balance. The private sector, whether of local or international origin, would have an ever-rising share in the production of merchandise and the running of services. Andreas Andrianopoulos, Minister of Commerce and Trade, announced that his ministry will have no reason to exist in a few years, when the government's privatization program is fully implemented. The State apparatus would thus shrink. Maybe the minister did not know that Greece needs people to run the country effectively, and he should leave political fibs to prophets. He has been offering 51 percent of the OTE (Hellenic Telecommunications Authority), the DEH (Hellenic Electricity Board) and many other publicly-owned corporations, while his colleague Yianis Palaiokrassas, Minister of National

by Michael Anastasiades

**The present government
is having difficulty
trying to exercise
the frenzy of statism
which possessed
Right and Left
in the past.**

Economy, is willing to offer just 49 percent. Of course, this is the best image a government can give of itself in terms of strategy and public relations.

Many other companies under the direct control of the State are to be privatized. The 'managers' of these companies, who are good clients of the political party which appointed them, are not willing to give up their positions. They will struggle for their right to be idle. Mr Andrianopoulos' prophecies will therefore take some time to materialize if ever.

Take the good example of the Greek Banking System: did you know that it is impossible to remit money

from the National Bank of Greece to the Commercial Bank of Greece? Did you know that all your bills can only be paid if you stand in line for an hour or two? Did you know that if you need a loan you might have to wait for two years? Did you know that if you need a credit card, your grandmother will have to guarantee your invalid signature? Have you ever been able to get any information over the phone from any State-owned bank?

When a State monopoly is abolished, as is going to be the case here – not because of local policy taking, but because of European Community imperatives – the structure of the market should allow sound and honest competition which would give the corporations a good reason to restructure and expand. New shareholders would bring in new blood and new technology will be implemented. This would help change structures and strategic policies.

Think OTE. Think DEH. Think Olympic Airways. Think Greek Post-Office. Now, what is your conclusion?

It is wrong to believe that it is PASOK which has introduced the frenzy of statism. It was Mr Karamanlis in the 1970s who nationalized banks, companies and introduced an iron hand over the running of public works cor-

porations. So much so that his populist policy was named "socialmania" by Greek businessmen. They were neither exaggerating nor wrong if we are to conclude from the results. The present government spends the best of its time criticizing "eight years of socialist government" when, two years after winning an election by a 47 percent victory, it is still not able to propose a privatization policy of any consistency.

In any case, the government has just voted a bill which defines the rules of the privatization game. During a symposium organized by a local business magazine, Mr Andrianopoulos said that "it will take no more than six months to privatize any company which is under the control of the State or a State-owned bank." The audience which was made up of businessmen did not seem to share the minister's optimism. A few days later, a small clause was added to the privatization bill which made the former owners willing to claim their companies back liable for all debts and/or investments incurred by the State. This undoubtedly clears the way to more healthy and surely more prompt, privatization procedures.

However, the air seems to be quite stuffy still. Aget Herakles, one of Europe's largest cement producers, is up for sale. The Greek State is hoping to get as much as 130 billion drachmas for it. The financial consultant of the Greek State for the sale of Aget Herakles was surprised to find out that the National Bank of Greece, a State-owned bank, has tendered to buy the cement company. The legal question is: how can a State-owned company buy another State-owned company in a Privatization Program? Anyone who knows how the National Bank of Greece is run will surely find a reason for this inconsistency. One can only say: an idle's brain is the devil's workshop. Heads will fall and 'managers' will resign to clarify this issue which has even outraged Mr Andrianopoulos.

The business world is expecting a consistent change in government strategy. Mr Andrianopoulos has proven that he means business when he broke the strike of petrol station owners in the second week of December. The selling of Aget Herakles should sound the tune of the present minister's privatization goals. ■

Michael Anastasiades is an author, the Athens correspondent of the European Environmental Business News, and the manager of English Communication Channels.


COMPANY	BUYER	PRICE/DRS
Bianca	Bassetti / Lymnaios	270 m.
Kampas	Boutari	6 b.
Olympic Marine	Cantieri Posillipo	850 m.
Minion	Georgakas	930 m.
Olympic Catering	Group Abella	6.400 m.
Elbym	Merlin Gerin	1.600 m.
Plastika Kavalas	Plastika Makedonias	865 m.
Michailides	Vasiliades	1.300 m.
Skydra	Gesvop Coop.	320 m.
Piraeus Bank	Hellenic Investment Group	2.700 m.
Perama Shipyards	Restis	1.300 m.
Viox	Rokas	1.090 m.
Azinko	Thebes Municipality	373 m.
Rapsanis Winery	Tsantalis	(?)

(Fig. 1) Privatized companies in 1991

COMPANY	BUYER	PRICE/DRS
Alpha	negotiations are going on to clinch a deal with Securities Dealing Systems (SDS)	311 m.
Thraki	the Board has approved sale to Veterin; contract signature imminent	1.550 m.
Elvior	to be sold to Georgakis - Mitsakis	53 m.
Bidomet	negotiations are going on with Kyriakos in terms of price	US \$ 1.5 m.
Philiaton	a call for tender has been published	
Filatures	awaiting tender by January 6, 1992	
Porsel	nobody interested in buying; liquidation imminent	
Hellenic Marble	the Board is not satisfied with invitation for sale results offered by Mayberry Holdings	
Nafsi Heating Products	a call for tender to be published	
Hellenic Shipyards	Kantor Consulting will set up privatization	
Skaramangas	privatization program not yet ready	

(Fig. 2) Companies under privatization

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SUPERMARKETING FRANCHISING, JOINT - VENTURING IN GREECE

Athenian retailers may not have gone skipping and laughing to the bank at Christmas, but supermarket owners catering for our stomachs had more satisfied looks than some.

The purses of Athenian shoppers may be stuffed – if not with the “shoddy silver-plated coppers” Aristophanes poured scorn on in 405 BC – then certainly with the most inflated currency in the EC. For what it is worth, though, about 60 percent of the money spent on consumer goods goes to supermarkets.

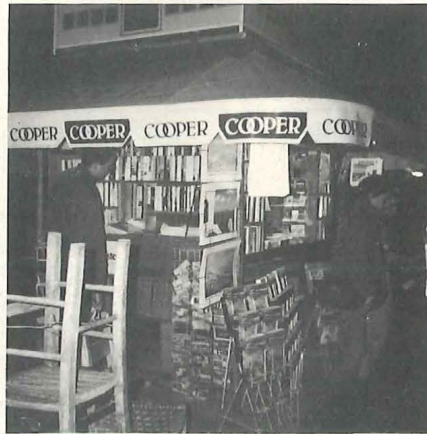
In the last 30 years Athens has seen some of the most intensive supermarket development in Europe. By the end of the 1980s, Attica had one supermarket for every 8200 inhabitants, even more than (then West) Germany with one for every 8266. (France is still better off, one for every 8000, followed by Denmark, one for 6875, then Belgium, one for 5000).

“Greek supermarkets have been experiencing continuous increase, approximately 7 percent annually, and in urban areas the increase has reached saturation point,” says Dimitris Michailidis, spokesman for the Greek Supermarket Owners’ Association.

He has statistics showing growth from 428 in 1978 to 448 in 1980, 635 by 1987, 996 by 1989. The obverse of these figures is that in the same period 6000 Greek grocery shops closed and in the decade before, 1969-78, as the first 4000 or so supermarkets sprang up, 7000 other groceries had disappeared. While supermarket turnover share rose to 60 percent of food store turnover, small groceries’ share fell from 30 to 20 percent, though big groceries’ share remained about static at 20 percent.

Supermarket chains, too, increased in number from 32 in 1982 to 72 in 1990, but only a dozen chains had more than 16 outlets, with six others having 11 to 15, 22 six to ten and 32 only three to five.

The Marinopoulos family pioneered Greek supermarketing, opening the capital’s first self-service store in 1961,



Is the ‘periptero’ a shop?

**In the last 30 years,
Athens has seen
some of the most intensive
supermarket development
in Europe.
But, in spite of these
mega operations,
small shopkeepers are still
well alive.**

by Ann Elder

a 20-square-metre outlet in Kolonaki, two others the following year, and then burst forth as Prisunic Marinopoulos in Leoforos Alexandras in 1965. The 25th company supermarket opened at Veria, west of Thessaloniki at the end of last year, and Prisunic Marinopoulos has become the giant of Greek retailing. It has also been granted the important Marks & Spencer franchise. Including turnover from the Tresko chain of 15 stores acquired in 1990 for over two billion drachmas, supermarket sales totalled 54 billion drachmas in 1990.

The Sklavenitis chain followed with 1990 sales of 35.66 billion drachmas, then Hellaspar Veropoulos with sales of 26.6 billion. Ranking fourth in terms

of turnover was Alpha Beta Vassilopoulos with sales of just under 20 billion.

The market leaders keep on growing. Sklavenitis opened its 25th outlet in Attiki last June, a 2000-square-metre store, and Hellaspar Veropoulos its 40th, also 2000-sq-m., in Kato Kifissia in May. Most conspicuously, Vassilopoulos opened Mega Alpha Beta, its 16th outlet, Greece’s biggest supermarket up to that time, 10,000-sq-m. including selling space and warehousing, near the airport.

The new Mega Alpha Beta raised Vassilopoulos turnover 140 percent initially, says Gerasimos Vassilopoulos. Sales one summer week reached nearly 183,000 million drachmas. He was not surprised, having anticipated good business on Leoforos Vouliagmenis near the airport, with 35,000 vehicles passing daily.

Others in the trade watched amazed, believing the area was well enough served with supermarkets. The Prisunic Marinopoulos outlets at Alimos, Neo Phaleron and Glyfada suffered, but by the autumn reports suggested established outlets were regaining old patronage.

“Supermarkets are still in an expansionist phase,” says George Meimarides, President of the Greek Retailers’ Association. “But even they are feeling the pinch. There has been a drop in GNP, with nil, possibly negative growth, and a credit squeeze, with interest rates up to 35 percent. The government stabilization program has reduced private demand, even if it has not managed to curtail the public sector, so the overall pie has shrunk. The public sector’s slice is bigger, and the private sector slice has contracted violently.”

In this setting, Greece’s first foreign hypermarket opened on 5 November, the 7000-sq-m. Continent in Alimos, with parking for 1000 cars, run by the French hypermarket giant, Promodès, keen to expand in southeast Europe after joint-ventures in Germany and Portugal and acquisitions in Spain.

Promodès is the fourth largest retail enterprise in France with a turnover in 1990 of 58.5 billion French francs, following Leclerc with sales of 100 billion French francs, Intermarché with sales of 96 billion and Carrefour with sales of 76 billion.

A second Continent is planned for Thessaloniki, says the Promodès office in Athens. Pricing benefits from bulk-buying and experience in setting up technologically sophisticated supply channels. Traditional Greek systems

A feature of supermarkets like Prisunic Marinopoulos and Vassilopoulos is their diversification into extensive non-food sections offering household goods. Some of these areas will be affected by competition from the other newcomer late last year in Alimos, Praktiker Hellas.

The 5000-sq-m. outlet on the corner of Alimou and Leoforos Vouliagmenis, with a 2000-sq-m. garden centre over the road and parking for 500 vehicles, is generally a technical department or do-

meet Praktiker standards are learning new skills and will attain higher levels of expertise.

While a new enterprise, the company is only half foreign. Shelman, Greece's top wood manufacturer, is a 50 percent partner in the joint venture with the powerful Asko Deutsche Kaufhaus. The agreement was finalized two years ago, after Shelman dropped negotiations with Promodès.

The Greek company has been looking for a foreign partner to embark on a major retail enterprise for the last 10 years or so. Building has already begun on the second Praktiker, twice the size of the first, on Pireos and a third outlet is mooted for Athens, possibly on Leoforos Kifissias. Expansion is to be financed by profits which will remain in Greece for the first five years. Land purchase is being made with three billion drachmas from the German partner.

Set up 30 years ago, Shelman is an importer of mainly tropical timber from Africa through its own port. Logs are processed for both the domestic and foreign markets. Products range from ordinary sawn timber of species including sapelli, tiama, khaya, iroko, limba, ayous, sipo at an up-to-date mill, to plywood veneers, using Japanese technology, a wide range of parquet flooring, blockboard and chipboard for carpentry and furniture, plywoods for exterior and marine use, furniture and concrete shuttering.

Shelman reported sales of 19,453 billion drachmas in 1990 and profit after tax of 1,586 billion. Exhibition centres have been opened in Maroussi and Thessaloniki for private customers and contractors and others are planned. Participation in the joint venture with Asko involves one of the largest investments in Greece, according to the 1990 company annual report.

Asko is a rapidly expanding German retailer with origins in the cooperative movement. Company strategy till recently was to open hypermarkets on cheaper land on city fringes. Like other major German retailers such as Spar, Tengelmann and Edeka, Asko's chief effort is directed at expanding in former East Germany with a planned chain of 70 outlets.

The company is expected to be taking over eight Continent hypermarkets which it has been running as a joint venture with Promodès. Other Asko interests are a joint venture with the Bulgarian department store group, Denica, expansion to be financed from profits over the next five years.



The new Praktiker store on Leoforos Vouliagmenis which opened on 18 November 1991.



Vassilopoulos' Mega Alpha Beta.

are likely to feel seriously challenged as the year goes on.

Take fish: Portuguese fishermen on the Atlantic coast used to supply coastal town and village fish markets. Their catches now go to icy collection centres where an all-seeing computer eye sorts crabs from prawns, cod from cuttlefish in split seconds. Hypermarkets buy mega loads and work on 1 percent profit margins. Traditional operation cannot compete.

it-yourself store. Praktiker carries all a home-owner needs from fittings and fixtures, flooring and carpet, ready-made and kit-set furniture, a customer design service, household equipment and appliances.

Prices are extremely competitive, quality guaranteed. Praktiker has scores of suppliers, many Greek, some German who already provide merchandise for the 97 outlets in Germany. Local suppliers required to specialize to

Although the EC will be a single market a year from now, major retail operations remain distinctly national. Shopping preferences tend to be highly localized. Southern European countries, especially Spain and Portugal, to a lesser extent Greece, prefer buying local goods, above all when it comes to food, so the provisional results of an EC survey show.

For this reason, franchise operations run by locals sensitive to local taste, traditions and ways of behavior, are favored as a method of expansion, rather than acquisitions or joint ventures. Franchising is well developed in Spain and Portugal and, at least in

has had the fast food market to itself for 15 years while opening 55 outlets, 22 in Athens.

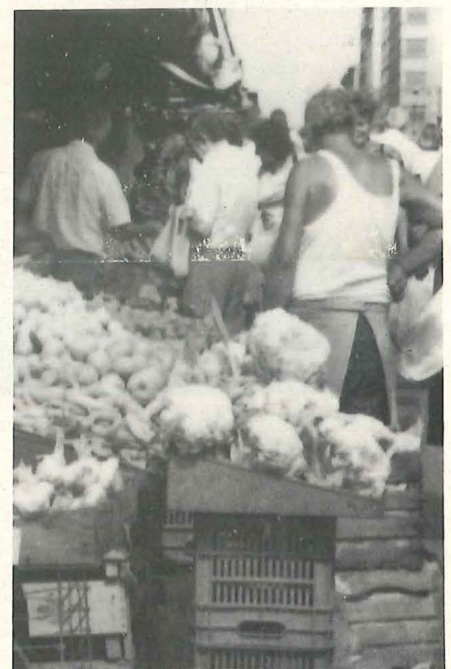
Only at the end of last year did McDonald's arrive with food technologist George Yiakos, the franchise-holder. It will open a second outlet in Piraeus this year. Pizza Hut, a Pepsico-owned sister of Kentucky Fried Chicken, opened two outlets in 1990 and plans several others. The franchise-holder is John Exharchos. The smaller Wendy's had three outlets doing lively business in Athens by the beginning of the winter, with franchise-holder Nikas, the salami and sausage producer.



Prisunic Marinopoulos.



French hypermarket Continent.



fashion, in Italy. In Greece it is developing. The Europeanization of Athenian retailing is apparent: Benetton and the Body Shop, Marks & Spencer and Mothercare elbow each other in the more chic streets.

Greece has been familiar with the Marinopoulos French connection since 1965, but the Prisunic input has been important know-how put at Marinopoulos disposal. Vassilopoulos has several foreign liaisons, with the second largest Belgian retail enterprise, Delhaize Le Lion chain, which markets Greek fruit and vegetables; with the Italian Ipercoop, which provides data processing know-how; with the Swiss Globus group, for reciprocal promotions. But heavy-weight foreign retailing began only late last year.

Greece has been late in seeing foreign restaurant chains take up prime public space. Home-grown Goody's

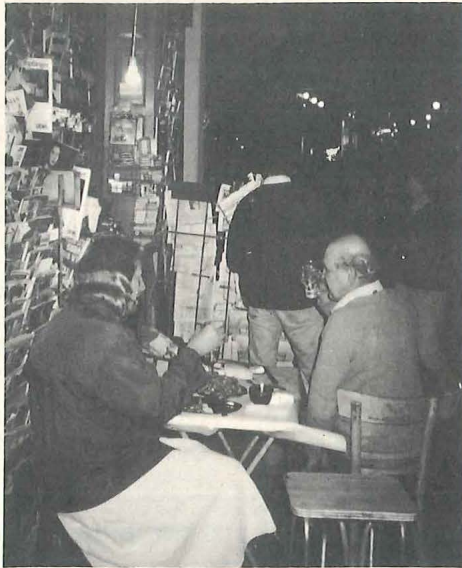
Price controls covering eating places using disposable dishes, cups and cutlery, rather than passionate attachment to souvlakia, were the reason for McDonald's tardiness, according to Meimarides. By Greek government decree, restaurant offerings on paper plates to be eaten with plastic cutlery by diners seated on stools or benches rather than straight-backed chairs could not be priced above a certain level. "As the outlets were in lower restaurant categories, McDonald's could not charge enough to put good meat in their hamburgers," he said.

After the 1990 easing of price controls, the way was clear for Big Macs and, an innovation for the Greek gastronome, cod-filled sandwiches with tartare sauce and feta.

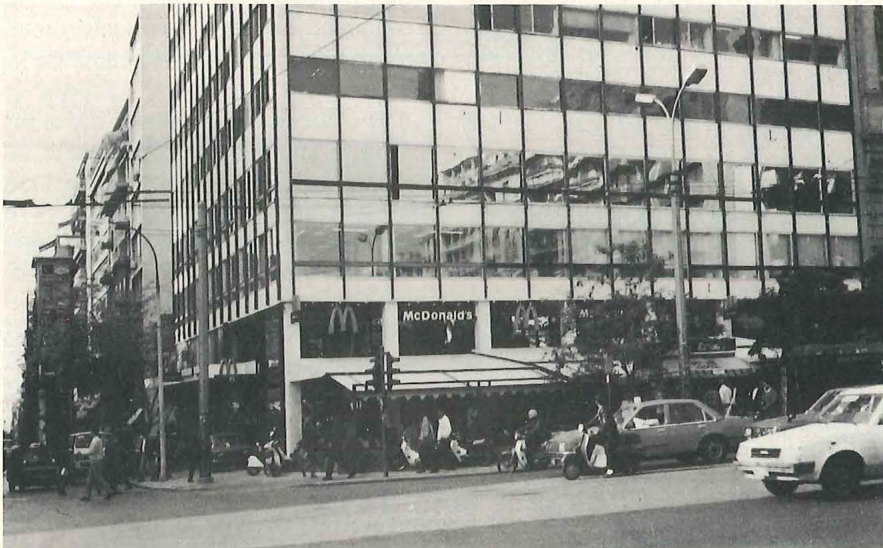
Yiakos has given assurances international McDonald's standards will be kept up in Syntagma Square. The only

Greek products on the menu will be Coca-Cola and a new variety of lettuce specially grown locally for the company. All else from meat, bread, potatoes and dairy products (including presumably the feta) to paper plates, cups, napkins and super-thin straws will come from Germany. If or when Greek producers are big enough and sufficiently well organized, McDonald's would switch to local suppliers.

McDonald's debut in Athens is a rare example of major retail development under the worst of the nefos. "Retail business has fallen 50 percent in central Athens in the last ten years," says Meimarides. "The single main cause has been the curtailment of private cars by the introduction of odd and even number plate days in 1983. The big slump began when this law was first applied from 8am till 4pm, and then extended till 8pm in 1987."



The casual Plaka taverna table has proper chairs for diners and proper knives, forks, plates and glasses, so avoided restrictive price controls that inhibited McDonald's opening.



On Syntagma Square Greece's first McDonald's restaurant opened on November 15.

Arson attacks by the November 17 terrorist group on the main department stores, targeted as concentrations of capital, in the late 1970s also cast a blight. One store collapsed, never to rise again. Minion, uninsured, was taken over by the government to protect about 800 jobs.

Lambropoulos, Athens' biggest and oldest department store, denies trade fall has been as much as 50 percent. Store manager Varvara Fantoussi-Travassarou says emphasis on first-class service, new displays and in-shop boutiques helps keep customer loyalty among important groups like the foreign community and embassy staff. The company is following with the suburban expansion trend by opening a 1000-sq-m. Glyfada boutique and further expansion will be in the suburbs.

Lambropoulos became a public company 20 years ago, and though two

Lambropoulos brothers still have about 10 percent of shares and one is managing director, shipowner Eftathios Gourdomichalis has a large, though not majority, shareholding and is vice-chairman.

Minion reverted last year to its founder-owner, John Georgakas, an energetic 78-year-old with memories of Athenian retail trade back to his pre-war days running a *periptero* near Omonia Square. The government has subsidized the store to the tune of 400 billion drachmas, he says, but the balance of 2.4 billion required came last September from two friends, shipowner Nikos Vernikos and Takis Isaiadis, the Sharp agent in Greece.

"I believe in department stores," says Georgakas. "I'm ready to fight. Athens has a population of four million. Another four million Greeks visit each year from the provinces. About

five million tourists visit Athens each year and half come through Minion. I'm sure there's a future for us."

He plans to float Minion on the Athens stock exchange "when prices have risen" in several years. A franchise outlet is planned for Thessaloniki. "There's a big market there and rich surroundings. The city will grow in importance as a Balkan port. Thessaloniki is a must."

Athens' third department store, Klaoudatos, rising above the central market, also concentrates expansion away from the capital city. A new 7000-sq-m. outlet was ready to open in Agrinion, in western mainland Greece, at the end of last year. A branch began in Larissa in 1990 and a chain of sports goods shops is planned. Negotiations to become a franchise partner with British Home Stores have been reported.

In spite of mega operations, the demise of the small shopkeeper still seems a long way off in Greece. The country had more shops per person than anywhere else in Europe, 18 shops for every 1000 Greeks, an EC survey showed in the mid-80s. (Italy was next with 15, France 12, the Netherlands 11, Denmark nine, Germany and Britain six).

Greek shops were small businesses though, with only 1.6 employees each, followed by Italian shops with 2.2, Dutch 2.9, Danish 3.6, French 4.6, German and British six.

A National Statistical Service of Greece survey showed Greece had 215,000 shops by the end of the 1980s, more than double the number 30 years before. But the 1000 supermarkets among them enjoyed 60 percent of the takings.

Nielsen Hellas which does these surveys no doubt knows its onions and can identify a shop when it sees one. Is a *periptero* a shop? Is the hole-in-the-wall egg merchant, who sells rotten fruit on the side to the queue of sick and maimed in the street market a shop? Is MY egg-seller, who asks what I'll do with two eggs and what's going in the omelette a proper retailer? And what about the garlic ladies and camomile and mountain tea men and a plethora of sellers of collectibles and souvenirs in the Monastiraki market, which differs in little but language from a Turkish bazaar or Arab souk? Are they counted as retailers for the Single European Market data bank in Brussels?

The Breton garlic brigade with their berets and bicycles could be threatening the livelihood of the voluminous-skirted garlic ladies of Sofokleous by the turn of the century. They may need tagging as an endangered species. ■

Greece in the EC: A Place to Do Business

Successful Greek-Americans, like any other successful businessmen, are hardnosed. If they are going to expand into the European Community (EC) their background makes them look at Greece with a kindly but somewhat jaundiced eye, despite President Bush's mellow words to Prime Minister Mitsotakis.

Corporate America is easier to convince. It knows that Greece is a member of the European Community – that rich 350 million inhabitants market where opportunities and profits abound. Corporate America is *not* concerned with the past of Greece; it is concerned with the future of Europe, West and East; it is concerned with Greece's investment climate, current economy and business environment compared to other EC countries.

In considering lower cost EC areas in which to locate, first interest is directed at Portugal, Spain and Ireland. Why? Because all three countries actively seek and welcome investments. These states are aggressive in selling their countries; they realize that Eastern Europe is beginning to present competition; they see the EC expanding to enclose most of the members of EFTA (European Free Trade Association) and emerging capitalistic countries bordering Russia. Two EFTA members, Sweden and Austria, have already applied to join.

From Poland to Turkey, Trade and Economic Ministers walk the corridors of the Berlaymont Building in Brussels seeking succour from the EC and making sure that their countries are on the 'want-to-join' list. And don't think US investors are not interested in these turn-around socialist states; particularly Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Nevertheless Corporate America is open to the idea of investing in Greece; it is looking for additional markets within the EC walls. The impression that American companies already located in the UK and other northern European countries are consolidating operations is in large part erroneous. In fact they are looking at other parts of Europe to expand, using exactly the same strategy as in America where they establish plants in more than one state

in order to diversify manufacturing and distribution.

This means that Greece is competing with other EC members (and non-members) for two different types of American business. One, first-time investors. Two, existing investors looking to increase their networks. For Greece this is an opportunity. First, it is the only EC member that has almost no American investment established for the purpose of an EC foothold so it has a 'virgin' field to sell, and second, it can sell existing American companies southern-tier coverage, cheap labor or whatever is considered the right attraction.

But unfortunately Greece has no one-stop shopping for potential investors.

All this is good news for Greece. If its economy improves and stabilization holds, if the government follows through on the programs it has set, if major projects are tendered fairly and started quickly, then Greece stands a good chance of competing with other countries in the EC in the terms of attracting new investments. There are plenty of businesses out there and Greece needs only to get 10 to 20 good solid major investments a year from other countries to have an impact on job creation and currency stability. That is the optimistic view.

With its access to the Balkans and the Middle East, the geographical location of Greece may be an advantage.

But unfortunately Greece has no one-stop shopping for potential investors. In belated realization of this lack, the Ministry of National Economy has recently opened an office for people seeking information on EC grants; but this touches only the edge of require-

ments for international investors who really want to know how to thread their way through the Greek maze. There is not even an ombudsman who knows what minister or department head to approach, nor is there any help in opening bureaucratic doors.

Greece is a country of 10 million. It is not a rich country; it is not a phenomenal place that you just cannot afford to pass up. In terms of micro-economics the investor will ask: "is it good for my business? Do I have a market and can I use Greece to sell other markets?" And from the macro-economic view: "is the economy sound, business climate good, tax climate certain?"

The Greek government is definitely trying to improve the climate and has taken a number of steps that, at least on paper, look good; small changes in the labor law, in the tax system and financial freedom. Fairly big steps compared to the climate of the past.

With its access to the Balkans and the Middle East, the geographical location of Greece may be an advantage to some businesses. But in this day of jets and telecommunications few Americans will locate because of this factor. They will invest because Greece is a member of the Common Market; that is the market that is assured, wealthy, huge – and that is the market to which Greece has automatic access. Greece should be pushing hard the EC factor for enticing manufacturing and export companies.

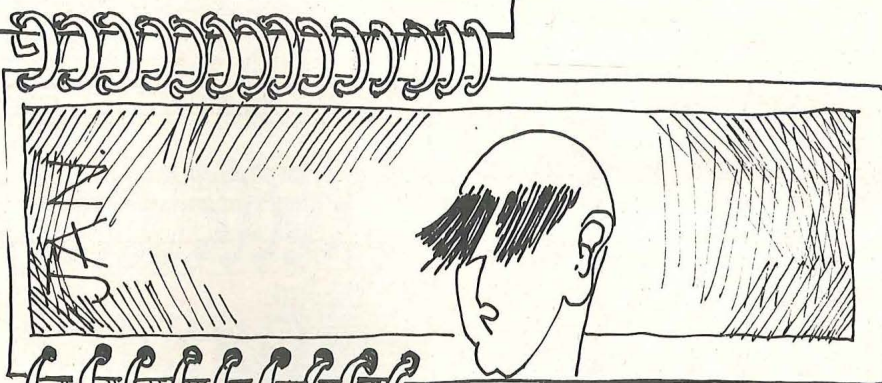
There must be a reason (or two) that Portugal has a much higher growth rate than Greece and is privatizing more quickly. Why, in 1990, did American net investments in Portugal add up to 5 billion US dollars whereas from the same pool only 150 million US dollars dribbled into Greece? Investors have choices.

When it comes right down to it, Greece must wake up to the fact that it cannot continue to be the recipient of largesse from the EC. It can no longer recline in the shade of an olive tree and expect strangers to stop and buy it a meal; it must stand up, walk into the hot sun, grab people by the arm and say "look what I've got for you." A place to do business. ■

Almanac for 1992

JANUARY

While the President's New Year message to the Greek people is being taped, Mr Karamanlis suddenly discovers he cannot read the teleprompter and cries out: "I can't see. I've got blind!" He is rushed immediately to the General Hospital where an ophthalmologist trims his eyebrows and says "There now, you can see much better like that, can't you.?"



FEBRUARY

In another desperate effort to raise funds, the Ministry of Finance decrees that all persons winning the coin in the New Year's *vassilopitta* must declare its value in their 1992 tax form for a 10 percent levy which is expected to yield 10 million drachmas.



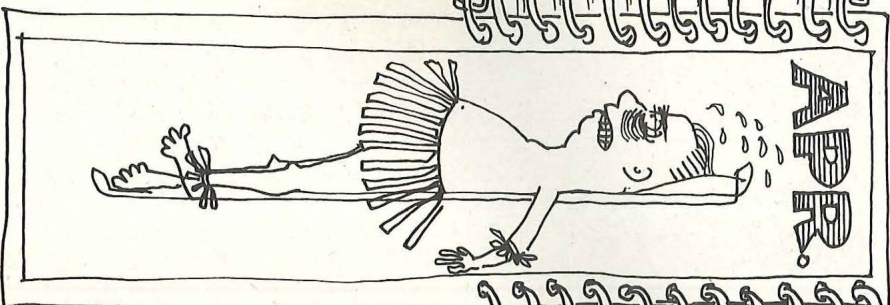
MARCH

In addition to the new French and German supermarkets in Glyfada, three more are opened in the immediate vicinity, one specializing in Belgian delicacies (frozen frites and mayonnaise), another in Scandinavian foods (pickled herrings, marinated herrings, smoked herrings) and the third in Australian gourmet items (Wagga Wagga wines and frozen kangaroo steaks).



APRIL

On an Easter holiday in the Caribbean with his young wife, Mr Papandreou returns with a first prize in limbo dancing, won on the island of St. Thomas and is rushed to the intensive care unit of the General Hospital to be treated for general exhaustion and a sprained back.



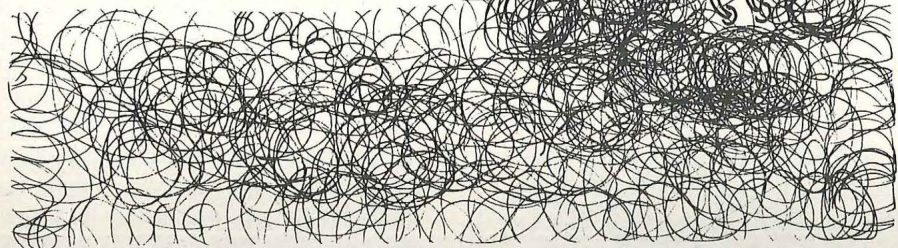
MAY

Plans to implement the diversion of the Acheloos River are held up by conservationists who claim it will destroy wetlands and by the inhabitants of the area who claim that the diversion will flood picturesque ravines in which they regularly dump their garbage.



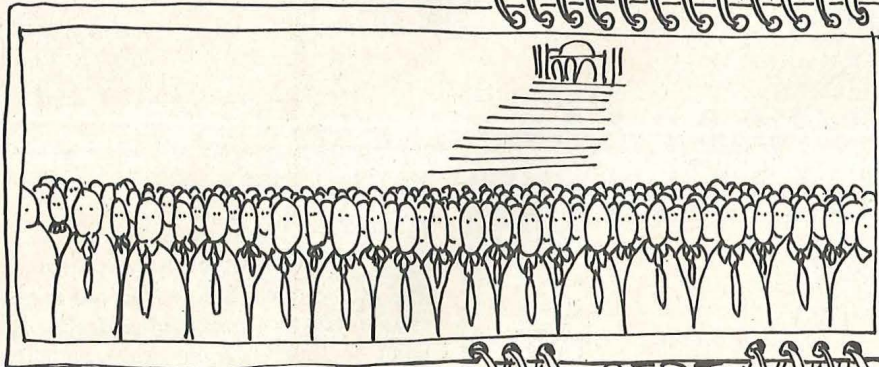
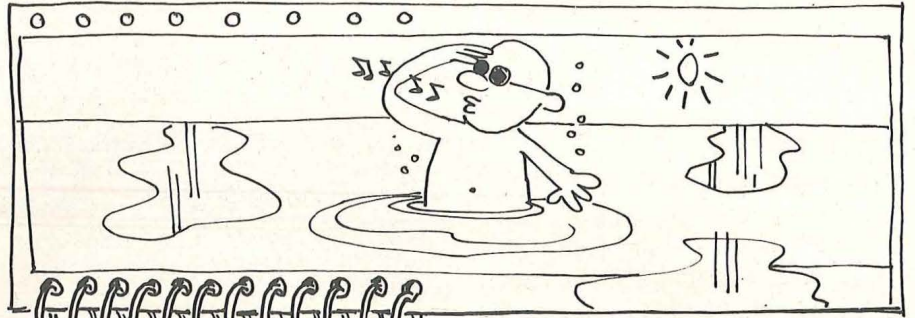
JUNE

The nefos rears its ugly head again in the Athens-Piraeus area and the government drastically bans all vehicles from the city centre with the exception of trolley-cars and buses, while face masks are issued to all inhabitants to protect them from the clouds of black exhaust fumes produced by the buses.



JULY

Sea water samples are taken from the principal bathing beaches along the shores of Attica and they are declared perfectly safe for swimmers since all the harmful bacteria the water once contained have either been immobilized in globules of sun tan oil or killed by exposure to diluted uric acid.

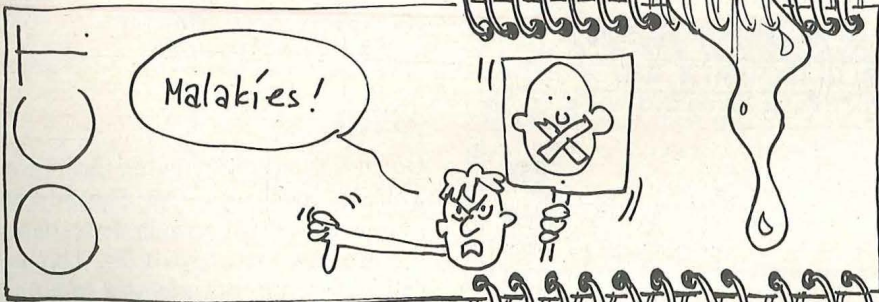


AUGUST

An astounding miracle occurs in connection with the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Icon of the Virgin Mary on the island of Tinos. A Greek-American businessman who had applied for a permit to set up a high-tech installation in Greece employing 2000 persons two years before, prays to the Holy Virgin for her intercession and his application is approved within two days. The minister who processes the application says he saw a vision which commanded him to sign the documents.

SEPTEMBER

The Water Company increases its rates by 100 percent for the third time claiming that although there had been enough rain to fill the reservoirs and build up a supply that would last well into 1994, there could be a drought in 1996 which might cause a shortage in 1998.

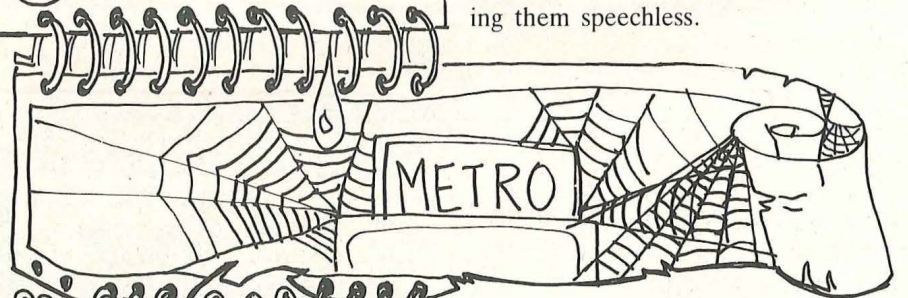


OCTOBER

Just before the new school term, students barricade themselves in several public schools protesting against a ministry of education ban on the use of the words *re malaka* in the classrooms and school yards at all times. The students claim the ban is aimed at rendering them speechless.

NOVEMBER

The government announces that last-minute hitches in the contract for the Athens Metro are expected to be resolved by the end of 1993 and that work on the project will definitely begin in January 1994.



DECEMBER

The prime minister declares that the austerity measures applied during the year have paid off and that he can see the light at the end of the tunnel of Greece's economic future. But he warns the Greek people that before they can consider themselves equal partners in the EC, they must rid themselves of the long-ingrained habit of saying they are "going to Europe" when they travel north or west.

LEADEN FACES, SEAWEEDED LIPS, SOOTY EYEBROWS



Terracotta statuette from Tanagra, fourth century BC: young girl wrapped closely in a cloak, with an almond-shaped fan.

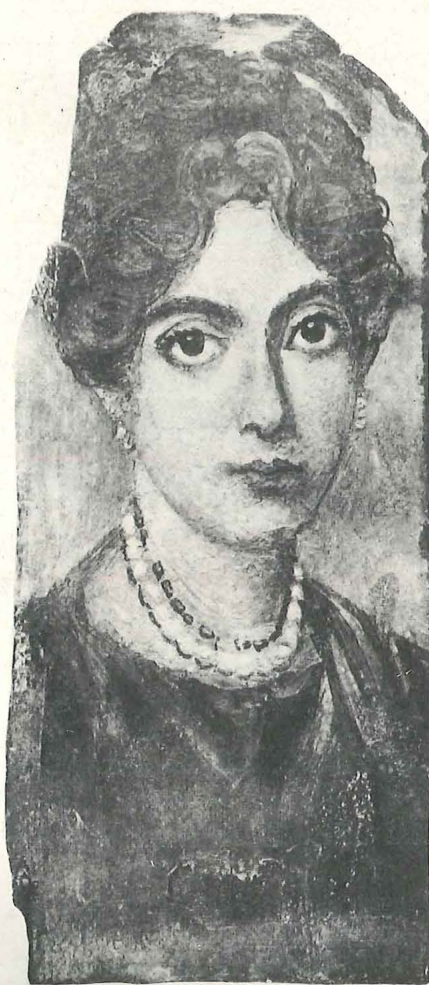


Terracotta Statuette from Tanagra, fourth century BC: young girl wrapped closely in a cloak with special head ornament.

Was there such a thing as 'fashion' in ancient Greece? Picture a 'typical' ancient Greek, and no doubt he/she will be wearing the ubiquitous chiton, perhaps better known in its later Roman incarnation as a toga, regardless of the sex, time period or the wearer's place of origin.

Closer inspection, however, reveals that ancient Greek dress was not simply a matter of long white robes. Styles, material colors and patterns, as well as accessories were by no means standardized. Thucydides, for example, tells us that at one point, older men gave up wearing their hair in a knot fastened with a golden grasshopper. And, as they have throughout the centuries, women employed a variety of ingenious devices to enhance their beauty.

Homer makes few references to clothing, though the production of cloth, one of a woman's major domestic responsibilities, is mentioned many times; Penelope, of course, being the best known weaver. The process of making material was a lengthy one involving cleansing the fleece, dyeing and teasing it, 'carding' (combing, so



Portrait of a young Greek woman with strange coiffure, earrings and two necklaces. From the Fayum, about 160 AD.

by Anne Peters

**In ancient Greece,
a woman's major
domestic responsibility,
the production of cloth,
gave birth to cottage
industries,
the forebears of today's
fashion houses**

that the fibre or fluff was arranged as lengthways as possible) and spinning. In the *Odyssey*, Helen had a golden distaff wound with violet-blue wool and a silver basket that ran on wheels, filled with dressed yarns.

After the material had been woven, very little cutting was required to make the under tunic, or chiton, which formed the basis of men's and women's clothing. In Archaic times, the woman's chiton, or *esthes*, comprised a plain piece of material about the height of the woman, and twice the span of her arms. The top third was folded over, and then the doubled material was slipped over the shoulders and fastened with broaches, made originally from the leg bones of small animals and later from metal, still retaining the same name of *fibulae*. The Archaic chiton was open at the sides, held together by a girdle at the waist, giving the impression of two separate garments. Herodotus calls this the Dorian chiton.

In the early sixth century, the so-called Ionian chiton was introduced. This appeared more like a dress, being sewn up at the sides and not folded

over at the top (thus more economical with material). The material used was either linen or, sometimes, muslin, and, far from being invariably white, it was sometimes striped or had fringes added. Saffron and red were favorite colors. Later, Asian influence brought new, more vivid colors: pinks, blues and yellows. There were also materials decorated with gold thread or embroidered with flowers, initially reserved for statues of the gods or for actors portraying them. Later, however, a rather clever law was passed in Athens obliging *hetaerae* (concubines) to wear such materials, thus making them instantly recognizable.

The male version of the chiton was normally much shorter than the female (although for those with draughty jobs, like charioteers, it might be longer!). If worn under armor, the tunic would be tight-fitting. Men of high rank normally wore white, while peasants wore a natural wool color.

No self-respecting Athenian lady would leave her house without putting on her *imation*, or mantle. This plain rectangular piece of cloth could be worn in various different ways – perhaps thrown over the shoulders like a shawl, draped over the right shoulder and under the left arm, or pulled up over the head as protection from the sun. They came in varying sizes, too, larger ones for cold weather being more like a cloak. The *imation* often had decorative borders, and the folding and hanging of it, in such a way that the folds appeared like pleats, must have required great skill.

The *kypassida*, a sort of short jacket that buttoned at the front, was sometimes worn instead of the *imation*. No hats, as such, were worn by women, though on a particularly hot day a *skiada*, or sunshade, might be carried. Wealthy Athenian ladies often wore a *peplo*, or veil, like the one the goddess Athena wore on the day of the Panathenaia.

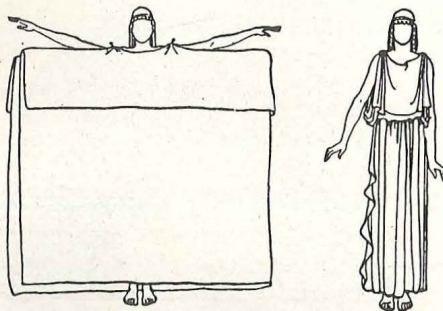
Indoors, shoes were not normally worn by the ancient Greeks, and sometimes not outdoors either. According to Hesiod, country folk wore oxhide sandals lined with felt. Short women sometimes wore shoes with cork platform soles to increase their height.

Hairstyles were many and varied in ancient Greece. One of the most popular was a centre parting with the hair tied back with a colored ribbon. Some women wore their hair in a bun, right on the top of their head, others had a short straight fringe across the forehead. Sometimes, ribbons were tied around the forehead, decorated with a small metal button at the front. Iron curling tongs were used to create arti-

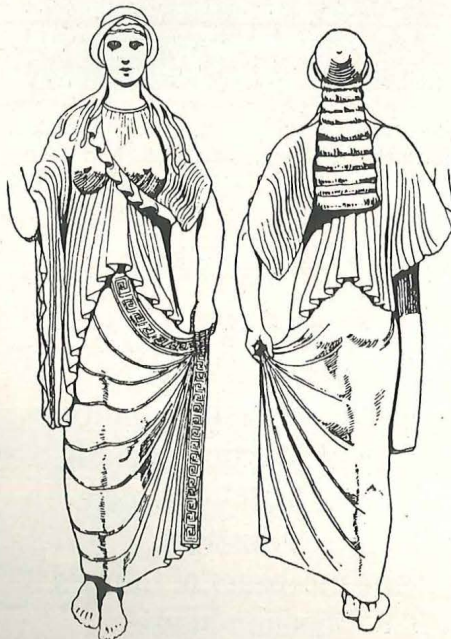
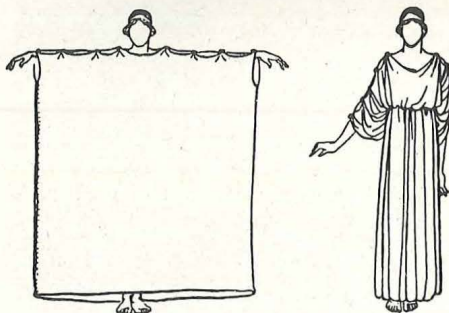
cial curls, and the present day Greek preference for blond hair can be traced back to classical Athens when many women dyed their hair. Later, Lucian criticized the frivolity of women who used machines to make curls and squandering their husbands' fortunes on Arabian dyes.

Hair dying was not the only artificial means of beautification used by women. Wigs were worn, and thin women employed a type of bustle to improve their figures. Despite the basic principle that the body should not be restricted by clothes, bras were not unknown to Athenian women. The use

The Dorian chiton.



The Ionian chiton.



Young girl with plaited hair, so-called Berenike Bronze Head at Naples.



Young girl with so-called melon coiffure (head in the Vatican).

of make-up was another eastern habit brought to Greece by tradesmen and travellers. In fifth century Athens, women used lead to whiten their faces. Lips were reddened, and rouge, made either from seaweed or the roots of plants, was used. Eyebrows were emphasized with soot, eyelids were darkened with kohl, while mascara was made from cowdung(!) or from a mixture of egg white and gum.

The *imation* hangs in such cunning folds that it almost suggests it is pleated.

Other necessary additions to the Athenian lady's boudoir included wrinkle creams, mastic oil as a deodorant, coconut or palm oil for the breasts, and extract of thyme from the throat and knees. All were applied by means of special brushes (*christeres*) or simply with the fingers. Even hair-removing cream, made from a rather lethal mixture of asbestos and arsenic, was used.

Bracelets – sometimes called *opheis* (serpent) or *drakontas* (dragon) after their shape – were favorite pieces of jewellery. Anklets (*perisphyria* or *chrysas pedas*), necklaces (*periderea* or *ormous*) and earrings were also popular. Girls normally had their ears pierced at an early age.

Generally speaking, despite the jibes of the satirists, stylishness was a much admired quality in a woman, and one to which the Athenian lady devoted a great deal of care and attention. By Pericles' time, some women,

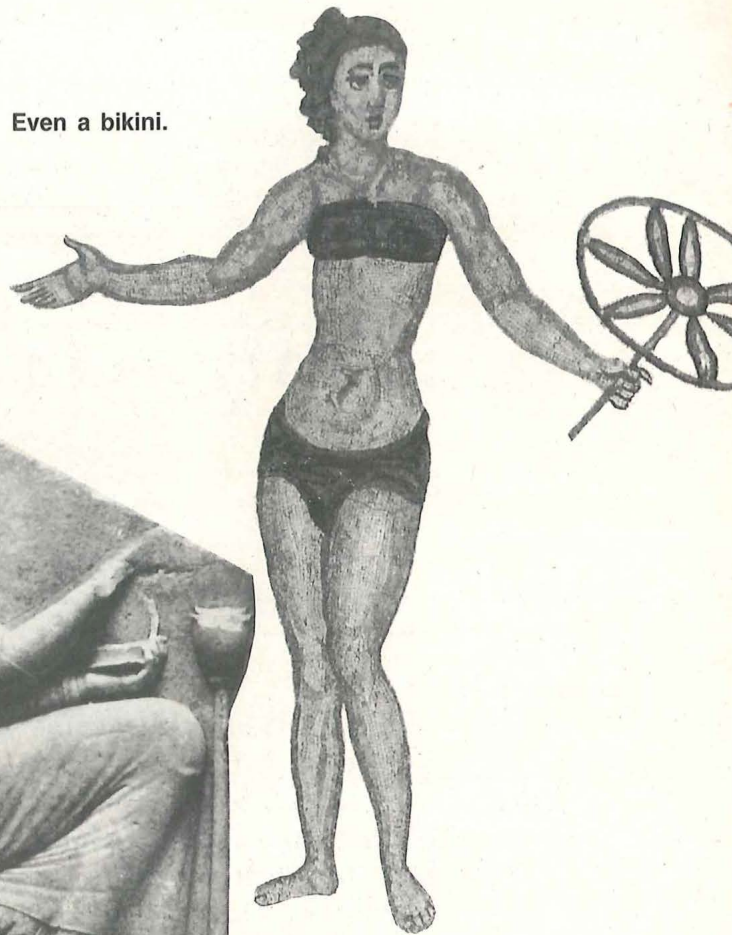
Lady wearing long training gown and cloak which also veils head and throat (Louvre).



The 'imation' worn pulled up over the head.



Even a bikini.



Nike flying, III century or later (Metropolitan Museum).



Youth wearing a fur cap and cloak and carrying two baskets on a pole. (Interior picture of a bowl, Copenhagen).



exceptionally skilled in textile production, had begun to make more clothes than were required by their own families and, with the assistance of slaves and free workers, set up their own cottage industries, the ancient forebears of today's great fashion houses. ■

Greek Fashion Designers

by Carine Kool

**Some have started a long time ago,
some only a few years ago.
Some have studied fashion, some did not.**

**But they all share in common
the love for fashion and creation.**

**Greek fashion designers
are talented and dynamic.**

Recognized?

This fashion supplement intends to present, in alphabetical order, a large part of the Greek designers living in Athens. Focus has been placed on the way they started, their ideas and inspirations, their clothes, their position on the market, future projects including a national association of designers, and the image of their customers.

From a general point of view, common facts stand out. The international financial crisis resulting from the Gulf War has hit the fashion Greek world, with the exception of haute couture and imported brandnames. All the materials and supplies indispensable in the making of clothes have to be imported, cotton and wool excepted. The Greek woman has drastically changed these last few years: she is taller, slimmer, better informed, and wants to be 'in'.

The Greek fashion world is characterized by strong individualism and absence of cooperation among designers, with the obvious result that no national association promotes it abroad. Consequently, Greek fashion, although full of talent, dynamic and cheaper than the rest of Europe, is ignored abroad. Fashion could become export number one for Greece if the necessary measures were taken. The prospective of a European Single Market may act as an incentive but may also open the door to a flood of European designers. Where there is hope...



YAN ANTON

Iannis Antoniou – or Yan Anton – belongs to the new generation of Greek fashion designers. He started his own atelier de création in Kolonaki seven years ago. Influenced by theatre, his clothes are recognized not only for their design and the way they are worn but, mostly by their appearance.

Anton has exhibited in Berlin, Koln, Dusseldorf (IGEDO), Norway, Sweden and Japan and his clothes have appeared on French, German and Spanish television. A milestone in his career has been the XIX International Award for Quality and Design won in April 1991. It is the first time this award has been granted to a Greek designer.

Anton's Winter 91 Collection can be "un voyage dangereux et un voyage d'anges heureux". It is inspired from



the idea that, nowadays, there is a need for surrealism and miracles.

The name of the collection is "Tama", or "deliver us from evil". Gold metallic decorations of religious contend adorn clothes, whose pure and simple line enhances and reinforces the style and the message.

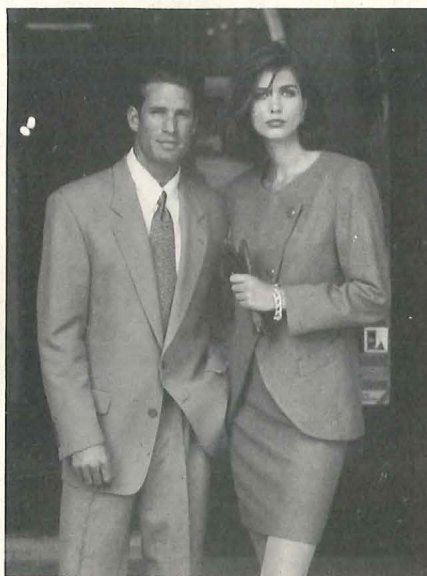
The fabrics Anton usually uses are silk, wool and stretch because they follow body shapes. Categorically opposed to shoulder pads, Anton designs long and narrow clothes with multi-purposes: a belt becomes a hood, a dress becomes a skirt.

In his space Anton feels like a producer directing all the women in a *prova generale*, knowing and understanding the role each woman wants to play.

Short-term projects include an important collaboration with Cyprus where Anton's collection will be represented by Stratos Dimitriou.

Anagnostopoulou 36, tel 361-5520

ARTISTI ITALIANI



Back in 1984 a small boutique in Kipseli was exclusively making good quality shirts for men in pure cotton imported from Italy.

Seven years later, Artisti Italiani is proud to announce this month the opening of a shop in Larissa, the 12th jewel in its crown which includes six shops in Athens, one in Thessaloniki, one in Patras, one in Rhodes, one in Limassol, Cyprus (under franchise), and one in New York.

This expansion first started with a shop in Kolonaki in 1985 selling shirts and trousers for men, followed, in 1987, by a line for women. Today, the collection is equally divided between clothes for men and women.

Italian fabrics, Greek design and manufacturing are the ingredients of its successful recipe.

The clothes are sold only in Artisti Italiani's shops with the exception of jeans which are wholesaled, but in Greece only.

Artisti Italiani Ltd belongs to two Greek associates: Mr Kalpouzou and Mr Bakakos.

Projects for the short-term include three new shops in Piraeus, Glyfada and Herakleion which will complete the Greek market.

Next step will be selling in their own shops in Paris after a market survey give the green light. If Paris turns out to be a profitable experience, 1993 will see Artisti Italiani in other European cities.

The logo Artisti Italiani was created to be attractive and also follows a logic. Indeed, clothes are designed not only for a commercial purpose but also for an artistic one, which stands for Artisti. And who has learned better from the

French and contributed new and fresh ideas to the fashion world than the Italians? So: ARTISTI ITALIANI.

Their fashion concept can be summarized in two words: TOTAL LOOK. It means that their customers, women and men, Greek or foreigners, are dressed from tip to toe with Artisti Italiani own and exclusive creations: shoes, socks, underwear, belts, bags and other accessories; casual, city, or evening clothes.

Their style is classic modern based on a nice and simple line of natural mixed fabrics that can be worn all day round and can be chosen from a collection of either classical colors or more fashionable, fancy ones.

Total look is targeted to a broad group of customers: men and women from 20 to 50, whose economic level is middle/up, a kind of Greek Yuppie phenomenon.

This customer group demonstrates chic habits, higher levels of culture, living and purchasing power and takes care of its looks.

Artisti Italiani: money for value.

Kanari 5, tel 363-9085

aslanis

Haute couture is turned towards the future and Michael Aslanis precedes it. Invited by the municipality of Frankfurt, he presented his Summer 92 Collection a few months ago. It is based on Greek islands, the many blue hues of the sky and the sea, the pleated mouselines reproducing the movements of the waves. The chlamys and gold embroideries of Greek Antiquity are other sources of inspiration.

Back in 1974 Aslanis was painting on shirts and T-shirts and selling them to boutiques in order to pay for his studies. Via Art History, History of Theatre, and Graphic Design, he progressively came to fashion which is now his love and his life.

At the beginning he was attracted by Byzantine, Mexican and South American folklore motifs; now he prefers lighter clothes stressing femininity rather than decoration. This purer line corresponds to a greater self-confidence. The designer does not feel anymore the need to hide his clothes under a lot of embroideries.

His Winter 91 Collection is simple, sexy and glamorous. His clothes are adorned with the bright and joyful colors of the rainbow. Aslanis designs happy clothes for young women and for women who feel young. Wearing his

fashion



clothes becomes an agreeable game of transforming hectic states of mind into cheerful ones.

As if gifted with ubiquity, Aslanis has represented Greece in Moscow, Germany, Turkey, Monaco, Bari, Paris (First International Festival of Fashion), Dusseldorf (IGEDO) and Frankfurt. He has a boutique in Kolonaki and designed the uniforms for Citibank and Barclays personnel in Greece as well as dresses for the advertisements of the German company Slimline. He has also designed for theatre and cinema.

Future projects abound: he is launching a collection of men's shirts which will expand by the summer 92. In April 92, on the occasion of Greek Week, he will exhibit in one of the city's department stores and participate in a fashion show. He also plans to open boutiques in Cyprus, France, Italy and Belgium. Aslanis' clothes are full of love.

Anagnostopoulou , tel 360-0049

Makis Tselios

DESIGN

for BILLY BO

In 1973 a little nook opened on Solonos Street with the tremendous ambition of giving a sense and direction to Greek fashion, having as its raison d'être the love of beautiful women.

In 1991, with two shops in Kolonaki, the late Billy Bo lives on in a range moving from casual to prêt-à-porter de luxe and haute couture, 80 percent for women and 20 for men. Makis Tselios, now the designer of the house, is carrying on the name Billy Bo. He finds his inspiration in the seasons and in elements of Greek cultural heritage.

Fashion, for Tselios, is a crazy woman who changes clothes as often as her moods. This year, she tears her clothes into strips, sometimes short, sometimes long, and shows her long legs. She plays with bright colors one moment; in another dresses in black as if mourning. Lots of gold jewels cast light where needed.

The secret of dressing? A woman should wear clothes; not the clothes wear her.

Solonos 1, tel 362-3347

YIORGOS ELEFThERIADES

"Protect the earth we've got only one." This is the ecological message printed on every label of Eleftheriades' clothes.

Yiorgos Eleftheriades has a cosy boutique in Kipseli which he opened in 1986. Two years before he had started a wholesale clothing company and this year in Kifissia he is opening a second shop.



Altogether he makes clothes for 15 shops in Greece and Cyprus. On the board is a fashion exhibition abroad and a possibility of wider exportation in one year, as he feels he will be ready by that time.

Without support and cooperation, the Greek garment industry won third rank among national exports, notices Eleftheriades. But cooperation has to be generated first from the designers, not the government. The Gordian knot is the insecurity of creation. If there were a national association regrouping

all designers with general shows and exhibitions, each designer would fear to lose his personality by being one among many in a market which is neither known, and even less recognized abroad. Designers prefer to stay aloof and egocentrically sell their own clothes under their own signature.

At the beginning Eleftheriades designed new avant-garde clothes for fashion victims: asymmetrical and filiform, which, for years, would not penetrate the market dominated in the 1980s by the world-famous Chanel tailored suit but delight the fashion magazines. This explains why Eleftheriades is well known among foreigners.

He kept working with that line until the 1990s when the avant-garde reverted to simple, elegant, easy clothes made of gorgeous fabrics, movement which, after a decade of extravaganza, also corresponds to his personal need of a neat line. *La mode est morte, Vive la mode!*

In Greece, the avant-garde of the 1990s will require time to gain ground as the market is always one step behind.

Extravagant in the evening, simple by day, and always relaxed, Eleftheriades' women are self-confident, their clothes will only add to their beauty and show their movement.

I. Drossopoulou 79, tel 275-6300

HARRIS & A[®]

Fashion suddenly broken into Harris' life like passion: a totally unpredictable attraction after antipodal studies in medicine. Making a reversal at the Athens School of Designers, Harris Chourmouzis set forth the difficult task of first learning to design the classical line.

This invaluable knowledge acquired, haute couture, in its true sense, can start. It is a long time-consuming maturation process which is now coming to fruition; after 20 years Harris feels he has reached the first stage of self-expression.

It all started with a small shop where he was doing everything, from cleaning to selling and, of course, designing. Influential people would acknowledge and appreciate his work but recognition, and therefore expansion, was slow to come. Until Harris met Angelos, hence the name Harris & A.

Angelos Tasis is the commercial head of the house. He set the business on its feet. His first step, for example, was to establish appropriate prices.



This perfect symbiosis resulted in a change of mentality and the opening of a second shop. Business then came by itself.

The financial aspect put aside, Harris feels that fashion in Greece is all the more difficult since Greek customers critically compare their designers with foreign ones, which compels designers to prove they are successful. On the other hand, Greek media do not wholeheartedly support young designers, who feel consequently abandoned.

Speaking about expansion abroad, Harris & A was approached by public relations of well-known Milan and New York designers; they expressed interest in his work and are waiting the right moment. But Harris is not in a hurry. A perfectionist with a developed sense of detail, Harris considers his work as a hobby, full of joy. He prefers to create few exclusive pieces made with patience, care and love than produce vast quantities. Maybe... If he finds the competent collaborators, indispensable in the case of export, he may go beyond the borders, but always with his center in Athens.

It is in the street that Harris finds inspiration, looking at young people, the way they move, dress, dance. These messages are then screened through his own 'film' and built into a vertical shape, a silhouette.

With Harris, clothes are the result of perfect harmony between a basis of classical line and his experience, and between his self-expression and a close relationship with his customers. Without any sense of success, Harris feels he is on the right path but still far from expressing his full talent.

His Winter 91 Collection, "New Image", mixes traditional materials like wool with stretch velvet in grey, midnight blue, olive green, wine red and

black, giving a shining aspect like a patina, a mix of old and new. His pied-de-poule are embroidered with colorful motifs copied from handmade Caucasian carpets. The little black dress is the evening centerpiece, punctuated with a single touch of bright color. The details are impressive with special handmade decorations hanging on the zips, sculptured buttons, plexiglass and gold jewels designed by Harris. Simple perfection.

Voukourestiou 18, tel 362-1060

Pavlos Kyriakides

Chic and well made, Pavlos Kyriakides' line, is simple in style and design and of good quality. It is for the woman who knows what she wants and enjoys being well dressed.

Nine years ago he started as a freelance designer and then opened a shop in Psychiko. Two years ago, realizing that clothes needed to be shown on a larger market than Psychiko, he began wholesaling all over Greece and exporting to Cyprus. He will open a new shop in Kifissia this month.



His business employs 15 people and each season is better than the previous one. To be able to export abroad, he needs the appropriate personnel and feasible deadlines. He has a men's line in mind which he has been designing, but set aside to concentrate first on women's clothes.

Due to a still limited public interest in fashion in Greece, Kyriakides thinks that designers have not yet had the opportunity to give full thruttle of their talent and ideas. They are not daring enough, in fear of being thought too avant-garde.

His Winter 91 Collection includes a full wool line for the business day, a casual jersey look for morning and youngsters, a vinyl/stretch line of daring clothes, and a glamorous look with glittering spangles on velvet, satin and mousseline for the evening.

If you want to be 'in' this winter, wear and dare bright colored checked vinyls, short or long, and feathers. The fashion is the trends.

Athan. Diakou 15, tel 902-5701

ΛΟΥΚΙΑ

Fifteen years ago *The Athenian*, newly-born, published an article on a young Greek designer. It was her very first interview and seemingly brought her good luck.

Loukia came to fashion after interior design and costumes for the theatre which accounts for her rather theatrical line.

On a first trial step, her women's clothes were immediately appreciated, and this convinced her that she had taken the right road.

Harrods of London even displayed her creations in three windows as part of their Month of Silk Exhibition.

However, orders from abroad demand large quantities at a very high quality level which is nearly impossible to maintain at a small scale in Greece. So Loukia designs only for the Greek market, which does not mean she has no foreign customers.

This year, in order to get around the financial crisis, Atelier Loukia will not organize a winter fashion show but will focus on theatrical costumes, continuing at the same time to create clothes in the line of the house.

According to Loukia the future lies under acceptance of change: Greek designers should stop copying foreign names: there is talent, knowledge and experience in Greece; why not make the most of it?

Atelier Loukia is mostly making sur mesure clothes, with a parallel line of prêt-à-porter de luxe. Loukia likes to link the material with the clothes and to watch how they "function in the street". All the pieces she creates wear a personal style emanating from the original idea. She finds her inspiration in contemporary events to which she adds her personal touch.

Her Winter 91 Collection is characterized by its lightness: clothes should not be omnipresent but as though seen through a window.

Heavy embroideries on brocades give way to humorous and light ones on simpler clothes. Loukia's upcoming winter is defined by tenderness and sensuality.

Kanari 24, tel 362-5097

CHRISTOS MAILLIS

Haute Couture



"Simple designs, elegant line, beautiful clothes." It is actress Irene Vlachopoulou, one of Maillis' first client, who is speaking.

With his spontaneous talent and imagination, Christos Maillis has created his own place in the world of haute couture. Back in the 1960s he laid down his foundation stone under the idea that he did not want to see any more badly-dressed women.



Finding his inspiration in the smallest details of his surroundings, Maillis designs clothes that he summarizes as feminine and elegant. Materials, colors and designs influence each other but serve a particular season, event, moment or woman.

Maillis' customers are extremely faithful. Most of them have followed him since the beginning and have been followed by their own daughters, creating a stable clientele over the years. They include Greeks and foreigners, although no tourists, in Athens, but also London, Geneva, Lausanne, Cyprus and New York.

Apart from his salon de haute couture near the National Gardens, Maillis has opened a boutique in Kifissia promoting casual and prêt-à-porter for all ages and styles.

Tailored suits made for every hour of the day as well as the evening dominate Maillis 92 Collection and literally 'hug' the woman they dress. And for

the eccentric: a black lace or a tuxedo wedding gown.

Mourouzi 1, tel 722-7939

NICOLAS MAVROPOULOS

Mavropoulos is the story of two brothers: Konstantinos and Dinos, and Konstantinos' son, Nicolas.

Konstantinos and Dinos opened their maison de haute couture back in 1956. Konstantinos studied in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Académie de Coupe before collaborating with Jean Dessès who introduced him to royal families' circles. Dinos is the master hand behind all Mavropoulos embroideries. Nicolas, at 27, is the successor. He studied at Esmode in Paris and Veloudakis School in Athens. Actually, for eight years, he has been designing Mavropoulos' two annual collections of haute couture and prêt-à-porter de luxe.



Nicolas Mavropoulos likes to create clothes on the woman who will wear them and find the harmony between them. He has a preference for evening dresses, silk taffeta and crêpe georgette. His inspiration is psychological; his clothes are dynamic and feminine.

Projects include expanding sur mesure and prêt-à-porter to London and New York.

On the subject of a fashion designer association, Nicolas Mavropoulos thinks that the Greek government should help local fashion designers export themselves by organizing general fashion shows, the same way Spain won its recognition on the European market.

Grèce has many advantages: good quality clothes that are sometimes better than Italian equivalents, good ideas and talented designers. Consequently, a general association could reunite Greek fashion forces and assets to go on to conquer foreign markets.

Loukianou 5, tel 722-2692

Parthenis

Simplissimo and useful: that is Parthenis' line. His are true clothes for use, made of natural materials like wool, cotton and silk, intermixed.

And nowadays, this style takes on a particular sense. French call it 'avant-garde', Americans find him 'different' but, it is indubitable, Parthenis clothes have a personality: yours.

Parthenis Dimitris was born in Piraeus and grew up at the foot of the Acropolis. It is there that he opened his first space on Nikis Street. Today he has four shops in Athens and has opened seven more in mainland and island Greece, starting with Mykonos, his beloved island. He is also present in the capital of Europe with a shop in central Brussels.

All these 'fashion spaces' are designed and furnished by Parthenis himself. Apart from creating clothes for the theatre, the cinema and TV, Parthenis has in project to export to Europe and US, only on an exclusivity basis and excluding big department stores.

Parthenis' women are erotic and highly selective.

Nikis 17, tel 323-5279

Plateia Alexandras, Mykonos
Rue du Lombard 33, Brussels

ΦΙΛΗΜΟΝ

More than 30 years ago Greek designer Philimon was working in Paris with Jean Dessès. Then, in 1959, he settled in Athens and started working sur mesure only, which remains his speciality.

At that time Pierre Cardin was putting his stamp on 80 percent of world

fashion. Today, Paris is still the fashion metropolis but exerts a lesser degree of influence.

The next step for Philimon was the US where he collaborated with Neiman Marcus and Saks Fifth Avenue. Success followed. But the spectre of large quantities made him return to the Greek market, to which he has since limited himself, though he includes Greek customers from other European countries.

Even if the international fashion market has changed, a victim of the present financial crisis, Philimon's clientele has remained a specifically high level one.

On the brink of the EC Single Market, Philimon's projects for the future are unaffected: he continues making lovely clothes and maintains his haute couture house. An opening attempt on Thessaloniki and Crete got nowhere; Philimon lacks the interest and the impetus.

To create, the designer needs the nose of a perfumer; it is inspired by scents picked up during travels or in the media.

Philimon's Winter 91 Collection was presented in two fashion shows whose proceedings went to philanthropic causes. It uses reds, greys, blacks and ivories on silk, crêpe, alpaca and wool of first quality and excellent cut. Strass and gorgeous buttons prevail over embroideries.

In two words: chic and simple.

*Philimon Haute Couture,
Anagnostopoulou 22, tel 363-5958
Prêt-à-porter Spécial,
Pindarou 29, tel 363-2581*



Realizing there was a missing link in the Greek fashion market, Gruppo Prince Oliver, in 1984, started business in a specific market niche: quality, fashionable, good taste and durable clothes for men.

Under the final signature of director Christos Toumanidis, a group of four designers created a timeless, classic-modern basic line which is divided into three collections: the classic one for the 40-55 age bracket, a classic-modern one for business men between 30 and 40 (the largest share in the sales) and a

soft and lighter collection for the 20-30. Each of them is characterized by specific colors and materials.

The whole collection functions on a total-look concept; in each line the customer will find matching trousers, shirts (with a variety of collars), jackets, shoes and ties, always in the best fabrics.

In April 92 the group will launch Prince Oliver Sports and Prince Oliver Jeans, two new sports lines. (Toumanidis prefers the word 'sport' to 'casual').



Christos Toumanidis has a long fashion past behind him. He acquired early experience in the family shop which sold women's clothes, after which he went abroad and came to like the idea of clothes for men. In 1984 he opened Prince Oliver's first shop in Piraeus, followed in 1987 by a second one in Patission.

The business strength and prosperity of the group rests on the fact that they produced the required clothes at the right moment. Expansion followed with shops in Kolonaki, Kallithea, Glyfada, Mykonos and Nea Smyrni, all of which belong to Prince Oliver. The shops in Glyfada, Mykonos and Kolonaki, in particular, have a strong foreign-oriented clientele.

Gruppo Prince Oliver won the lion's share of the men clothes market in Greece, leaving any competitor far behind. Its competition can only be found in Germany and Italy. Toumanidis would like to see more competition as it entices healthy comparisons and consequent desire of improvement.

Keeping a close eye on all his shops, Toumanidis can better control the quality, unlike a largely extended name like Armani.

Future projects include the final stage of market expansion within Greece: Thessaloniki, Kifissia, Larissa, Rhodes, Patras, before exporting abroad (possibly to Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, and ultimately the US). This move will require drastic organization.

The Greek market, independently from the financial crisis, holds numerous possibilities of development if the messages are well received; ie, if the shops, collection, product, and customer service are faultless.

Anagnostopoulou 11

miss raxeovsky

Established in 1976 and co-directed by Mrs Helen Raxeovsky and Mr George Mourtzouhos, the company Miss Raxeovsky employs 200 people for an annual capacity of a million pieces.

80 percent of the turnover is exported to France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, Norway and the US.

In Athens Miss Raxeovsky is retailed in six boutiques and four franchise shops and has also wholesale throughout Greece.

The prêt-à-porter collections, only for women, are designed by Helen Raxeovsky (with the collaboration of two designers) and use leading technologies like computerized grading and automatic cutting.



Miss Raxeovsky's Winter 91 Collection meets the needs of the new decade to live closer to nature in a clean and protected environment. It draws the image of a woman who is dynamic, loving, chic, classic, daring and goes everywhere.

fashion

NIKOS TAKIS

Fashion has become a fashionable word. When starting out, designers Nikos and Takis had a narrow vision of a Greek fashion; one unaffected by other countries. But, with the years, they realized that fashion has no frontiers. This led them to the conclusion that a designer has to have a clear picture of the woman he wants to dress. Nikos and Takis began by designing



jewellery. Then 30 years ago they started handweaving Greek material mixed with expensive fabrics. Today they design a haute couture and a prêt-à-porter collections. Cashmere coats and tailored suits are their specialities. Their customers can be found in Greece, Italy, France and Germany. Modern life is charged with so many challenges that fashion designers should create clothes that give pleasure.

Greek fashion is constantly improving. It has nothing to envy to Italy or France; it is different, creative and talented. If Greek fashion has not acquired an international image, it is due to the lack of dynamic cooperation among the designers. A Greek association of designers is indispensable to build a reputation that spreads beyond the borders, yet there are many talents concentrated in Greece to make it possible.

Nikos and Takis are happy. They design quality and good-looking clothes that women like to wear.

Panepistimiou 10, tel 360-0039

Rigas has become synonymous of haute couture for the theatre, cinema, television and nightclubs. He enjoys working for television on the condition that he has carte blanche.

For television Rigas dressed popular actress Aliko Vouyouklaki in *Kai Efthini kai Chira*. For the theatre he worked last year on Ibsen's play *The Lady from the Sea* with Stefanos Lineos, with whom he is now working on a contemporary play.

Apart from his boutique on Amerikis Street and his fourth-floor atelier on Skoufa, he has just opened a showroom on the third floor where his unique and expensive haute couture chefs d'oeuvre will be exhibited and where private fashion shows will present Rigas new trends for each season.

The era of large-scale shows is over. In the future, most of the fashion shows will take the form of private défilés directed only at a selected audience of fashion specialists. Just like in the past, just like Paris nowadays.

The idea behind Rigas' image was, and still is, to create timeless clothes which are glamorizing the woman, showing her without hiding her own personality.

Between the designer and the women he dresses, there is love and enchantment. Enchantment when he metamorphoses a beautiful body in a beautiful woman, love in return for the total faith women place in him. With such special feelings, Rigas refuses to use the word 'customers'; he says 'admirers'.



The designer confesses it is difficult to speak about his own work, since he feels that he and his creations are one.

He leaves to his admirers the honor to criticize his work. His clothes, in the image of his philosophy, rime with simplicity and elegance.

Skoufa 6, Tel 363-1565

Miss Raxeovsky's winter unfolds on five themes. Winter Whites is a casual line of hues of whites combined with neutral colors and based on wool knitted pants. Country Life proposes soft warm gabardines or Bermuda shorts in an autumn palette. Tender Basics is the sport daily line, simple and of delicate pastels. City Chic dresses the active metropolitan and very feminine woman from morning conference to evening cocktail. Nordic Sea has basic outfits of traditional sailor clothes made of casual and new fabrics.

Rigas

Rigas, his first name in real life, entered the fashion world very early, at least mentally. At seven or eight, he remembers his mother trying on the dresses she was sewing and himself giving his young, but already shrewd, opinion. It was all magic to him (but not to his father who disagreed completely).

In 1976, after an inconclusive year at Athens Law School, he left for Paris to study fashion. His degree obtained, he came back to Greece to fulfill his military obligations (nearly three years at that time), with the firm intention to go back to Paris afterwards. But fate decided otherwise and, the army over, Rigas realized that he was already known in Greece thanks to the work he had already created during his studies in Paris.

Looking back, he would have preferred working for a big house rather than starting his own business immediately.

Even if the Greek fashion market has raised its standards, there are always opportunities for improvement; and acquiring more maturity with time, Rigas the couturier has created more elaborate pieces, opened new venues for his work and attracted a new clientele.

To date, Rigas only exports to Cyprus, not that requests from Great Britain, Germany and the US have been lacking. But in order to be properly exported clothes must be top quality with perfect finish, and, therefore, a specially-trained personnel is needed, which is nearly impossible to find in Greece.

TSEKLENIS

In 1970, with the cooperation of the Hellenic Fashion Institute, Tseklenis organized the first group fashion show in Athens, which was an internationally acclaimed success. The aim was to conquer the world with Greek fashion.

That was 20 years ago. Since then, no strategy plan ever developed to educate the designers, manufacturers and fabric manufacturers and to form a financial group.

Although fashion looks like an ephemeral little item, it could have become the largest product exported by Greece. Presently Greece's annual garments' exports total two billion dollars, which ranked Greece the 12th exporting country in the world in 1988. But these exports have no Greek name, no character, no design, no reputation.

Yiannis Tseklenis undoubtedly established a name in the international fashion and printed fabrics market. He started in the 1960s, first as a textile designer, then as a fashion designer. He has been exporting for over a quarter of a century to 40 countries before recently pulling back to Greece.

According to him, to make a name, young Greek designers should go abroad and collaborate with large corporations which can finance their projects. Here in Greece, the exporter is supposed to fight his own way; there is no collaboration between the designers and no joint venture of the textile manufacturers.

The Greek textile industry is geographically dead under the "label intense" pressure from the East and the "capital intense" pressure from the West.

Even if Greece is EC's biggest cotton partner (it produces exquisite cotton), it is exported as a raw material whereas the same volume of cotton exported as a finished garment would multiply by three the export turnover and by five if the garments were exported under a reputable Greek name.

That is the pessimistic view of the situation.

On the optimistic note, Greece is glutted with talents and Greeks have a reputation for enormous penetration ability in international society. Consequently, the new generations, whose talents have been developed, will have all of Europe to go to and work with. And by becoming recognized abroad, Greeks will nurture their country's fame.

"We'll have Greek names shining in the galaxy of fashion stars in the



world," dixit Tseklenis.

On the other hand, the textile industry may be dead but the retail industry of imported fashion is blossoming. Indeed, it is a fact that the Greek customer is very thirsty for brand-named clothes, a penchant for which he is naturally excused as he has been deprived of them for so many years, suffering from the high duty put on finished clothes. This duty had another perverse effect: putting the national garment industry to sleep, not allowing it to compete with the international one and flooding the Greek market instead with cheap clothes.

Nowadays Tseklenis has added yet another string to his bow. After designing all the interiors of Olympic Airways aircraft, designing a line of silver goblets, plates, platters, candlesticks and a complete line of ceramics for the table, he has created the 3000-square metre "Electronic House 2000" project with architect Ingrid Fragantoni.

Kolonou 12/14, tel 524-1811

TSOUCHLOS
HAUTE COUTURE *Celia*

Opened by Mr Tsouchlos in 1906 it was the first Maison de Haute Couture in the Greek capital, and one of the best.

Tsouchlos dressed Queen Frederika and many ladies of the aristocracy. At that time, all the supplies, fabrics and accessories, were brought by train from Paris.

In 1975, on the death of Tsouchlos, Mr Krithariotis bought the business. Today, Tsouchlos include two boutiques, one in Kolonaki and one in Piraeus, and the salon, and atelier, of haute couture in Plaka, of which 23-year-old Celia Kritharioti is the responsible mastermind. The two boutiques sell only prêt-à-porter, a small part of which being Tsouchlos' own label, the main part being foreign brands from France, Italy and Germany. In the future, there are plans to export Tsouchlos' own prêt-à-porter.



Thirty people are working hard to run the atelier of haute couture, all under Celia's clear-sighted direction. Her older sister is in charge of the data processing of the business and their father runs the shops.

The world of haute couture is a very special one. It does not export itself and was not hit by the financial crisis that followed the Gulf War as did the prêt-à-porter. The reason is that customers, well-cushioned in their high standard of living, will not skimp a few thousands on a wedding or an evening gown.

Moreover, thanks to the low exchange rate of the drachma, the Greek haute couture is less expensive than its counterpart in London or Paris and, therefore, keeps attracting many foreign customers living in Greece or abroad.

When speaking about the future, Celia Kritharioti rightly points out that fashion is a cyclical phenomenon; it all began with a few houses creating hand-sewn sur mesure clothes. When ready-to-wear was introduced, it generated a true revolution. It was a totally new concept, hence its tremendous success. But, like all novelties, ready-to-wear quickly suffered from vulgarization.

Clothes sur mesure are chosen from a catalogue, taking into account

fashion

the client's personal desiderata. Each piece requires two full weeks of work, with a first fitting on cheap cotton cloth before cutting the fabric.

Tsouchlos Haute Couture organizes two fashion shows every year. Last year the winter collection theme, "Influences", was an exclusive idea of Celia Kritharioti. Dedicated to the centenary of Van Gogh's death, it displayed the paintings of "Les Amandiers", "Iris" and "Nuit Etoilée" masterfully reproduced on dresses.

The Winter 91 Collection, entitled "The Art of Style", was presented on 17 October at Hotel Grande Bretagne with Claudia Schiffer, the international top model, participating and Bailey's co-sponsoring.

Tsouchlos Haute Couture
Daidalou 8, Plaka. Tel 322-1318
Tsouchlos Benefit
Kriezotou 1, tel 362-2669

DAPHNE VALENTE

NEO COUTURE

Born in Athens, Daphne Valente studied at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York and graduated from London's St Martin's School of Art in 1983.

In 1985, Valente set up her own retailing unit in Athens and has, since, participated in many international



fashion events in Milan (Contemporary Fair), Paris (Atmosphère d'Été Fair) and Dusseldorf (IGEDO).

Recently Valente has opened her new showroom in an old building in the centre of Athens, a cosy yet spacious place of patinated wood, Saxony blue velvet and family antiques.

Sold in France, Germany, England, Spain and Australia, her collections are given an international press coverage.

Whereas, abroad, her designs received immediate recognition, in Greece, buyers need to be visually used to a collection before buying which means they finally buy when the season is over.

In view of 1992 and the Single Market, Valente is of the opinion that a joint venture of most Greek fashion industries, paired with good design, would result in creating an authentic Greek fashion in Greece as well as three-dimensional, light, timeless and practical. Valente's idea is to create clothes that are easy to maintain and travel with, a really unique approach among fashion designers. Bright colors, being tiring and therefore short-lived, give way to faded, old fresco hues of rather lyrical intensity, inspired from ancient Greek theatre: terra-cotta, lavender, aqua or Aegean blues, purple, powder pink, antique and sour-cherry reds, olive green and black.

Her Winter 91 Collection, entitled "Bohemia", is based on the contrast between wild gold, purple or black stretch caoutchouc and warm flowered imprimé tweed jersey and mouflon, with lamé jersey for the evening.

Looking for a light alternative to the winter coat, Valente comes up with a gold stretch caoutchouc raincoat, a masterpiece which will shine like the sun on winter grey days.

Clothes for Valente? Soft Sculptures.

Plateia Aigyptou 1, tel 821-2766

INFORMAL EXCLUSIVITY

Lakis Gavalas Ltd is specialized in exclusive top quality fashion imports. It was founded in 1981 under the direction of Athens-born Lakis Gavalas who had spent the ten previous years among big European fashion names, in Italy and Paris, learning the tricks of the trade: marketing and selling.

On establishing his company in Athens, Gavalas became the exclusive representative of Trussardi Jeans, Valentino Jeans and Krizia Jeans. Now, after ten years of steady progress, the company has added Gian Marco Venturi, Erreuno, Blumarine and, latest arrival, Junior Gaultier.

The total confidence of these foreign houses, combined with a tremendously efficient organization, leading and sophisticated technology, and marketing programs, have made Gavalas successful.

Moreover, the company started when imported branded clothes

were becoming highly fashionable in Greece. This fashion phenomenon grew during the 1980s, giving the customer a wider selection to choose from and consequently contributing to Gavalas' success.

The original idea was, and still is, to specialize in importing informal de luxe clothes which join elegance and high class with a young contemporary city look. This line is top fashion for this winter.

Thanks to clear-sighted estimates of unforeseeable events and control of production, the company did not suffer financially from the Gulf War. On the contrary, it maintained its forecasts for gradual expansion.

At the dawn of the year 2000 and the XXI century, Lakis Gavalas Ltd is actively getting ready for the European Single Market and the Europe of the future with plans to export to Turkey, Cyprus and, later, the Balkans.

Kifissias Avenue 231, tel 808-4731

C. Veloudakis

Christos Veloudakis has grown up in a family fashion environment spanning over three generations. His grandmother started sewing sur commande, and his father and sister created haute couture handsewn clothes.

He studied in Paris and New York, and clothing management in London. Eight years ago, he started his own fashion in Athens. Not interested in haute couture, Veloudakis designs clothes that are meant to be bought by everyone; they are good quality and very fashionable items situated in a medium/upper range price. They are made of Italian and French materials, except for knitted cotton which is of excellent quality in Greece.

In order to achieve affordable prices, Veloudakis produces large quantities of clothes which are sold wholesale all over Greece and in Cyprus, and hopefully, in the EC after 1992.

To improve his sales Veloudakis also retargeted his market; instead of commercial stores, he concentrated himself on fashion boutiques where customers are given more personal attention. In Kifissia and Glyfada 50 percent of his customers are foreigners.

In reaction to the recession which may last another year, international designers decided to change fashion drastically by introducing bright, summery colors for the winter, so as to entice more customers to buy.



Speaking of the younger Greek generation, Veloudakis notes that it has become easier for designers to work for them as they are better educated, know fashion and have improved their figures by diet and exercise.

His Winter 91 Collection is close to the body, with no big sizes, is excitingly short (this year, world fashion is the shortest in the history of clothes); it dresses in bright joyful colors, mixes shining or snakelike rubber fabrics on jersey with wool or velvet and sports gold accessories, elaborate buttons and feathers.

Enjoy a colorful winter: next summer will be earthy beiges and browns!

Nav. Nikodimou 29, tel 323-1727

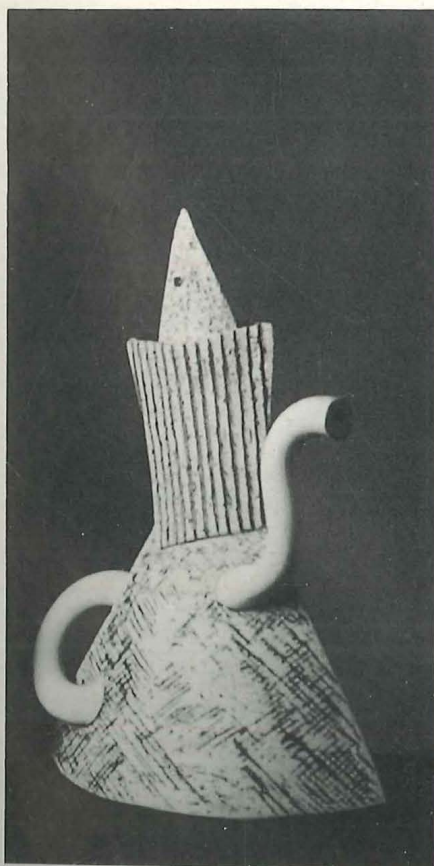


A passage in Book VII of *The Odyssey* relates that the god Hephaestus fabricated through "his ingenious mind" the gold and silver dogs that guard the palace of Alkinoos. It goes on to say these dogs were immortal and perpetually young, because in very ancient times people believed that craftsmen worked with the help of the gods and for that reason they embodied 'divine power'.

This 'divine power' is the moving force which has dominated since antiquity. It impels them to use their hands and to obey an inner calling. Then, looking around, influenced by their environment, their past and their present, they create, in the secret language of their hands, objects and decorative items which, it is commonly said, "have soul".

In the beginning, the creation of such handicrafts was only appropriate to the necessities of daily life. As primitive societies became more civilized, and their basic needs were satisfied, the notion of aesthetics came into being and paralleled the functional. In ancient Greece, India and Egypt, where societies evolved amazingly sophisticated structures, guilds of artisans operated in workshops in special areas of cities. Although they were deemed 'manual workers', they won the appreciation and respect of their

Harris Deller: teapot with cross-hatching and lines.



**A comprehensive exhibition
of American handicrafts
of the 1980s**

**is being held at the Zappeion
until January 10.**

by Katerina Agrafioti

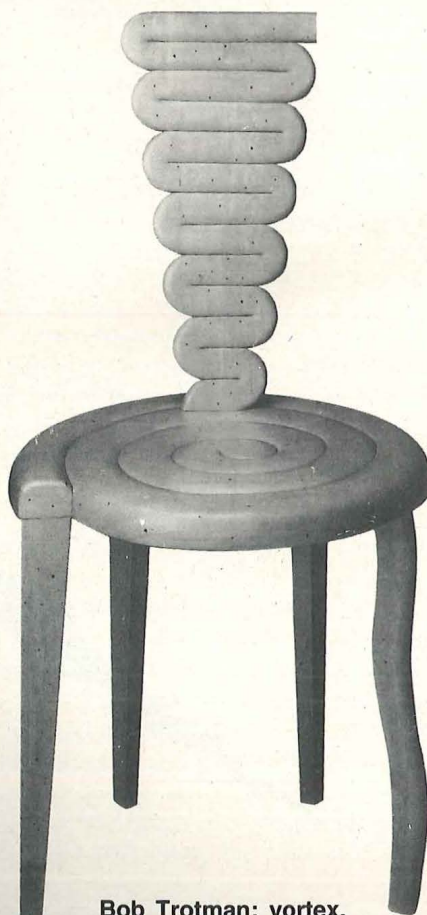
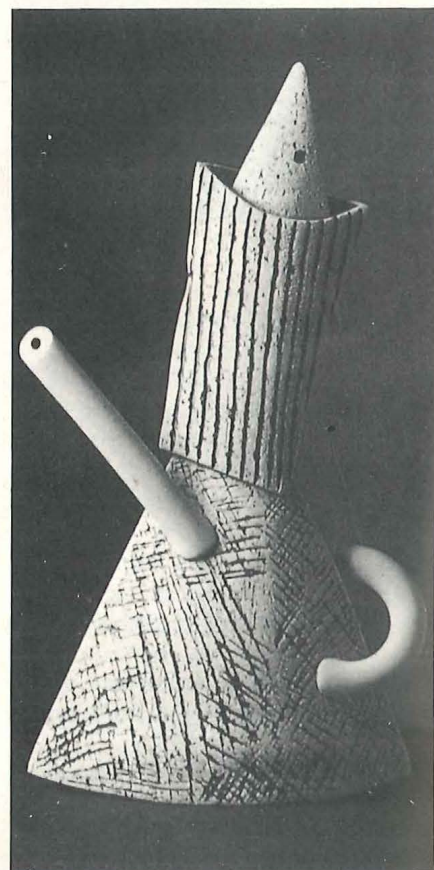
fellow-citizens. Keramikos, on the outskirts of classical Athens, was the respected neighborhood of the ceramists.

As industrialization spread and began to dominate our lives, people thought the artisan was on the wane. But it was only temporary because human nature cannot be long deprived of the touch of material substances, the real things that surround man. The first reaction in the mid-19th century appeared in the country that had been the first to succumb to machines: Great Britain. A movement called Arts and Crafts emerged like a protest to the machine-made gadgets which started dominating daily life.

This movement spread to Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, and many other European countries. Meanwhile it crossed the Atlantic and arrived in the US, stimulating a whole generation with a revival and return 'to the roots'. For much of the first half of this century, US handicrafts looked to its pioneer background first, then to its Indian milieu, and gradually came to admire its pre-Colombian heritage.

At the same time, with World War II and its aftermath, the central international position in which the country found itself, handicrafts became increasingly influenced by its immigrants who had been impelled by the dream of discovering a more energetic and abun-

Harris Deller: teapot with cross-hatching and lines.



Bob Trotman: vortex.

dant way of life in the New World. This was reinforced by soldiers who, having fought in the continents of the Old World and especially in the countries of their origin, came to respect its heritage and its folk art, and wanted them to take root again at home.

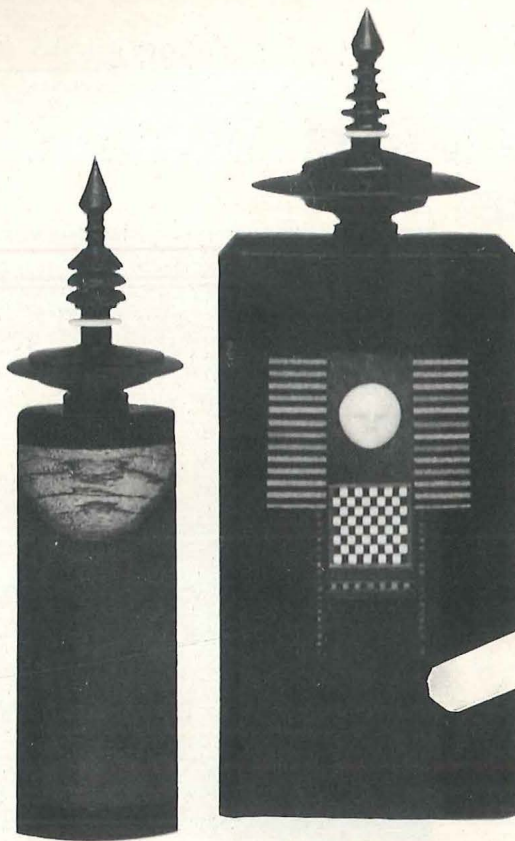
It was at that time that several US universities began new programs under the general title of the American Craft Council. Founded in 1964, with 54 member countries, it was accepted as a non-governmental member of UNESCO in 1965. Meanwhile a specialized museum called the Museum of Contemporary Crafts opened in New York. An enlightened man by the name Paul Smith, whose initial responsibility was to organize a travelling exhibition of arts and crafts, soon became its director.

This same man has inaugurated the superb exhibition now on show at the Zappeion. "Travelling through 12 countries, it is the first extensive collection of American work in craft to tour internationally since the presentation of 'Objects USA' in the early 1970s," Paul Smith said. "This exhibition introduces the visitor to the broad range and exciting dynamic activity of the craft movement in the United States today."

Wood, glass, textile, clay, fiberglass, stone, paper – any kind of material – can be employed, and in skillful hands dictated by imaginative spirits, the most extraordinary objects in shapes, colors, forms and styles, emerge out of non-existence as extensions of the creative self. Given that the word 'craft' derives from the Saxon 'craft', meaning power and strength, it is easily understood why all these objects at the dawn of their creation were symbols of authority, wealth or honor.

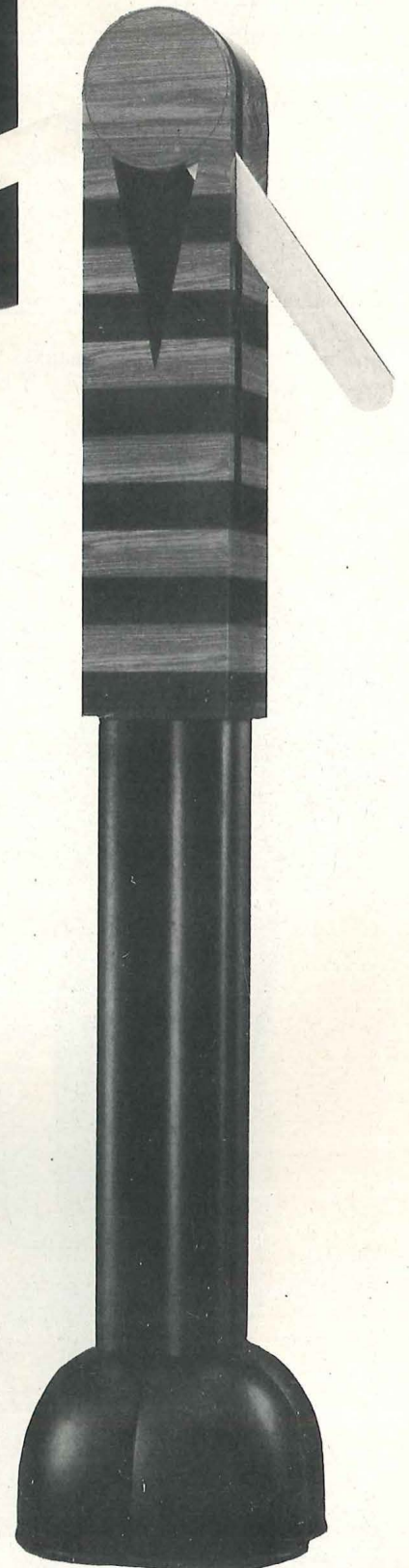
Today works of art not only are considered as objects *recherchés* and easily take their place in museums or private collections, but make a living for their creators. On the other hand this 'craft culture' is one of the healthiest resistances, to ugliness, the vulgarity and the fake of many aspects of today's world.

To mention a few of the artist-designers presented at the exhibition just as a sampling of the 180 exquisite items on display, there is Peter Voulikos, whose ceramic work has dynamic simplicity and extraordinary strength, one of the greatest clay workers of the 20th century; Wendell Castle, a very imaginative and skillful wood worker, whose "Time to Say Goodbye Clock"



Stephen M. Paulsen:
scent bottles.

Wendell Castle: time to say
goodbye clock.



has the melancholy of the departure; Julia Hill, a textile worker, whose "American Velvet" conveys the smoothness of the American challenge.

The "Lectern", a splendid metal work by Albert Paley, has its roots into the Art Nouveau. The same can be said of the beautiful "Floor Standing Candelabrum", forged by the hands of Gregory Litsios. The glass work by Benjamin Moor "Interior fold series in amethyst" has the transparency of the sunset and the refinement of the dawn.

For all these craftsmen, and thousands of others all over the world, there is the wisdom of *Ecclesiasticus*: "All these trust to their hands, and every one is wise in his work. Without these shall not a city be inhabited. And men shall not dwell abroad, nor go up and down. They shall not be sought for in public council, nor sit high in the congregation. They shall not sit in the judge's seat nor understand the statutes of the covenant: they shall not declare justice and they shall not be found where parables are spoken. But they will maintain the world, and their prayer be for the work of their craft." ■

"Craft Today USA" has been jointly organized by the Museum of Contemporary Crafts of New York and the Greek Ministry of Culture and is sponsored by Philip Morris International and its subsidiary Jacob Suchard-Pavrides.

After Athens, the exhibition will go to Barcelona, Leipzig and Bratislava.

Greek Art in New York

THE NOHRA HAIME GALLERY

Spending this past November in New York, it was a delightful experience to find the Greek signature highlighting the galleries of Manhattan's 57th Street, and Madison Avenue. A round of these galleries uncovered Vari, Samaras, and Lalaounis whose sculptures, paintings, and jewels are well-known to most New Yorkers, and a group show of artists from Greece, some making their first appearance on the New York art scene. It will be interesting to follow their impact as well as that of future visiting artists.

Walking along fabulous 57th Street, laden with elegant shops and the world's finest art galleries, I came upon Sophia Vari's exhibition at Nohra

Sophia Vari, Silences Nouveaux, bronze with black patina.



Dimitris Mytaras, oil.

Haime Gallery. Vari, who was born in Athens and lives and works in Paris, is well-known to the Athens art scene as well as internationally having exhibited her sculptures in most of the major capitals.

Vari is generally known for her small sensual shapes which seem to induce continuous motion as they coil around and into themselves. A multi-sided image is created by this intertwining and uninterrupted flow of curve, reflecting a special beauty, a sense of mystery. In her new series, Vari expands the size of these erotic shapes by sustaining them on tall vertical forms which evoke a figurative sculpture. More dynamic and forceful than previous work, they can easily be enlarged for outdoor or public sculptures.

In "Silences Nouveaux", vertical forms enhanced by rows of fluting dissolve into an arrangement of interlocking curves. The shining bronze surface is intensified by the velvety darkness of a rich black patina.

Vari's bronzes always display a most amazing array of colored patinas. Cast at one of the world's best foundries, Pietrasanta (Italy), this series is enriched with extraordinary hues of deep blue, warm brown, glowing black, cypress green, or pale green with tints of ochre. The lustrous color augments the work's sensuality.

*Nohra Haime Gallery
41 E, 57 Street
New York City*

THE METROPOLIS GALLERY

My gallery tour ended on 68th and Madison at Metropolis Gallery where a group show from Athens was making its debut. The gallery opened only a year ago with a very successful exhibition of the work of Christos Caras and Dimitris Mytaras. Under the direction of the very energetic and capable Erifilei Kathreptas, the gallery hopes to introduce to the American public the best of Greek art, and, in time, become a stepping stone to Manhattan's art galleries.

Ten Greek artists were included in this group show making a good mélange of artistic styles - Prekas, Grammatopoulos, Caras, Mytaras, Skorogas, Fassianos, Tsarouhis, Karavouzis, Sakasian and Theofilactopoulos. The selection of work, both oils and prints, was a mere taste of the diverse talent and innovation of the artists yet enough to compare and select.

At present the viewing still seems to be limited mainly to the Greek-American public which has responded very warmly to each exhibition. But Ms Kathreptas' aspirations include the American public. Toward this goal she is planning for the near future a travelling exhibition of lithographs which hopefully will inform and acquaint new collectors throughout the States with contemporary Greek art. The opening of a Metropolis branch in Glyfada in

the spring will certainly facilitate an exchange of Greek and Greek-American artists, another of the director's goals.

*Metropolis Gallery
790, Madison Avenue
New York City*

THE PACE GALLERY

A few doors down, at Pace, a gallery with which he has been associated for many years, Lucas Samaras, the New York based painter/sculptor/photographer/director who has lived here since the age of 12, was presenting his latest series of work entitled "Slices of Abstraction, Slivers of Passion and/ or Mere Decor."

These richly colored acrylics generate the aura of a mosaic as tiny squares, dotted speckles, and stripes join in a delirious patchwork of patterns animated by the striking rhythms of color and swelling motion. There are window-like apertures cut through the canvas board, and the corners are sliced off and reset crookedly augmenting the frenzy of motion and the sense of abstraction.

Several of these mosaic paintings include figurative motifs – profile with a hand holding a tiny female in its palm; two hands as if in dialogue from opposite corners, one holding a long thin needle pointed towards a figure; while another darker painting evokes brooding references as it depicts a hand shooting a syringe.

Samaras continues his amazing effects with color and pattern in "Reconstruction", a large patchwork panel made up of small pieces of fabric where different textures – lamé, velvet, cotton, brocade – mix with vibrant color – electric blues, vivid reds, gold and silver.

*Pace Gallery
32 E, 57 Street
New York City*

THE LALAOUNIS GALLERY

Continuing the gallery rounds, I came upon the newest of the Lalaounis galleries on Madison Avenue and 64th Street. The windows glittered with Ilias Lalaounis' latest collection of 18 and 22 karat gold jewellery inspired by Celtic art and designed especially for the opening of this small and very elegant gallery, while inside the cases radiated the admiration of the opening night guests.

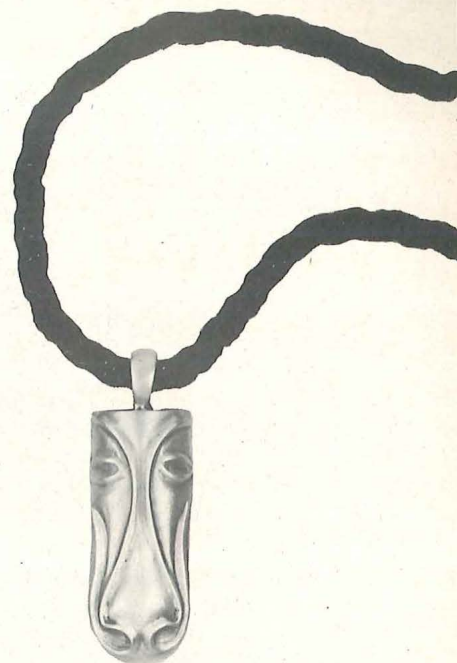
Photograph courtesy of The Pace Gallery.

An exhibition of Celtic art in Venice became the motivation for this latest in the Lalaounis series of jewellery inspired by the art of ancient civilizations. Previous collections were inspired by the art of China, Persia, Mesopotamia, and many others. A scabbard, a shield, jewels dating back to the 5th century AD were but a few of the Celtic themes Lalaounis drew upon to create stunning new designs. Each piece – there are 50 in total – has been carefully researched and designed to follow the last trends of fashion.

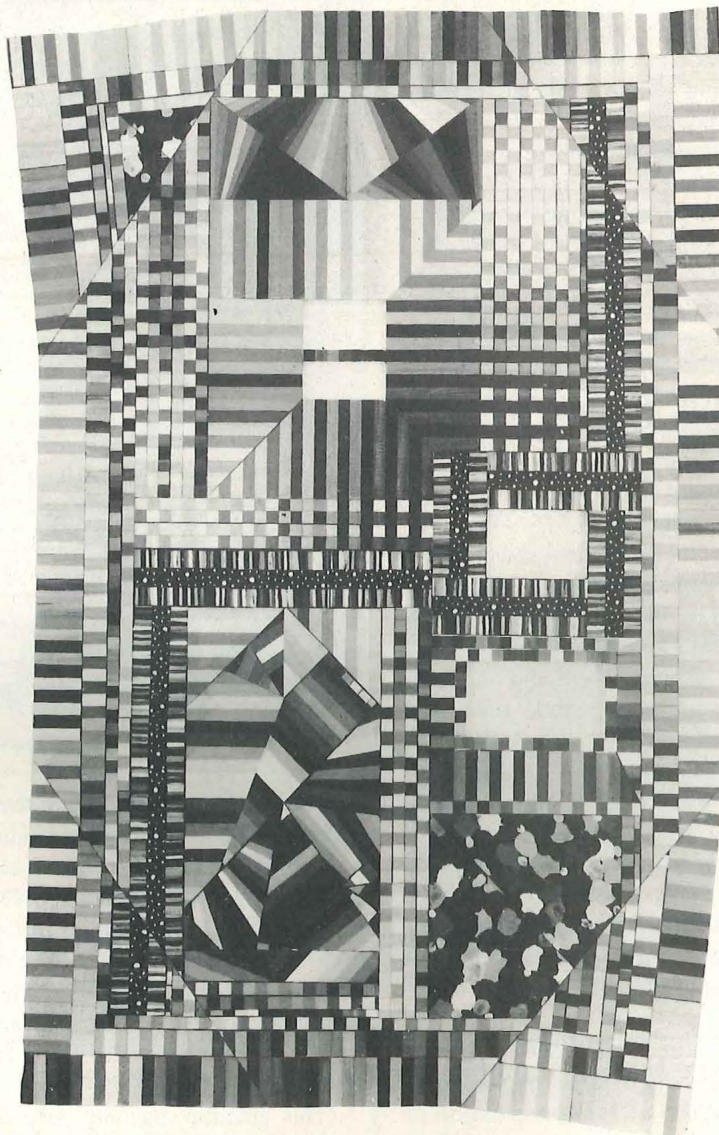
The windows, displaying the handsome jewels which were arranged on small torsos delicately draped in ivory silk, captivate the passers-by with their quiet elegance. The gallery certainly adds a 'jewel in the crown' of this very fashionable Avenue.

*Ilias Lalaounis
733, Madison Avenue
New York City*

**Ilias Lalaounis, Celtic Art,
Charm in Silver taken from a
bronze house-mask
(Yorkshire, 1st century AD).**



**Lucas Samaras, Mosaic Painting #4, 3/10/91 acrylic on canvas board,
45-1/8 x 30-1/8" photo credit: Bill Jacobson Studio**



Professionally Speaking – Part II

*“A great chef is often called an inspired genius,
but experience paves the way to inspiration.”*

This is the year of great celebrations. Europe is getting ready for the Era of Communal Harmony and America celebrates its 500 years of discovery. Festive occasions always seem to call for food, so how better to start the New Year than with more information on food in general and better ways to handle it in particular!

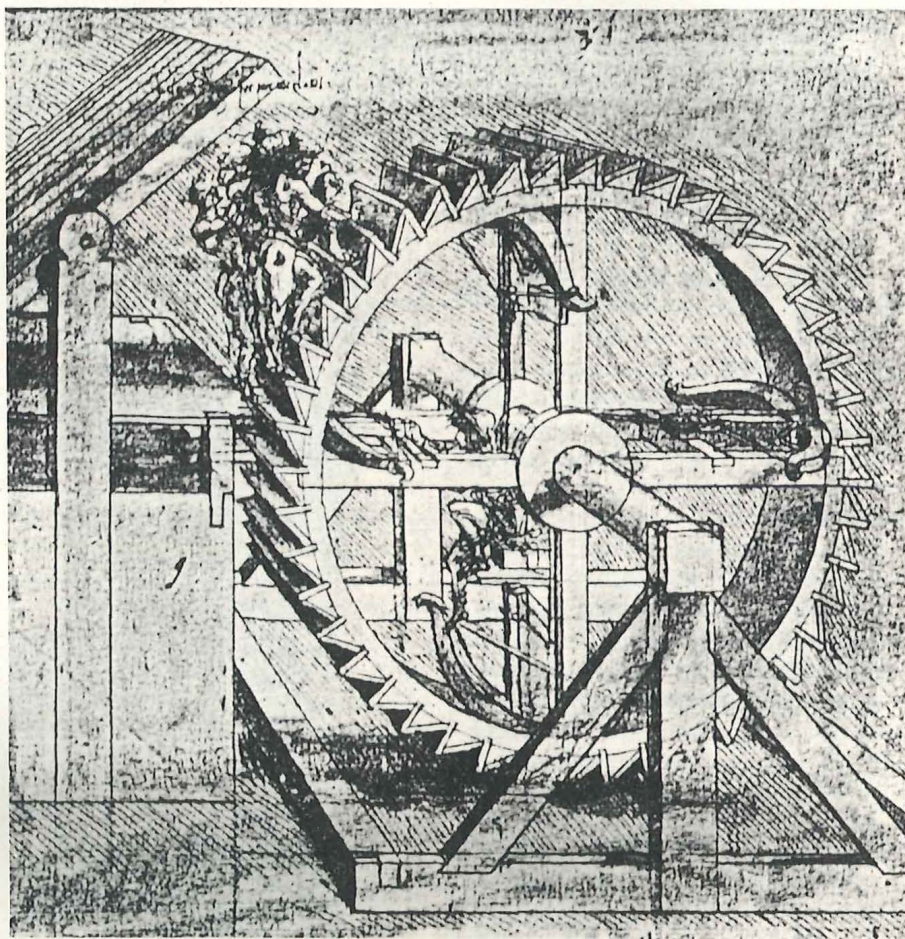
Throwing a party means getting people to come and if you are sending out invitations and you are speechless because tongue is sticking to the roof of your mouth from licking stamps and envelopes Super Potato to the rescue. Any one will do – just cut off one end and use the cut surface for moisture.

Of course the silver table settings must be at their best and they can be polished in a hurry by either of these two painless methods:

Stand it all up in a large jar and cover with sour milk. After a few hours rinse thoroughly and rub dry with a soft cloth. The other method, using another kind of chemical reaction, is to place the silverware flat in a large aluminium pan and cover with hot water. Sprinkle with one teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of soda. Let stand, rinse and quickly polish with a soft cloth.

It is said that storing silver with sea-shells picked up on the seashore will keep it from tarnishing. You probably will be using cloth napkins to go with your finely polished silver – have you ever wondered who first used napkins instead of the tablecloth to wipe greasy fingers and running noses (that, too!)?

Five hundred years ago Leonardo da Vinci invented table napkins and then designed an infinite number of ways to fold them. It seems incredible that the man who painted the Mona



Twelve feet kept this enormous drum, with a ton of napkins, revolving.

Lisa was hired by Ludovico Sforza, the Duke of Milan, to run his kitchens!

Having invented the napkin, Leonardo turned to the problem of cleaning them – one shudders to think of their condition in a period when everything was shovelled in the mouth more or less by hand – and he invented the first environment-friendly tumble drier.

This gigantic machine, twenty-feet high, took six kitchen menials to operate its treadmill cogs. If it seems a trifle

large for such a task, remember the Duke often fed thousands at one sitting.

Citrus Secrets

Colorful wedges of lemons are even more appealing when their aroma rises like waves of perfume – done simply by rolling the lemons around in boiling water just before cutting and serving.

The same trick is useful when preparing orange sections for salads or

delicious orange shortcake so popular at this time of year. Hot water makes the white membrane easier to peel off.

When bright clear lemon juice is needed add two or three teaspoons of milk. The milk will curdle and settle, taking all sediment with it.

Don't try to use lemon or orange juice as flavoring for frosting et cetera; it just is not as effective as an extract. You can, however, make an excellent essence from lemon and orange peels. Before squeezing for juice, wash and dry. Then pare off the rind using a potato peeler. Pack the parings lightly into a jar and add sugar. Let stand a few days until a liquid forms. Pour off and store in refrigerator. Try some with coffee and add a little to cocoa and chocolate recipes.

Grated rind is also often required and can be stored dried (after spreading on aluminium foil) or frozen. Here, too, the rind can be pared off quickly and then pulverized in a blender.

Skewered Succulence

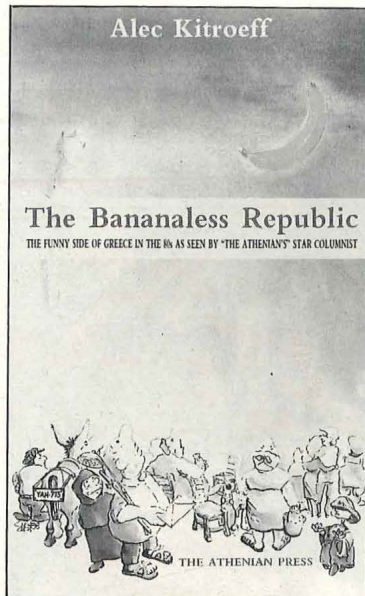
What is the distinction between shashlik and shish kebab? The ingredients and the method of working are the same. What can make the difference, however, is the pilaff served with them. Here is a Russian holiday special.

Dried Fruit Pilaff

Prepare one half kilo of dried prunes (pit them), apricots or apples (1/4 kilo raisins or currants are a good substitute) and mix with up to three cups of cooked rice. Grease a baking dish, put in rice mixture, drizzle with melted butter and bake in a moderate oven for 10 or 15 minutes.

This is a delicious side dish, a perfect counterpoint to the grilled meats and vegetables, but it has the added virtue of easily being doubled or tripled if necessary.

There are hundreds of varieties of rice and nearly as many ways of serving it. There are several methods of cooking it as well, but this one is the easiest and requires no special skill or utensil. Unless for desserts, choose unbroken long-grain rice. Put one cup in a sieve and quickly rinse off any excess starch. Place in a low, broad saucepan (rather than a small, high one). Add water in proportion of 3-1, salt to taste and one teaspoon of lemon juice. Stir, place on lowest heat, covered tightly, and forget for 20 minutes. You will have a mound of delicious white rice fit for the Empress of China. Adequate water and low heat will keep it from sticking - stirring only breaks the grains into a glutinous mess. ■



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Hopeful lovers in Kurdish love story "Mem u Zin".

The Antalya Golden Orange Festival, which took place last November, gave the early Istanbul Festival, held in March, a run for the money as the major Turkish film event. Antalya, a rapidly expanding southern Turkey resort town, celebrated the festival's 28th anniversary by dramatically raising its prize money and initiating a marketplace of recent Turkish productions for foreign buyers. Leading film companies had booths set up in the Dedeman Hotel on the outskirts of the town. The new facet of the festival was given a promising kickoff by 22 representatives of 18 countries including Spain, India, Tunisia and China. The Greek Film Centre was represented by film critic Andreas Tyros who had attended the Istanbul Festival, but it was his first time at Antalya. He was especially impressed with Omer Kavur's mystical psychological drama *The Secret Face* and commented, "*The Secret Face* is a rare film, one which fascinates and reveals new facets on each repeated viewing."

The Secret Face captured the Golden Orange, Antalya's top prize now worth 13,000 US dollars in cash plus all the film necessary for a new feature. *The Secret Face* was also a Venice Festival entry and the winner of the Montreal Nouveau Cinema Festival.

A lavish budget of four billion Turkish liras (800,000 US dollars) came from the Antalya Municipality, twice the budget of last year. This sum included the cost of concerts with top performers and other cultural events held in September during the normal

Distraught lover in "Hasan Bolguldu"



tious plans are more than just wishful thinking.

Hülya Ucansu, head of the Istanbul Festival, commented, "I applaud Antalya's establishment of a marketplace to sell films. The Istanbul Festival is more of a cultural event, without any commercial venue and it appeals to festival organizers." She added, "A film's exposure at foreign festivals is often the first step towards its distribution in cinemas or TV and video abroad." Ucansu was firm when she explained, "I feel it was a mistake to prohibit films that had entered the Istanbul Festival."

This new regulation put in effect this year caused a quandry for directors and producers who were forced to choose between the two events for the first time. More opted for the Antalya Festival because the prize money was higher and since few have recouped their expenses from domestic distribution, it was a temptation hard to resist.

Antalya Deputy Mayor Hüseyin Sanli defended the move by saying, "In the past, winners of the Istanbul Festival automatically expected to win the top awards here. We want to give our event a separate identity."

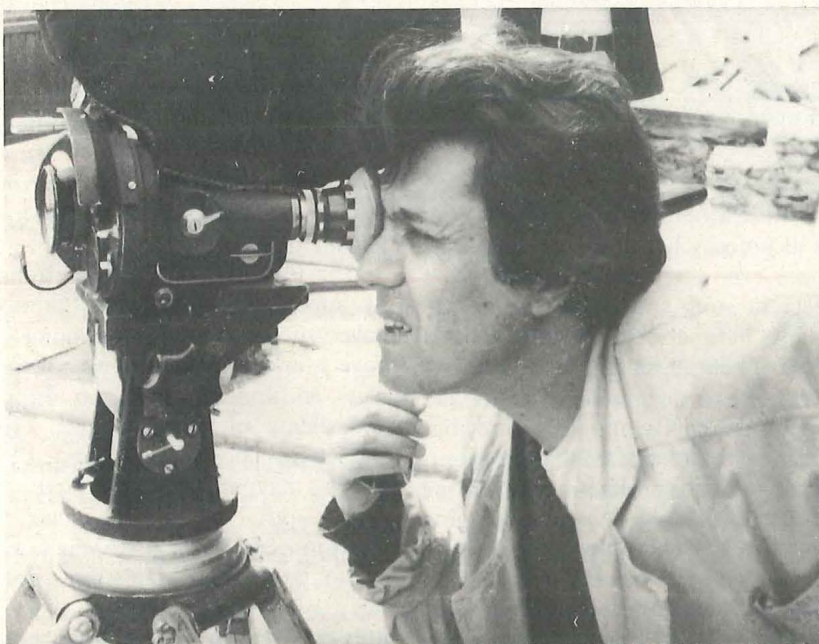
Entries in the Antalya Festival seemed to be divided between films that dealt with contemporary issues and those that drew upon Turkey's rich literary and folkloric tradition. The Silver Orange was won by Yavuz Ozkan for *Walking On Fire*, a well-made dramatization of Turkish history from 1918

Omer Kavur: All Roads Lead Back to Oneself

Omer Kavur, in his tenth feature *The Secret Face* has created a unique mixture of a classical oriental form of story telling in the tradition of *One Thousand And One Nights* combined with a modern aesthetic that shows traces of many master filmmakers from Luis Bunuel to Alfred Hitchcock. *The Secret Face* invites the viewer to make myriad interpretations but Kavur cautions, "Getting caught up in decoding the symbolism can distract the audience from enjoying the story itself. It needn't be made more complicated than it really is."

Kavur has established himself as the leading 'artistic' Turkish director, a term used to distinguish his work from the more popular form of Turkish movies that appeal to the lowest common denominator. "People in the Venice and Montreal Nouveau Cinema Festivals either liked this film very much or some who have no knowledge of the oriental world, who are conditioned to easier films, totally disliked it. This creates a polemic which pleases me for it shows its individuality."

The Secret Face is about an earnest young photographer (Fikret Kuskan) who, for many years, brings snapshots to a mysterious beauty (Zuhal Olcay) who examines them carefully, obviously looking for a particular person. When she finds that person, a clockmaker of the village (Savas Yurttas), she becomes very excited. When the photographer returns the next day, her apartment is vacant so he goes to the shop of the clockmaker and finds it shuttered. The photographer begins a search for the woman, leading him to the stunningly photographed Black Sea villages



Omer Kavur

poetically named 'City of Cities', 'City of the Dead', 'City of the Sad' and 'City of the Heart'. Through his searching he gains in self-knowledge and follows the advice of one of the characters by "opening his heart". Elated when he finds the woman again, he is initially distraught to hear from her that she will continue her search and he his but they will never meet again. It is apparent that as in Cavafy's *Ithaka*, the goal is not the end of the journey but the journey itself, which will enrich you through experiences.

Kavur admits he has a personal obsession with travelling, first as a way to discover different geographies, environments and individuals but most importantly, as in his film, to lead to a discovery of oneself. Kavur feels Turkish filmmakers are partly to blame for the decline of the national cinema because "They have lost contact with their audiences and have resorted to formula films with big stars. But you see the population is dynamic, evolving and looking to the future. Getting in touch with them will bring about a restructuring and rejuvenation."

to 1980, the time of the military coup, done through a musical performance in which a triangle develops between performers. Ozkan won the prize for Best Director and the prize for Best Film given by the filmgoers of the festival. Engin Ayça won the Bronze Orange for *Walking On Fire* and his wife Gülsen Tuncer won the award for Best Supporting Actress in the story about a mysterious time-warped encounter in the world of the cabarets.

The Best Actor award was shared by Ektrem Bora for *It Was Cold and Raining* and Fikret Kuskan in *Secret Face*. The award for Best Cinematography was won by Ertune Senkay for *I Love You Rosa* and *Walking On Fire*.

Special mention was given to two films, *The Consensus*, a fast-paced political thriller by Oguzhan Tercan and *Death Of The Giants* by Irfan Tozum, which is about a filmmaker searching for an unusual theme for a movie, leading him to do an adaptation of a trilogy on women.

In *I Love You Rosa*, Sumru Yavruk won the Best Actress award for her memorable performance as an unconventional woman who bucks society throughout her life, living without regard to restrictive traditions, reaping few material or spiritual rewards as a result.

Isil Ozentürk emerges as a major creative talent with her debut film. In Ümit Efehan's *A Woman*, long-time superstar Hülya Kocuyigit, a favorite with Greek audiences through earlier Turkish films circulated in Greece, is cast as a widowed journalist determined to continue her career despite pressure to remarry and devote all her time to the household. The perplexing conflict experienced by a young teacher when confronted with two foreign women, one an earnest Peace Corps volunteer and the other a promiscuous Swede on holiday, is the focus of Halit Refig's *Two Strangers*.

Providing a contrast to these timely concerns in Orhan Aksoy's *Hasan Bolguldu*, a charming adaptation of a legend about two ill-fated lovers that gives an insight into the life style of plains' people and mountaineers close to Ayalik. In a similar vein is the first Kurdish love story, Umit Elci's *Mem u Zin*, an adaptation of a novel about two pairs of lovers from different tribes, one able to fulfill its love while the other couple is cruelly thwarted. The film is very detailed in its depiction of the rituals and folklore of the Kurds, giving a clearer view of this ethnic group which has survived so many upheavals. ■

NON-SEQUITUR

by Simonetta Wenkert

Towards Europe

One afternoon I arrived home from work and found Irini's niece sitting at the kitchen table. She was a pretty child, eight or nine years old, with long fair hair tied back in an alice-band, and a rather worried Alice-ish expression on her face.

She looked oddly familiar.

"*Amalia edo*" announced Irini unnecessarily from the stove, rather in the same way three months previously she herself had appeared on our doorstep bearing a Hellas Spar plastic bag, declaring *Irini Edo* – for good, as we soon found out.

"*Alla mono yia tora*" added Irini, no doubt noticing my expression. "*Amalia agapao poli tin thia mou; ke thelis na se vlepo ligo.*"

Irini's grammar is a mess: somewhere along the line Albanian must be full of verb-endings and pronouns that coincidentally correspond to Greek (rather like the French possessive *ton* and *son* which recall the Greek *sou* and *tou*, only backwards) and yet she matches them up indiscriminately.

Amalia's Greek, as it turned out, though, was faultless. After less than a year in this country, she had skipped from the reception class to a grade of children her own age.

"And how do you like school?" I asked her.

"*M'aressi*," replied Amalia guardedly.

"And your teacher?"

Her face brightened.

"*Tin agapao para poli.*"

"And the children?"

The Alice-frown returned.

"*Then me thelou*", she replied simply. "*Ime Alvani.*" And then she added, "*Alla oute ego tous thelo*" – I don't want them either.

Now I realized why she looked familiar; every time I'd passed the elementary school near my house, I'd seen Amalia standing by the playground gates with a book, while all around her the other children played volleyball or shared their secrets under the trees.

What must have made exclusion even harder to bear was the mythical picture that she, and other Albanians of Greek descent, must have carried of the motherland. Like the West Indian

bus-drivers and nurses who poured into Britain in the 1950s, coming home must have been a rude awakening.

Yet xenophobia in Greeks is hard to spot; on the one hand they moan about Omonia Square turning into Tirana Square, yet when Irini was recently admitted into the Laiko Nosokomio for a minor operation, we found her surrounded by a posse of well-wishers, one of whom was tenderly wiping her brow, while another had made her a gift of a nightdress.

"*Einai xeni,*" they explained, "*monitis.*"

With Europe '92 on our doorsteps, the dichotomy has never been clearer. Before even attempting to understand the great song and dance people are making here about unification, it is useful to bear in mind that Greece was never part of the Renaissance. It had Hellenism; the Byzantine empire, but remained excluded from that great outburst of creativity which swept Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Imagine it: no Shakespeare, no Leonardo, no Michelangelo. Nor, for that matter, unlike the ex-iron curtain countries, who for all their present turmoil provided the catalyst for Modernism, was it part of the intellectual revival of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In true Greek style, much of the country's energy and talent was expended on internal feuding, so that the Greek artist or scientist or man of letters tended to flourish as an expatriate – Jean Moreas and Cavafy, to name but two.

So, while for most of the other eleven member nations, economic unification is merely a formality (excluding perhaps Britain, which, in spite of being in it virtually from the start, is and always has been ambivalent about joining Europe) Greece now finds itself face to face with its own contradictions.

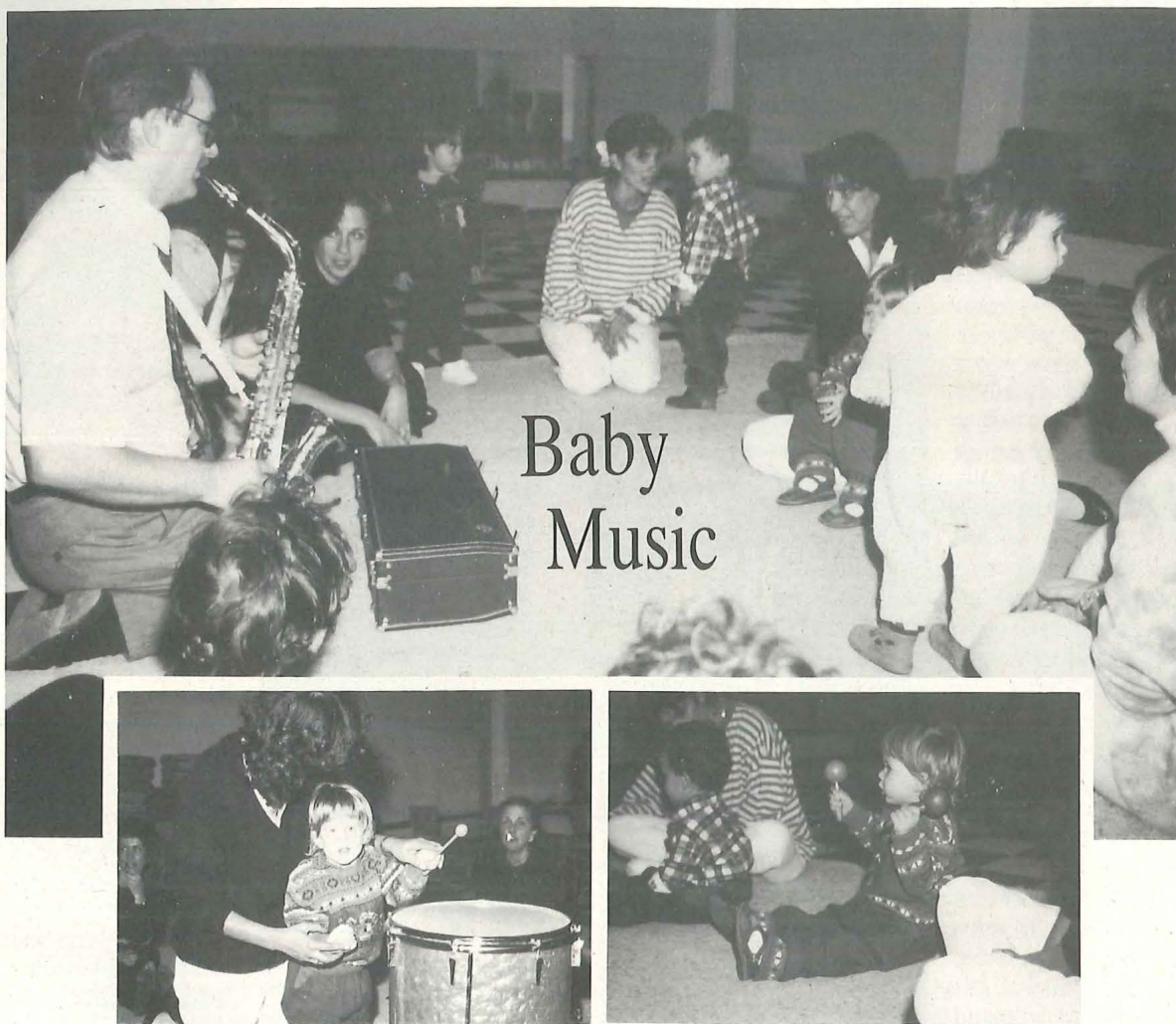
The first thing to get straight, truism though it might be, is that Greece is

already part of Europe, and indeed a member of the European Community since 1981. (How else would they have managed the corn scam otherwise?) Yet the average Greek seems unaware of this; half the country seems gripped by Euromania – as though driving a new BMW and shopping at Alfa-Beta made them instantly European – while the other half fatalistically drones on about how in '92 nothing will change, and *etsi einai i Ellada...*

And what about a visiting European, what would he make of this country? Would he get that pang of familiarity an Italian feels in Austria, a Frenchman in Spain? Difficult to say, mainly because Greeks themselves appear so unable to reconcile their disparate identities. Orientalism is a case in point; 400 years of Turkish rule left such a bitter aftertaste, that, unlike the Spanish, who are proud of their Moorish past, Greeks deny its very existence. So in spite of the bouzouki, baklava and Monastiraki, Turkish rule left no traces.

If a European visitor were to begin by appearances, then yes, he would have grounds for feeling at home. We have Marks and Sparks, Wendy's; we have an underground, two airports, and plenty of outdoor cafés. Greek housewives cook frozen food, eat Hellman's mayonnaise and feed their nerves on Nescafé. So much for appearances. Which go no way towards explaining the *salepi* man's brass urn, or the Eastern love of symbol which expresses itself in the shelf of unread books behind the petty official's desk. And beneath all that, those disturbing flashes of Hellenism: the love of discussion for discussion's sake, the curve of a girl's cheek in Corinth like a mask of Pallas Athena, the yearly *apokria* madness.

In the end it boils down to self-confidence. The day the Greeks realize that without Athens, Europe would have never happened; that to be European, (which is, at least in part what most Greeks desire), means more than imported cars and shopping binges abroad, then the dichotomy will cease to exist. Until then, Greece on the brink of '92 cannot but remind me of Amalia at the school gates: "*Then me thelou, ke then tous thelo.*" ■



Baby Music

Jukka Maki on the saxophone. Pounding out their name on the drum. Getting acquainted with instruments.

Picture a large open classroom with about a dozen little toddlers and their mothers, all with rudimentary instruments, shakers, tambourines, pairs of sticks, keeping time to a march. Then the music changes, the marching stops and the mothers are told to pick up their children and waltz them around the room. Another day they form a circle around a huge bass drum and each child in turn is handed a drum stick to pound out his name rhythmically, "So-fi-a, Hec-tor-as, boom, boom, boom."

Aha, you think, a new addition to the Teach your Baby to Swim/Read/Operate a Computer Syndrome. Not so, according to music teacher Jukka Maki, who insists that in his native Finland music playschools, both state-run and private, have been around for more than 30 years. And the result has been a larger than average number of musically talented young people.

"Although the Finnish population is only 5 million, we have had conductors talented at the age of 20 and several famous orchestras where all the children are ten to 14 years old," says

Ziridis School, tel. 682 2405-9.

Maki, 36 who plays 14 or 15 instruments himself. "The reason for this is that children are taught music from their first years so they love it and by five or six they want to learn to play an instrument. We have found that 90 percent of children who have music as a hobby are also the best students in their class."

Maki, who has a Masters degree in education, has taught in kindergartens and trained music teachers in addition to playing in a dance band for 20 years, and a military brass band. He is currently in Athens working for the Ziridis School in Marousi as a music teacher, and setting up a series of eight-week music classes for mothers and babies, Baby Music, involving babies under three years old, with plans to expand into classes for children three to six if there is interest.

At a recent press conference to introduce Baby Music, a system similar to ones used in Canada, Sweden, Israel and the US, Maki's presentation of the influence of music on young babies and in particular on the unborn fetus impressed several doctors present and he

has been invited to lecture at the medical school of the University.

Often a tourist in Greece, Maki was invited to Athens last spring, under the auspices of a Greek-Finnish five-year cultural agreement, to observe music programs in various schools. He met the owners of Ziridis at that time and they offered him a job this year. Maki drove down from Finland in September with a carload of instruments and music books plus his computer and fax to keep up with long range administrative duties of his music school, the largest private one in Tampere, Finland, where his students range from three-month-old babies to school children with 10 part-time teachers.

He is learning Greek (meanwhile his classes are taught in English with the help of two Greek music teachers from Ziridis) and considering a permanent move from a country which is pitch dark half of the year to one where the sun shines 262 days a year.

"Weather is really one of the main reasons I am here," he says with a laugh. "I think I will stay here for some years," he pauses, "maybe forever." ■

KATEY'S corner



It was a great pleasure after a long hiatus to attend an exhibition of the paintings by Nikos Stavroulakis at the Jill Yakas Gallery. Well-known in Athens as an author, lecturer, archaeologist, Byzantinologist, painter and Director of the Jewish Museum, Mr Stavroulakis displayed once again his great versatility. Many long-time friends welcomed him back onto the art scene. In our picture the artist (right) greets Mr and Mrs Anthony Alderson.



Well, here we are already at 1992 with a clean slate before us. Last year at this time each of us was metaphorically holding his breath in connection with a major regional conflict. This year begins with smaller, local conflicts all over the place that need to be solved. Certainly the face of the world has changed in totally unexpected ways, requiring great statesmanship. On our side of the coin we can only hope, continue to be chary with our plastic, tins, water and paper use and assist in whatever other small ways that are available to us to behave as responsible citizens for our planet. Thus we can help in our way and hope that the politicians will help in theirs. May it be a most Happy New Year!



Assuming that this friendly smile will transmit itself to all of the young people who will be offering your Big Macs in the future, then McDonald's is sure to be a success in Greece. Meet Mr George Giakos who is owner of the franchise and welcome the Golden Arches which are now shining on Syntagma Square when you have a chance.



The Japanese community has really been busy lately under the very involved leadership of HE the Ambassador Tadatsuna Yabu and his wife. It all began with an all-community family-day baseball tournament and picnic at Aghios Kosmas, and then they celebrated their National Day at the residency. Late in the month, many from the diplomatic community, as well as the ladies of AWOG and WIC, were invited to the garden of the residency for a showing of the rituals of Urasanke tradition of Chado tea preparation. Our picture was taken during the ceremony at which the viewers each enjoyed a bowl of traditional tea as well as a bountiful tea table.



What a super idea it is to have a golf tournament sponsored by a famous Scottish malt whisky! In the recent inaugural Glenmorangie competition at the Glyfada Golf Club, winners, losers, family and friends were all winners during the after-golf buffet and tasting reception. The event was organized by Bernie Cooper (to the right in our picture) who was aided and abetted by the Golf Club President George Kallimopoulos, Ms Kathryn Eardley of Amphion, Mr Manos Christofides, importers of Glenmorangie. The award ceremony was attended by HE the Ambassador Sir David and Lady Miers and some of the golf prizes included copies of ancient 'Quaich'— or Welcome—bowls.

★ It won't be too long before the weather will begin to improve and the **Horseback Riding for Handicapped Children Program** will be getting underway again. Remember that in order to volunteer, no experience is necessary except a desire to be of assistance and a warm and sunny smile. Whereas the group meets weekly, you can volunteer as little as once or twice a month and still be of great service. Just telephone Aideen Lewis at 452-1058 or 452-1062 during business hours.

★ The new Athens Concert Hall which is bringing joy to so many music lovers has an organization called **Friends of the Concert Hall** offering benefits to its members that certainly seem worthwhile. Telephone 722-5511 or 722-1184 to hear more, or stop by the Concert Hall and get acquainted. Rumor has it that

one day there will even be parking available...

★ Several new Ambassadors have presented their credentials lately. Among them, HE the **Ambassador Amin Naim of Pakistan**, accompanied by his wife Fajida and their son, comes to Athens from Senegal. He has had such diverse assignments as Germany, China and South Africa.

★ Ah, the memories that the fabulous Coconut Grove in the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel brings to mind! Come along when the **Propeller Club** "Goes to Hollywood" on February 28 at the Hilton Hotel. Maybe you can then really go to Hollywood by winning the TWA Door Prize tickets with 4-day stays in two cities by Marriott. Reservations and tickets available by telephone 778-3698.

★ This is the second bulletin about the great 1992

Greek Reunion that will be taking place in Ohio, July 30 – August 2. Already there are more than 30 signed up, so plan your home leave to coincide. Meet old friends – all of whom have served in Greece. Write to Martha Martin, 7350 Whispering Oak, Sylvania, Ohio 43560 or telephone (419) 843-3818 for more information or to make reservations.

★ The elegant Graduation Ceremony given for students of the **Alpine Center** for Hotel and Tourism Management at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel really filled the ballroom. The principal address was given by Professor Donald A. Dermody, Director of Nova University's Hospitality Management Center. He was in Greece especially for this

tives in the United States to have their children apply for admission at the **College Year in Athens** program of Greek Civilization? This fascinating idea was launched in 1962 and has continued to provide education of the highest quality for its students. In 1990, College Year in Athens moved into its beautiful academic center at 9 Vasileos Georgiou II Street "behind the palace". For more information about their programs, telephone 721-8746 or 724-1025.

★ In the November "Corner" and in Ann Elder's article "The Flight of the Kiwi" note was made that the **New Zealand Embassy** had closed, causing difficulties both for travellers and its citizens here. Mrs Economou of New



Mr Richard Rosenberg (center), Chairman of BankAmerica Corporation and Mr Riad H. Ghali (left), Executive Vice President, were both in Athens recently to introduce the newly-appointed Vice President and Country Manager for Greece, Mr Leonidas A. Metaxas (right). A broad range of bankers, businessmen, journalists, and government officials, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Antonis Samaras, were present. The Chairman in his remarks reiterated the confidence that BankAmerica Corporation has in the future of Greece within the European Community.

occasion. Nova University in Florida has for years been active in the hotel training field, but has only recently begun to expand its degree programs. We are looking forward to meeting some of these graduates in the tourism business both here and abroad.

★ Have you ever thought of encouraging friends and rela-

Zealand has informed us that they are interested in filing a petition to protest the closing and would appreciate all the support they can get. If you are from New Zealand, or feel that you would like your signature added to the petition, please telephone her at 771-0102 during business hours or 670-0323 in the evening.



This young man was understandably a very popular entertainment addition to the recent lovely fashion show of Lily Hatzopoulou given in support of the Hatzipatereion, the Metamorphosi Spastic School for Children, in the beautiful Crystal Ballroom of the Pentelikon Hotel in Kifissia. The rooms were filled with supportive members and their friends who also enjoyed a sociable afternoon tea. For further information about the school, telephone 282-6913.



The cast of *Loot* shown in our picture carried on in fine style at the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens, considering that one of their member needed to be rushed to the hospital only 24 hours before curtain time. Director Charles Osborne most efficiently came to the rescue. All went off beautifully and now we are looking forward to an early 1992 Players production of *A Man For All Seasons*.



During a recent visit promoting trade between Thailand and Greece, the Chairman of the Board of Trade of Thailand, who is also President of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Yukta Na Thalang and Deputy Secretary General for Foreign Affairs in matters of trade Mr Tawat Yipintsoi were welcomed by HE the Ambassador of Thailand Sukhum Rasmidatta (center) at a reception in the Athens Hilton. Attended by many journalists and businessmen, the occasion provided a warm forum for the exchange of commercial ideas with their counterparts in Greece.



Sunny smiles from the cold north greeted purchasers at the ever-popular Scandinavian Christmas Bazaar held at the Scandinavian Church in Piraeus. The clement weather encouraged many members of the crowd to tarry awhile on the patio with something typical to eat and drink. The Scandinavians took advantage of the fact that they have a direct line to Santa Claus and almost 200 youngsters who dropped their Christmas messages into the private post box were delighted at hearing directly from the North Pole.



Our picture was taken at the opening of the permanent exhibition of the work of the students of the Theotokos School which offers training for children with mental and learning handicaps. The space has been donated so that the children might have an opportunity to present their work for sale. The wives of many foreign ambassadors came along to the opening to offer their support and they were welcomed by the President of the Theotokos Foundation, Mrs Maria Manolopoulou-Vareitidou and Mrs Domini Sarris (center in our picture with 'her' kids). When you are looking for a special gift, why not go along to this new shop located at Mithymnis Street 29 (off the SE corner of Platias Amerikis in Kypseli - two parking garages within a block) where you will find woven pieces, pottery, and speciality items year round. Tell your friends.



This team of raclette assemblers at the annual German Christmas Bazaar told me that they will serve 1000 plates during the day! That might not seem so much, but there was also a delicatessen, sausages, sandwiches, Lowenbrau by the barrel and sauerkraut with it all. It seems as though all of Athens plans to come for lunch each year as they spend the day and buy all of the beautiful items for sale.



The National Greek Girl Guides Association always has its annual Christmas Bazaar in the several ballrooms of the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Thousands of buyers come along to support the program as well as to do their Christmas shopping.

The Girl Guides of Filothei received a nice boost from the Municipality who provided them space and helped hang huge banners to advertise their Christmas Bazaar. Everybody pitched in to make the event a success. Perhaps it will become an annual sale also. Good luck!



Mrs Michael Sotirhos (center), wife of the American Ambassador, was on hand bright and early to help support the AWOG Christmas Bazaar this year. Lots of happy customers took home everything from a stuffed toy to jams and jellies, all organized under the talented eye of President Margaret Makkos (left) and Ways and Means Chairman Susan Gard.



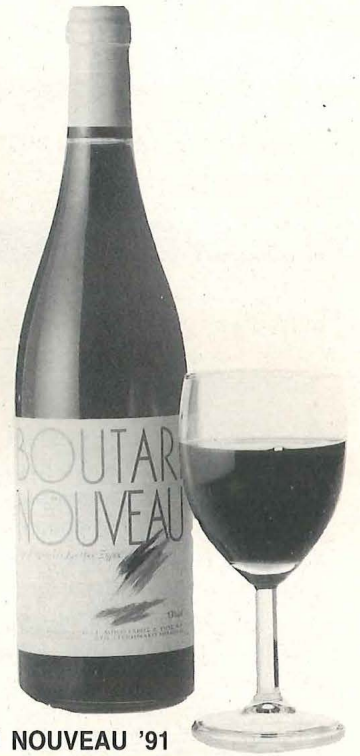
McDONALD's has settled on the busiest corner of Syntagma Square, facing Parliament. Fast service follows what proves to be a much needed training for the Athenian public: the practice of willingly waiting on line. Among the specialities is the Filet-O-Fish, appropriate for vegetarians and the thick and tasty mikshakes. The take-away bags are of recycled paper imported from France. In fact the only local product is lettuce.

McLight, for the diet-conscious, is due to appear this month and the chain will soon expand in Piraeus. In the meantime, suitable location for a drive-in is being sought and is coming fast, so turn on your ignition. By the time you will have overcome the traffic jam, they will be ready to serve you!

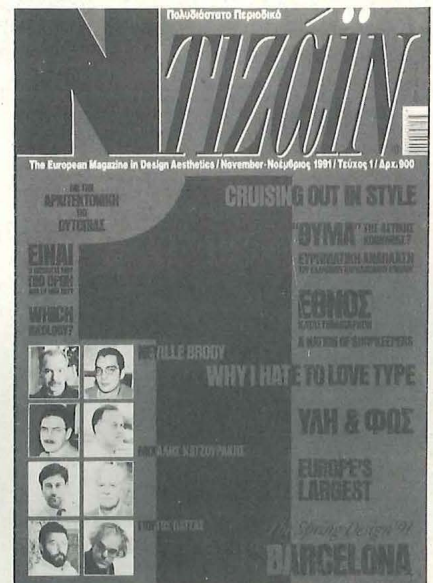
Perhaps your good intentions have not yet led you to a life of sports and exercise. If you are the type who does not like to sweat for a strong and healthy body then SHAPERS is the right place for you. Passive exercise is: "the workout with the work taken out." You just spend 7 minutes on each of the 8 toning tables that are especially designed to exercise specific isolated muscle groups and you soon achieve that desirable shape. You can have a free demonstration, just say you read it in *The Athenian*. SHAPERS, Kassaveti 19, 1st floor, Kifissia, tel : 801-7663.



Thinking of a new home in a beautiful suburb? Have a look at the ESPERIDES compound on Gounari 2, Kifissia. Beautiful design, insulation against cold and noise, pleasant views, good construction, swimming pool and gym, concierge, security and more. To find out for yourselves, contact the company "Astikes Anaptixis", tel: 693-0373.



BOUTARI NOUVEAU '91 is the new magical potion. Taste it while it is still young, at 10-12C in order to enjoy its supple, aromatic red body. No point in waiting until springtime. It is a pleasure in itself and can accompany light dishes. Its price varies significantly in different cavas. Cava Vinum sells it at 870dr. We have located it in supermarket Continent at 710dr.



A magazine on design by the name NTIZÁIN appeared last November in full style. A bimonthly publication written in Greek and English aims at introducing Greek design in industry, architecture, decoration and graphics. In large format with emphasis on the visual aspect NTIZÁIN certainly cannot go unnoticed. Provided you find the kiosks that sell it.

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO

1 focus

ART

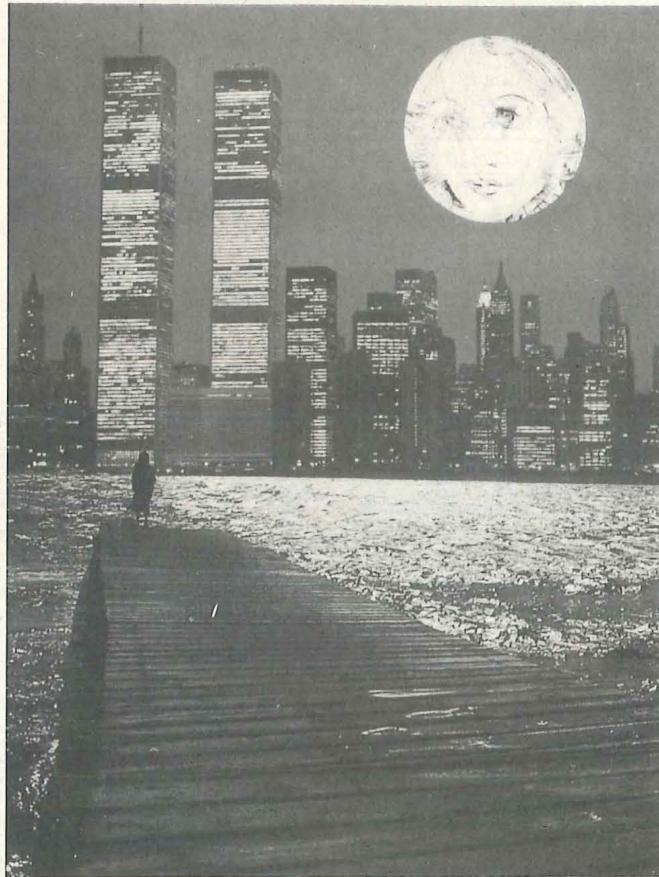
A friendly environment awaits you in Ora Gallery until 7 January. The paintings of **Alexis Kyritsopoulos** ignore restrictive frames and expand on the wall surfaces depicting pieces of furniture. During this exhibition Ora Gallery is turned to a big coffee shop. Be careful to pick up a 4-dimensional chair if you wish to enjoy your cup of coffee.

If you are in an introverted mood wait for the next exhibition in Ora by **Daphne Angelidou**. Silent cities, squares lit by a metallic light and derelict houses where absence reigns. 13 to 31 January in a poetic space.

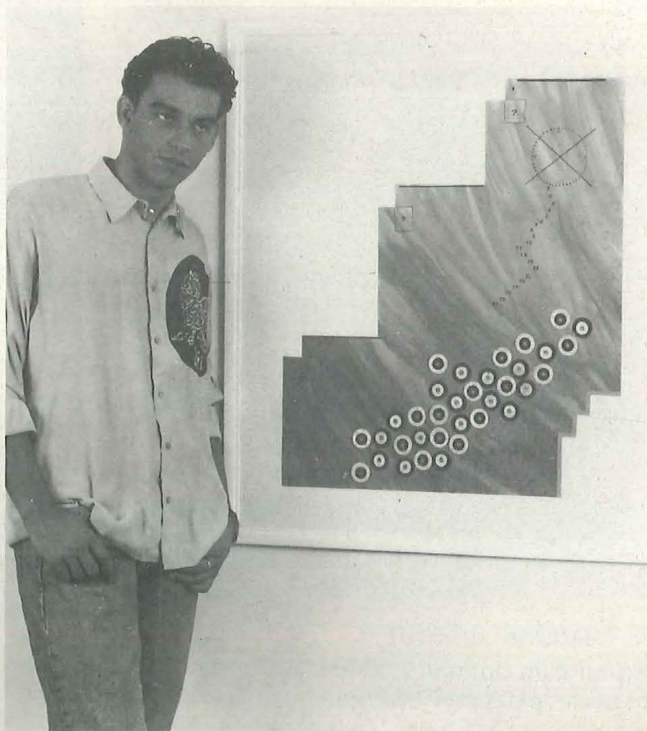
George Kouvakis exhibits in Titanium Gallery, 8 to 25 January. A sequence of color overlays on rice papers and handmade Japanese papers creates internal landscapes in horizontal and vertical developments.

A homage to the artist **Eleni Konstandinidou** (1910-1988) is taking place at Yakinthos Gallery, 20 January - 10 February. On show are wood engravings, watercolors and oils that cover a 30-year period of creation. Greek engravings researcher Nikos Gregorakis observes about her work: "Konstandinidou was par excellence a wood engraver with a deep knowledge of her techniques. She created a variety of themes on black and white. The strong black together with a vibratory etching create strong expressionistic results."

A new exhibition space will be inaugurated on 15 January with an exhibition by **Art Studio Est**. It is the renovated



Kostis Voloudakis at Villa Vonaparti



George Niarhos at Adyto Gallery

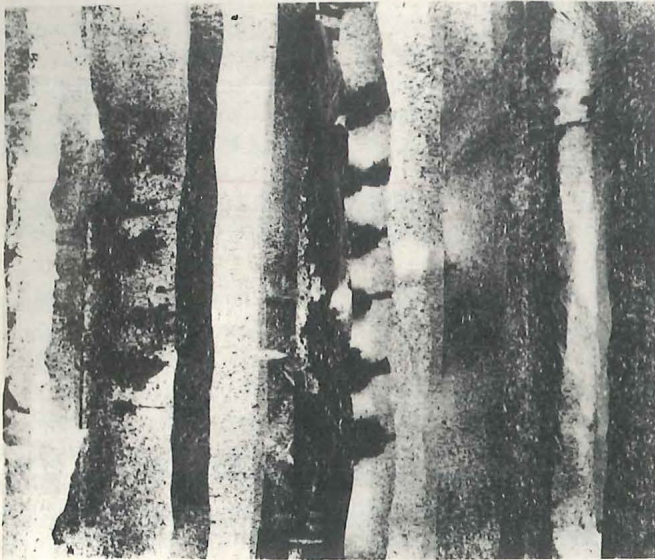
Villa Vonaparti which belongs to the municipality of Zographou and is an addition to the cultural centers of the area. Art Studio Est, the team of artists formed by Kostas Evangelatos, presents the works of: Kostis Voloudakis, photo collage; Kostas Evangelatos, paintings and 'live' art; Angeliki Ioannou, paintings and constructions; Takis Loukatos, theatrical dolls; and Eleni Sidiropoulou, sculptures.

George Niarhos is a young artist presenting his first exhibition, sponsored by Cosmopolitan magazine at Adyto Gallery, 13 to 31 January. The element of the circle prevails in his choice of unusual materials and the results of his painting compositions are impressive and appealing to youths. Niarhos has studied art history, design and museum organization.

MUSIC AT MEGARON

Among a number of interesting events due to take place at Megaron during January, the performances of the Camerata Orchestra of the Friends of Music are worth a special mention.

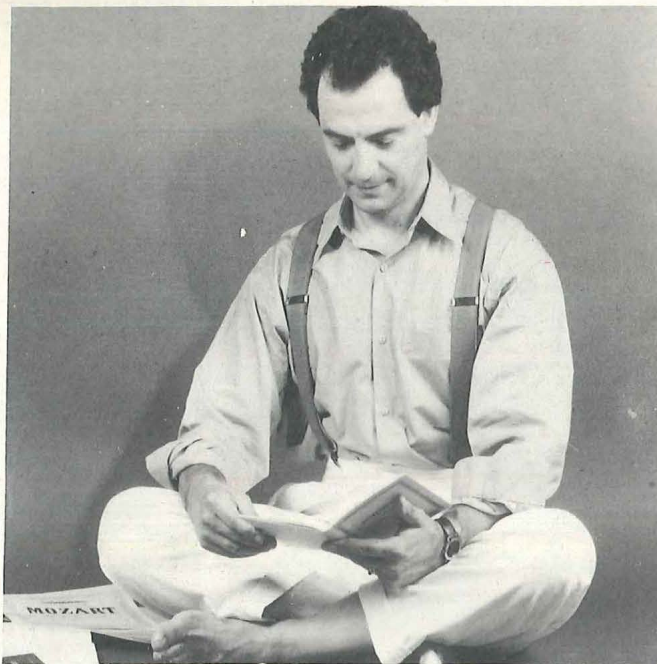
The program for January is: 8 Jan, Handel, Bach, Desbriere with soloist Patrick Gallois: flute. 9 Jan, Kanas, Mozart, Jolivet with soloist Patrick Gallois: flute. 10 Jan, Gluck, Pachelbel, Massenet, Haydn, Gossek, Mercadante with soloist Patrick Gallois; flute. 20 Jan, Handel, Taverner, Mozart with soloist Raphael Wallfisch; cello. Conductor of the Camerata Orchestra of the Friends of Music is Alexander Myrat.



George Kouvakis at Titanium Gallery

CONTEST

An international photography contest is held by the United Nations with the sponsoring of CANON Inc. Titled *Focus On Your World*, the contest marks the 20th anniversary of the UN program for the environment. The photographs should present the beauty of our planet together with the necessity for improved measures against pollution. Winners will be announced next June at the conference for the International Day of the Environment due to take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The awarded photographs will be exhibited all over the world. The contest is open to all, irrespective of age, nationality or professional status. However, amateurs and professionals will be contesting separately. A total of 206 photographers will be distinguished. The total value of the awards is 147,000 US dollars. The International Photography Council will offer two scholarships for participants from the age group 15-21, which will enable them to attend a correspondence course in photography with the Photography Institute of New York. Deadline for entering the contest is the end of February 1992. For further information and application forms contact Mrs Haris Pissala-Petrou, Vas. Konstandinou 48, Athens 116 35, tel: 724-4536/39.



Alexander Myrat conductor of Camerata OFM

SYMPOSIUM

The Second International Symposium on Science and Consciousness is taking place in Athens 3-7 January. Venue is the Goulandris-Horn Foundation in Plaka. The Symposium is organized by The Athenian Society for Science and Human Development and is co-sponsored by The Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, a Non-Governmental Organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and UNICEF affiliated to the Department of Public Information and a Peace Messenger Organization of United Nations. The plenary lectures can be attended by invitation. Information tel: 322-2802.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The photography archives of the Benaki Museum have been enriched with a significant donation by architect Maria Zagorissiou. Her archives on traditional Greek houses include material from 1946 onwards and complement existing material in the museum archives. In this way opportunities for systematic research on the subject increase. Maria Zagorissiou has worked for the state, mainly with the National Tourist Organization but also for the private sector with K. Doxiades.

THEATRE

Polish playwright Witold Gombrowicz's *The Wedding* is being currently performed by the Athens Art Theatre in Plaka. Director George Lazanis has disclosed that the staging of this play was a project dear to the heart of the theatre's late founder, the celebrated Karolos Koun. It is a demanding production requiring 33 actors, all of whom must fill difficult roles. The drama's structure is dream-like - situations dissolve while they are taking shape. Because of this loose structure, Lazanis believes a foreigner with insecure Greek may follow the play better than a native speaker who attempts a rational explanation of the drama on the basis of language. Here, the hero seeks power in order to establish a world of innocence, and in doing so, overthrows all authority including that of his father. Composer Christos Leondis believes that the play's theme presents a positive outlet for today's youth which challenges the status quo in search of establishing a new social order worthy of respect. Art Theatre, Fryniou 14, tel: 323-6732.

For the young-at-heart on Saturday and Sunday matinees during this holiday season, Xenia Kaloyeropoulou is doing a wonderful *Pinocchio* at Porta Theatre, celebrating 20 years in children's theatre. Tel 771-1333.



The Wedding, Art Theatre



**Saint John the Theologian,
Greek Icon, 16th c.
at Mihalarias**

RETROSPECT

Last November guests at the Moroccan Gastronomic Week had the chance to witness the Presentation of the Bride, a traditional Moroccan ceremony. A suggestive atmosphere was created in St. George Lycabettus Hotel where HE the Ambassador Mr. Abdelaziz Laabi received his distinguished guests and introduced them to the magical delights of Moroccan cuisine.

ASTROLOGY

The Organization of Greek Astrologers is a newly formed association that aims to protect the public from malpractices of non-professional astrologers and promote a new conception concerning the misunderstood theory and practice of astrology. The association was formed by a team of scientists from several disciplines who are also trained in astrology. Christos Douvlis, president of the association, is a mathematician of Athens University, with a qualification in astrology from the Wright Institute, Pennsylvania, US. There are plans of organizing a free talk about the modern approach to astrology. At

printing time this was estimated for the second fortnight of January at the War Museum in Athens. For further information, contact the association, tel: 862-4972, fax: 864-1942 or write: PO Box 23089, Athens 112 10.

EXHIBITION

The exhibition of 140 icons at Stavros Mihalarias Art, Irodotou 22, offers a unique opportunity for approaching the most traditional aspect of Greek art. Dated between 15th and 19th centuries the blessed and worshipped icons of the Christian Orthodox church give a broad spectrum of the various schools that developed in the art of iconography. The icons are for sale in accordance with the

provisions of the law governing antiquities. Prices vary from 200,000dr to 10 million. 55 of the exhibited icons have been imported thus, according to Greek law, they can be reexported by their new owners. 51 of them are Greek or Russian. The remaining 4 are: a Syrian icon of the 19th century with Arab inscriptions, picturing the *Ascension*. An 18th century Romanian icon picturing *Deisis*. An 18th century Coptic with *The Presentation Of Christ In The Temple* and a 19th century Near Eastern with *The Sacrifice Of Abraham*. Unlike usual practices visitors are allowed to touch the exhibits. Mr Mihalarias says: "These icons are made to come in contact with people.



Eleni Konstandinidou at Yakinthos Gallery

**House in Thassos, photo M. Zagorissiou.
Benaki Museum Photo Archives**



They were conceived as the mediators between this world and the other. So they require human warmth. They have been kissed before and they are certainly not meant to be treated as museum artifacts."

LECTURE

Dadi Janki, one of the founding members of the Brahma Kumaris Spiritual University, has been practicing meditation and Raja Yoga philosophy for 55 years. She has traveled extensively giving lectures about the development of moral and spiritual values and the improvement of the self. Janki will give a lecture on **The Return to the Source of Clear Thought** at President Hotel, Kifissias Ave 43, 8 January, 7.30 pm.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Fares have come up in all buses, trolleys and the underground line. Remember that a ticket of 75 dr must be punched at your entrance to a bus or trolley. The monthly card of 2500 dr does not cover fares for the underground. There a system of 3 zones has been introduced. Traveling within any single or 2 adjacent zones costs 75 dr and 100 dr for 3 zones. Zone 1 : Piraeus to Monastiraki. Zone 2 : Omonoia to Ano Patissia. Zone 3: Perissos to Kifissia.

FILM

The cycle "Cinema And Music" has already hosted several projections of classic silent films accompanied by a live orchestra. The experiment is being materialized at the Athens Concert Hall and the results have been very appealing. On 31 January the film *La Dixième Symphonie* will be accompanied by the orchestra of The Friends of Music under the baton of Amorie Di Closel who composed the music. It is a black and white film of 1918, directed by Abel Gans. The colors of the original film were restored in 1981 and it is the improved copy that will be projected at Megaron.

this month

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

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

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

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

January 6	Epiphany
January 30	Day of the three Hierarchs

GALLERIES

AD GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948. Sculpture and designs by Chris Gianakos, until 11 Jan. Paintings and sculptures by Yiannis Samothrakis, 20 Jan-15 Feb.

ADYTO, Dionissou 56, Halandri, tel 683-0943. Paintings by George Niarhos, 13-31 Jan. See Focus.

AEGOKEROS, Aristodimou 4, Kolonaki, tel 722-3897. Etching group exhibition. Tsarouhis, Vassiliou, Sikellotis, Engonopoulos, Spyropoulos, Nikolaou, Semertidis, Gaitis, Galanis, Hadzikyriakos-Gikas, P. Prekas, Tetsis, Varlamos, Grammatopoulos, Malamos, Sorogas, M. Preka, Tsoklis, Carras, Mytaras, until 31 Jan.

AENAO, Andersen 18, N.Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Paintings by Ioanna Kilimi, 6-18 Jan. Paintings by Chrissa Haratsi and Una Bryce, 20 Jan-1 Feb.

AENAO INTERNATIONAL, Stournari 30, tel 522-8688. Miniature, group exhibition, 10 Dec-25 Jan.

AGATHI, Mythimnis 12, tel 864-0250. Paintings by Petros Zoumboulakis, until 10 Jan. Exhibition by Caras, Mytaras, Panaras, 12-25 Jan. Environment by Kostas Tsoklis and Antonis Stathopoulos on last week of Jan.

AMALIA, Dionissou Av. 12, Rea, tel 813-1941.

ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Mini sculptures by Angeliki Makri, until 4 Jan. Paintings by Maria Kopana, 14-31 Jan.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings by Michael Kalogirou, until 4 Jan. By Petros Xenakis, 8-18 Jan. By Elena Zandreiko, 20 Jan-1 Feb.

APOPSI, Dinocratous 35, tel 722-7009. Byzantine iconography from Opsis workshop, until 11 Jan.

ARGO, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Dimitris Diamandopoulos, 13-31 Jan.

ARTIO, Dinocratous 57, Kolonaki, tel 723-0455. Installation by Marios Spiliopoulos, until 10 Jan.

ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Pireaus, tel 412-8002. Painting, group exhibition, Michael Georgas, Dimosthenis Kokkinidis, Kostas Malamos, Yiorgos Mavroidis, Dimitris Mytaras, Panayiotis Tetsis, Alekos Fassianos, until 10 Jan. Paintings by Eleni Bilia, 15-30 Jan.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Paintings by Periklis Goulakos, 9-31 Jan.

BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Sculptures by Mario Merz, until 15 Jan, followed by Richard Long.

VLASTOS, Vas.Georgiou 40, Halandri, tel 683-4752. Group exhibition, painting and sculpture, until 11 Jan.

BOSCH GALLERY, Kifissias 6-8, Maroussi, tel 682-4244. Sculptures by Antonia Papatzanaki, 8-28 Jan.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, 25th Martiou 20, Halandri, tel 681-1418. Waterpaintings by Avgeris Kanatas, 8-28 Jan.

DADA, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Eleni Chryssomallakou, 8-20 Jan. Photography by Roula Karapanou, 22 Jan-3 Feb.

DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Space construction, sculptures and chalcographies by Dimitra Siaterli, until 10 Jan. Environment by Dimitris Dokadzis, last week of Jan.

DIMOKRITOS, Dimokritou 24, tel 362-9468. Paintings by Roula Kanneli, until 4 Jan. By Natassa Kazirelova, 7-18 Jan. By George Eliopoulos, 20 Jan-1 Feb.

DRAKOS CONTEMPORARY ART, Irakliou Ave 127, tel: 251-6551. Giko Lanitis, Starting end of Jan.

EKFRASSI, Fivis 11, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Christodoulos Galtemis, *Landscapes*, 14-31 Jan.

EIKASTIKOS CHOROS, Dimokritou 21, tel 361-1749.

ELENI'S KORONAIU, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Paintings by Thomas Müller, 16 Jan-25 Feb.

ENSTASSIS, I.Metaxa 24-26, Glyfada.

EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Paintings by George Ioannou, 13 Jan-13 Feb.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. *Micro Sculpture '91*, Works by Papayiannis, Angelika Korovessi, Armakolas, et al. until 11 Jan. Paintings by Katerina Mavroyianni, island landscapes, 16 Jan-8 Feb.

ERSI'S GALLERY, Kleomenou 4, tel 723-5356. Group painting exhibition, *Facing '92*, 10-26 Jan.

EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, tel: 777-6485. Paintings by Eleni Karayianni, 20 Jan-5 Feb.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Theodoros Lazaris, until 4 Jan. Design, group exhibition, until 31 Jan.

GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Paintings by Georgina Kostopoulou, until 7 Jan. Group exhibition of the Letterists, 23 Jan-1 Feb.

HERETAKI ART GALLERY, Irakleiou Av 350, tel 279-7732. Retrospective exhibition by Alexandros Heretakis, 6-20 Jan.

ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Sculptures by Lyda Papakonstandinou, until 18 Jan. Sculptures by Theodoulos, 23 Jan-20 Feb. Photography exhibition on Jazz by Francine Winham, 23 Jan-13 Feb.

IONI, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel: 801-8581. Etchings by Nikolaou, Akrihakis, Tsarouhis and ceramics by Antonia Lekatsa until 10 Jan. Paintings by Alexis Akrihakis 20 Jan-15 Feb.

JILL YAKAS, Sparti 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773.

KONTI, Makryianni 133, Moschato, tel 481-9884. Paintings by Dimitris Tiniakos, Yiannis Vakirdzis, Sotiria Ralli, until 10 Jan.

KOURD, Skoufa 37, tel 361-3113. 19th c. to 1950 decorative paintings, until 31 Jan.

KREONIDIS, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Paintings by Apostolos Tsiroyiannis, until 4 Jan. By Dimitris Vlassis, 16 Jan-1 Feb.

MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Group exhibition paintings and sculptures, until 15 Jan. Paintings by Maria Mylona-Kyriakidi, 20 Jan-22 Feb.

MEDOUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Varvara Mavrakaki, 13 Jan-1 Feb.

MINI GALLERY, L.Katsoni 58, 1st floor, tel 642-4211. Mon-Wed-Fri, 7-10 pm.

MIRAFRAKI, Kifissias Av 263a, tel 808-3001. Design, group exhibition, until 31 Jan.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Old hall: Paintings by Yiouri Giannakopoulos, 9-28 Jan. By Kostas Vrouvas, 30 Jan-18 Feb. New Hall: Paintings by Yiannis Adamakos, 14 Jan-9 Feb.

OLGA GEORGANDEA, Vas. Pavlou 102, Voula Shopping Center, tel 895-9467. Water paintings and sculptures by Stella Douka, until 16 Jan.

ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Environment by Alexis Kyritsopoulos, until 7 Jan. Paintings by Daphne Angelidou, 13-31 Jan. For both See Focus.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF ATHENS, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. *1000 and 1 Images*, exhibition of posters and

originals, until 10 Jan. Underwater black and white photography by Panos Vardopoulos, *Sea 7*, 13-31 Jan.

PINELIA, Messogion 419, tel 659-0209. Group exhibition of etchings, micro-sculptures, jewellery, ceramics. Vassiliou, Gounaropoulos, Gourzis, Irini Badola, Paris and Meropi Preka, Rokos, Gaitis, Fassianos, Mytaras, Tetsis, et al. until 31 Jan.

PIREUS ART GALLERY, Alkiviadou 141, tel 412-2732. Paintings by Spyros Koukoulomatis, landscapes. 8 Jan-1 Feb.

PLAKA, N.Nikodemou 29, Plaka, tel 323-4498.

PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Paintings and sculptures by Alinda Spiliadi, 15 Jan-8 Feb.

POLYPLANO, Lykavittou 16, tel 363-7859. Etchings by Vassilis Haros, 14 Jan-8 Feb.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Painting and sculpture, group exhibition, Zogolopoulos, Gaitis, Geros, Caras, Fassianos, et al. until 10 Jan. Paintings by Vicky Stamatopoulou, 14 Jan-8 Feb.

THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, 6th floor, tel 322-6773. Paintings and sculptures by Eva Tourtoglou, until 4 Jan. By Milas, 9-31 Jan.

TITANIUM, Vas.Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by George Kouvakis, 8-25 Jan. See Focus.

YAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Paintings and wood engravings by Eleni Konstandinidou, 20 Jan-10 Feb. See Focus.

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. Painting, group exhibition, until 31 Jan.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Watercolors by Aris Liakos. Micro-sculptures by Nikos Mermingas, 9-23 Jan.

EXHIBITIONS

ATHENS ODEON, on Vas. Konstandinou st, is hosting the sculpture exhibition by Spyros Katapodis, until 16 Jan. Small, medium and large size sculptures with themes inspired from nature and the human body. Art critic Veatriki Spiliadi characterized the works of Katapodis as tender, liberated, full of light and dream, appropriate for children's parks.

CYCLADIC ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, tel 724-9706. In the framework of cultural exchanges between Greece and Norway, the Cycladic Museum exhibits children's paintings from the International Museum of Children's Art of Oslo under the theme "Catastrophes in the eyes of children." Until 20 Jan.

GREEK CHAMBER OF FINE ARTS, at the National Youth Foundation, Philellinon 9, books and posters concerning Greek fine arts through the centuries. Until 8 Jan.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel: 360-8111. Paintings and drawings by Wolfgang Man, until 31 Jan.

HOUSE OF CYPRUS, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217. Group painting exhibition, until 3 Jan. Paintings by Andreas Konstandinou, until 10 Jan.

MARGAUX bar, Karneadou 35, tel: 722-1906. Silkprints by Vassilis Karakatsanis and Maya Tsokli, until end of Jan.

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

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tossitsa 1, tel 821-7717. *Gerhard Mercator. Philosopher of the World*, until 30 April.

STAVROS MIHALARIAS ART, Herodotou 22, tel 721-3079. Greek and Russian icons from 16th, 19th centuries, until 20 January. See Focus.

TAKE FIVE, jazz club-restaurant, Patriarhou Ioakim 37, tel 724-0739. Painting exhibition by Stella Douka, until 16 Jan.

VILLA VONAPARTI, Iassonos Maratou & Evrinomis, Zographou, tel 779-5545. Art Studio Est, 15 Jan-20 Feb.

FILMS

ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vas. Sofias & Kokkali, tel: 729-0637. 31 Jan, *La Dixieme Symphonie*, director Abel Gans with the Camerata Orchestra conducted by Amorice Di Closel. Exact time to be announced 20 days before the performance. See Focus.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki sq, tel 363-3211/15, 16 Jan, *A Fish Called Wanda*, director Charles Crichton.

23 Jan, *Withnail And I*, director Bruce Robinson. 27 Jan, *Queen Of Hearts*, director Jon Amiel. 30 Jan, *Distant Voices Still Lives*, director Terence Davies. Time 8 pm. Entrance free.

GREEK CINEMA CLUB (TAINIOTHIKI), Kanari 1, tel: 361-2046. Tribute to Bergman and international cartoon films. Specific titles to be announced. Time 8 pm.

SMALL EXPERIMENTAL CINEMA CLUB, Tossitsa 11, tel: 822-3205. Tribute to women directors. Projections Mon, Thu, 8 pm. Ticket 450 dr for 3 films.

MUSIC

ATHENAEUM Cultural Center, Amerikis 8, tel 363-3701/2. 21,23,25 Jan, Alexandra Papastefanou; piano, 5 sonatas by Schubert. 28 Jan, A. Papastefanou and Antonis Kon- dogeorgiou, *Winter's Trip* by Schubert.

ATTIKON, Stadiou 19, tel 322-8821. Rock Opera, *Daimones*, 9.30 pm.

LYRIKI SKINI, tel 363-2057. The Opera House on Academias St. is closed for restoration. The orchestra performs at Dimotiko Theatro in Piraeus, tel 412-5073. 3 Jan, *Apahides of Athens*. 4 Jan, Ballet evening. 5 Jan, *Apahides of Athens*. 10 Jan, *Madam Butterfly*. 11 Jan, Ballet evening. 12 Jan, *Madam Butterfly*. Time: 7 pm.

CALENDARS

KOSTAS SPYROPOULOS, *The 12 Months*, full color in 500 copies, available in Tholos Gallery, tel: 323-7950.

LYKEION HELLINIDON, 70 full color realistic Greek paintings of 60s-90s, available at the National Gallery, tel: 723-5938.

GREEK CHAMBER OF FINE ARTS, wood engravings of selective value, available at Evmaros Gallery, tel: 777-6485.

PIRAEUS

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 2nd Merarhias 36, tel 452-1812. Exhibition: posters, *Victor Hugo And His Era*, sponsored by Intermedia. 13-31 Jan.

Video: Tribute to Claude Chabrol. 9 Jan *Les Noces Rouges*. 15 Jan *La Route de Corinthe*. 17 Jan *La Femme Infidèle*. 20 Jan ollette Nozière. 31 Jan *Les Biches*. 7 pm. Entrance free.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) For information tel 639-3250/9, ext 345, M-W-F, 10:30am-1:30pm.

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, for information call Mr Baganis, tel 360-1311.

ATTICA CLUB OF FILOTHEI offers bridge lessons, 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 welcomes new members, 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 Sarakinos, tel 672-5485.

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

LA LECHE LEAGUE. "Nutrition and Weaning", Athens North, 9 Jan, 10am, Mrs Bensoussan, tel: 647-7330. Same topic in Greek, 15 Jan, 6pm, Mrs Maria Sfetkou, tel: 652-3367. Athens South, same topic, 20 Jan, 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.

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

REGINE, women's social club and children's activities, tel 894-8961.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD. For information tel 681-5747.

ST. ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD. A society of St Andrew's Protestant Church. 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 international women's organization. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, Pireos 28, Omonia Sq.1st floor, tel 524-5524,899-1815. Study of the Bible, songs and prayers every Sunday & Thursday 6 pm.

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, Harilaou 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-hali 6, Plaka. ☎ 324-3987. Open Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 9am-1pm & 5-9pm; Tuesday & Thursday 9am-9pm; Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-9706. Open 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, Leviodou 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 PAXINOU'S 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, Liosion 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.

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.

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666

Pergola, International and Greek specialties: buffet and a la carte; pastry and salad buffets; Sunday brunch. Daily 6am-2am, breakfast, lunch, dinner; Atrium Lobby.

Première Restaurant & Bar, rooftop with a panoramic view of Athens. Kebab specialties. Live entertainment. Mon-Sat, 9pm-1am. Bar 8pm-2am.

La Rotisserie, superb French cuisine. Fine wine cellar. Piano music. Tues-Sat, 9pm-1am. Atrium Lobby.

Café Vienna, indoor café and bar, Viennese pastries, ice cream and coffee; Crêpes in the evening, piano music. Daily 11am-1am. Atrium Lobby.

Kublai Khan, unique Mongolian barbecue and Firepot; Chinese specialties. Mon-Sat 8pm-1am Atrium 1.

Kava Bar, special cocktails and drinks; piano music. Daily 6pm-2am.

ASTIR PALACE, Syntagma Sq. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331.
Asteria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.

Apocalypsis, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb...and crêpes Suzette and baklava. Live piano music. Lunch 12:30-3:30, dinner, 8:30pm-1am.

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

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

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.

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

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.

Ledra Grill, (international specialties) open as of 2 October until end of May, from 8pm. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Matola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

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

Crystal Lounge Piano bar. Song and Piano M. Hatzegianis. Tuesday without music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL, ☎ 325-5301/9

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

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, ☎ 941-4825.

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

HOTEL PENTELIKON, ☎ 801-2837.

La Terrasse, coffee shop, open from 7am till 2am. Breakfast, lunch and dinner, snacks.

Belle Epoque, international cuisine. Live music.

Vardi's Restaurant, French cuisine.

La Bouillabaisse, fresh seafood.

CENTRAL

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



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Sunday closed

DELPHI, Nikis 13. ☎ 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good, reasonable prices. 11am-11pm.
DIONYSOS, near the Acropolis. ☎ 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignon in oregano sauce. Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq, also complete restaurant service. ☎ 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.
DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. ☎ 322-1890. Take-off on its Parisian cousins. Open 8am-2am except Sundays.
EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. ☎ 323-9442. Cafeteria convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open from 7am-2am.
FLOKA, Leoforos Kirissias 118. ☎ 691-4001. A complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering service. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus" etc.)
ISPANIKI GONIA, Theagenous 22, Caravel area. ☎ 723-1393. Service till 1am. Sunday closed.
KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3. In arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sfito; beef in earthenware.
KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia. ☎ 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday

KOLONAKI

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou 35 and Dimoharous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivolitet (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday Closed.
DELICIOUS, Zalokosta 6, Kolonaki. ☎ 363-8455. Service till 4pm (for lunch) and till midnight (for dinner). Saturday noon and Sunday closed.
DIONISSOS, Mt Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) ☎ 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9am -12:45pm.
DEKAKOCTO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-5561. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.
GEROFINIKAS, Pinandrou 10. ☎ 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruit and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants. Open daily from 12pm-11:30am.
JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanous, and T. Arvanitidis.
NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. ☎ 361-4508. Restaurant
ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac ("rouga" means lane). Open nightly from 8pm-2am. Sunday Closed.
VLADIMIR, 12 Aristodimos, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-7407. Swordfish in Hollandaise sauce, crêpes.
BAKIRIA, Mavromichali 119. ☎ 363-9383. Sunday closed.
DEMOKRETOS, Demokritou 23, Kolonaki. ☎ 361-3588. Sunday closed.
LENGO, Nikis 22, Syntagma. ☎ 323-1127.
PITHARI, Daskalogianni 17, Lykabetus, ☎ 644-0530.
RODIA, Aristippou 44, Lykabetus. ☎ 722-9883. Sunday closed.

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 from 8pm-12am.
MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka ☎ 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large seaks, fresh fish. Open daily from 11am-1am. Perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.
PSARRA, Erotodritou and Erechtheos St. ☎ 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish, souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12pm-5pm and 7pm-2am daily.
THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices bring Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded paper-covered tables. Some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8pm-2am daily.

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STROFI, Gali 25, Makrygianni. ☎ 922-3434. Sunday closed.
SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makrygianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine, laced with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday Closed.
SYMPOSIO, Erethiou 46, Herodion. ☎ 922-5321. Service till 1:30am. Sunday closed.
THESPIA, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite size-tiropittes, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.
TSEKOYRAS, Epipharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday Closed.
XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. ☎ 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

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KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, Gortinias 11, Kifissia. ☎ 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.
BELLE HELENE, Paleologou 1, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. An international modern cuisine. Specialty's steaks, fresh seafood and snacks. Coffee shop open all day. Also caters for special parties.
 Open daily 10:00am -2:00am.
BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, brains, curries. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always fresh. Closed Sunday.
CAPRICCIOSA, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. ☎ 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10:00pm -2:00am.
GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. ☎ 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Very expensive; very fine.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), Ay Lavras 4, Kifissia, behind the station. ☎ 801-3201. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soups or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres; one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.
MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.
MT. PARNES CASINO RESTAURANT, ☎ 246-9111. Smoked salmon, prosciutto, Fournedos Rossini. Piano, guitar, song. Closed Wednesday.
NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra.
PEFKAKIA, Argonafton 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Youvet-sakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

STEAKHOUSES

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4493. Restaurant/Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American-style steaks and salads. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias.
THE STAGE COACH, Leoforos Kifissias 18, Marousi ☎ 684-6995. A popular steakhouse since 1971, formally located in Kolonaki, it is now situated in Amarousi. With garden. Lunch and dinner. Reservations advisable. Closed Sunday.
STEAK ROOM, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy). ☎ 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable. Sunday Closed.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantinoupoleos 9 Maroussi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastra. Daily
AU CAP LYONNAIS, 144 Mesogeion, Maroussi. ☎ 681-4705. Garden closed on Sunday.
ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri. ☎ 683-1864. Greek and international cuisines. Service til 2am.
DER SPIEGEL, Fragoklisias 2, Marousi. ☎ 684-6393. Just like home with international cuisine. Service til 1:30am.
HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT Hospital). ☎ 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo.
KYRANITA, Ithakis 4, Halandri. ☎ 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6pm -2am. Closed Sundays.
PETIT FLEUR, Plataion 6, Marousi. ☎ 802-7830. Service till 2 am.
ROUMBOS, Ay Antoniou, Vrillissia. ☎ 639-3515. Closed Sunday. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, garkoumba.
THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico). ☎ 671-7775. Pleasant village atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, frigandeli, charcoal-broiled quail. Wednesday Closed.
TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopolou, Filothei. ☎ 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch from 7:30pm -midnight.
LA BRASSERIE, Kifissias Ave. 292, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-6572, 671-6940.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8pm -1am. Closed Sunday.
AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Open daily from 12:30am 1:30am.
AQUARIUS Kifissias Ave. 108. ☎ 691-4325. Specialty spaghetti aquarius. Service til 1:30 pm.
ARCOBALENO, Nap Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. ☎ 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale. Open daily from 6:30pm 1:30am.
BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. ☎ 721-0893.
CASA DI PASTA, Spessippou 30, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-3348. Service till 1:30am.
CAFFE SAN PAOLO, Lykourgou 10, N. Psychiko. ☎ 647-0052. Sunday closed.
DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Faliron. ☎ 981-8959. Closed Monday.
DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapiron Polenou, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four

cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm -1am.
DOLCE VITA, Dinokratous 26, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1258. Sunday closed.
IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm -2am. Saturday 12:30pm -2:30am.
LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. ☎ 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La B ussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, ☎ 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.
LA FONTANINA, Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Speciality Madagascar fillét. Service til 1:45 pm.
LA STRADA, Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-0370.
PANE E VINO, Spéfssippou 8, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-5084.

GREEK CUISINE

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened til 12 pm. Monday closed.
DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou. Neo Psychiko. ☎ 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).
THALIA'S, 15 Thalia's Ag. Dimitrios. ☎ 973-3885. Friendly atmosphere, love towards tradition. Service til 12:30pm. Sunday closed
MYRTIA, Trivonianou 32-34, Mets, ☎ 902-3633, 902-3644. Service til 12:30. Sunday closed.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5, Thissio. ☎ 923-2047. Service till midnight. Sunday closed.
MICHIKO, Kydathineon 27, Plaka. ☎ 322-0980. Service till 11pm. Sunday closed.

CHINESE

ASIAN PALACE, Kalymnou 126, Voula. ☎ 962-3629. Cantonese dim-sum.
CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kallithea. At Syngrou Ave 190-192, turn right. ☎ 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei and Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes.
CHINA, Efroniou St 72, Ilissia. ☎ 723-3200; 724-5746. (Between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.
COURSER, Plateia Esperidon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4905. Shrimps pané, Sechuan pork. Sunday noon open for buffet lunch.
GOLDEN DRAGON, Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. ☎ 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 - 3:30pm and 7:30pm - midnight.
GOLDEN PHOENIX, Tatoiou 131, N. Kifissia. ☎ 807-8640. Service till 1:30am.
HUA LUNG, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). ☎ 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese speciality. Open daily from 1pm-4pm and from 7:30pm - 12:30am.
KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4528. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.
LONG FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 143, coastal road near EOT Beach B. ☎ 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls. Chinese noodles, among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price. Monday Closed.
PAGODA, Bousgou and Leof Alexandras 3. ☎ 643-1990; 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawns, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fresh mango in season and sweets.
RASA SAYANG, Palea Leoforos Voullagmenis and Kiou 2, Ano Glyfada. ☎ 962-3629. Peking duck, pilau shrimps.
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.

RESTAURANT



Gerofinikas

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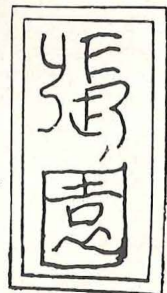
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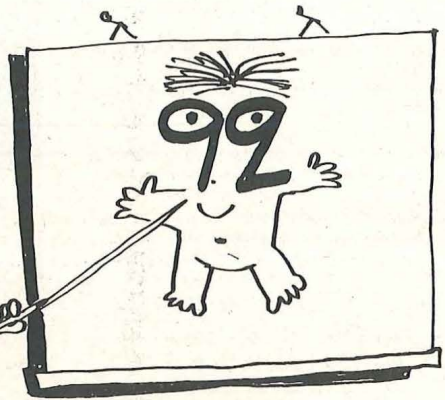
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GREEK IDIOMS

GREEK IN ONE MONTH!

Lesson n. 44

ΓΕΙΑ!

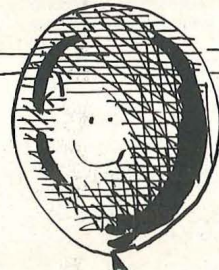


ΚΑΤΩ

ΝΑ = WILL
[ná]

ΣΟΥ = TO YOU
[sú]

ΕΡΘΟΥΝ = COME
[érthun]

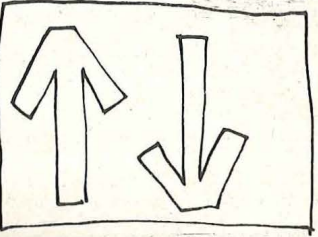


? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ? ? ?

ΤΑ ΠΑΝΩ = THE UPS
[tá páno]

ΚΑΤΩ = DOWN
[káto]



ΝΑ ΣΟΥ ΕΡΘΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΠΑΝΩ ΚΑΤΩ
[ná sú érthun tá páno káto]

HOPE TO YOU THE UPS WILL COME DOWN... ????



Meaning:

HOPE YOUR LUCK CHANGES.

Happy New Year to Everybody



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