

February 1992

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# ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



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## THE ATHENIAN

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Born in the Netherlands, an international network called Journalists for Tomorrow summons us to present less downgrading and more uplifting news. Robert Bartholomew and Nikos Vatopoulos pass on the word.

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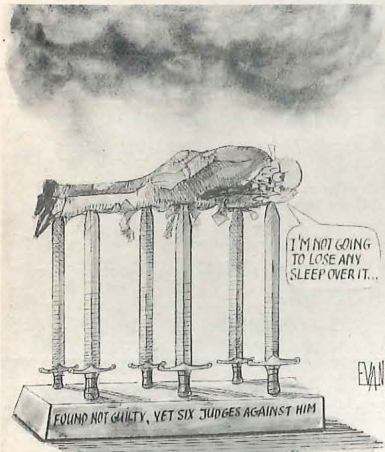
Tracing the route of its mysterious disappearance, J.M. Thursby conjures back the mirage of the priceless Trojan collection unearthed by Schliemann at Hissarlik.

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A symposium on "Science and Consciousness" gathered 60 scientists from 18 countries together last month in Athens. Their divergences and convergences were summarized in a spirited Platonic dialogue.

**Music with Minos 30**

Minos Matsas & Sons signed a joint venture agreement with music giant EMI. Melissa Dailey follows the bouzouki sound through the market.



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The cover is by Antonis Kalamaras

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# LETTERS

## ANIMAL CRACKERS

Dear Editor,

A great many of my friends have noticed that you are no longer printing the Animal Crackers column by Mylanos. This has been without a doubt one of the most enjoyable and informative columns we have had the pleasure of reading, and one of the main reasons we buy and enjoy *The Athenian*. We suggest that you have more columns by Mylanos as he is certainly one of the most interesting writers in Athens. Some of your other columns aren't nearly as interesting. Please let us read his column more often.

Yours sincerely,  
Kathleen Mc Keen  
Joanna Meyer  
Anita Economides  
Isabel M. Cabell  
Dena Handras  
Theresa Delaney  
Richard Fray  
Michael Carr



Dear Editor,

I and the under-signed as fans of the "Animal Crackers," want you to know how much we enjoy this column. We hope to see it on a regular basis each and every month.!

Sincerely,  
Betty Christou

Followed by 50 signatures.

**As a patron of the II International Symposium on Science and Consciousness, *The Athenian* is publishing hereunder letters sent to the organizers (*The Athenian Society for Science and Human Development* and co-sponsors *The Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University*).**

Dear Organizers,

From my perspective, one of the most important outcomes of the meeting was the prescription toward a new science that would encompass more features of life including the soft or subtle realms of being and consciousness. Brian Josephson, David Fontana, and I will write a report on the results of our subgroup, group #2, for *Nature* as well as the journal I publish, *Frontier Perspectives*. The other significant thing about the meeting was the experience of 'unity in diversity', the confluence, camaraderie, and community that developed on Day 3. You may recall that I raised the question to the group to reflect on the process of attaining this. If we can understand this transition for small highly diverse groups, then we may be able to help facilitate it for the global human situation.

Yours sincerely,  
Dr Beverly Rubik  
Director  
Center for Frontier Sciences  
Philadelphia

Dear Organizers,

Firstly, let me say that I personally found the symposium to be a rewarding and thought-provoking experience. Furthermore, it provided me with the opportunity to meet others from different fields with whom I anticipate a continuing, fruitful association.

Again, I found the symposium to be most stimulating and worthwhile. It was very valuable to be able to discuss this common problem area with peers from a variety of disciplines, and I sincerely thank you for providing the opportunity to do so.

With all best wishes,  
Dr Deborah L. Delaney  
Department of Psychology  
University of Edinburgh

Dear organizers,

The II International Symposium has made a major first step toward establishing a science of consciousness. The conference brought together many of the world's foremost scientists and philosophers... The result has been a significant collaborative effort to define objectives and initiate projects to speed the development of consciousness research as a science.

In order to appreciate the importance of what happened in Athens during the first week of 1992, I believe one must realize what a science of consciousness is, and is not. The science of consciousness is not merely an effort to study the psychology of one's inner feelings or the philosophy of self-reflection. Instead, it is the science that has as its ultimate objective the understanding of the nature of our innermost being...

Ultimately, I believe, the knowledge of the nature of consciousness will provide us with the bridge between science and religion. I believe this knowledge will point the way to permanent and meaningful values around which we can build a world at peace with people who will live better and happier lives.

In holding this conference in Athens, I feel that the people of Athens have lived up to their own high tradition, a tradition set by no less than the immortals of philosophy, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Yours sincerely,  
Dr Evan Harris Walker  
President, Chairman of the Board  
Walker Cancer Research Institute  
Aberdeen, Maryland

Dear organizers,

Ian and I both want to extend our warmest thanks to the Symposium Organizers for the opportunity to participate in what was really the most amazing conference. We have quite genuinely been left with a 'glow' of appreciation and memory. Neither of us has ever attended a conference which so succeeded in developing such a strong and meaningful group feeling. It has changed us both, for the good.

Many, many thanks.

Yours sincerely,  
Dr Danah Zohar-Marshall,  
physicist, writer  
and Dr Ian Marshall, physicist  
Oxford

## SKOP(L)JE/MACEDONIA: WHAT'S IN A NAME?

*Sweet Vardar/Axios, flow gently, till I end my song – Edmund Spenserovitch*

The strong opposition Greece has expressed over the name Macedonia being adopted by Yugoslavia's southernmost, breakaway republic is said to have raised smiles in some sophisticated chancelleries. There are many sort of smiles. Some stem from knowledge, some from ignorance, and some, even from hypocrisy.

Early last month Greece broke off talks with a delegation that came down from Skopje when it refused to discuss the issue over the name. In this delegation was a historian, no doubt decorated with many PhDs from Skopje U., who remarked that Alexander the Great had Slavic connections. Herr Professor Fallermeyer would have been mightily impressed; Greeks weren't sure whether to be amused or impatient.

On January 15 Bulgaria unilaterally recognized the independence of 'Macedonia'. Some thought it unseemly haste. Not at all. It's been repeatedly recognizing this area for the last century because most of its inhabitants are Bulgarian. So when it becomes independent – and unravels as a state – Sofia then can embrace it more intimately.

Meanwhile a British newspaper wondered whether Greece, (palm greased with a little EC cash) might on this Macedonian matter "be persuaded to call its bit something else?" Upper Thessaly, perhaps? It would be as if Scotland decided to call itself England, might England be persuaded to call itself Northern Normandy? No, the newspaper decided, wagging its wise old head, "Greek feeling about Macedonia runs deep."

This is certainly true. Historically, the feeling goes back at least 2500 years and archaeologically probably long because Mr Andronikos hasn't finished digging it up. Another reason for this tender feeling is that Macedonia once carried Greek culture to India and hellenized the Middle East. It's hard to imagine Skopje-on-the Euphrates.

That's ancient Macedonia. Since then its changed shape more often than

Proteus, each time at the convenience of its overlords. The Roman Diocese of Macedonia included Crete. The Ottoman vilayet extended it to Skoplje. How Skoplje lost its 'l' and became today's Skopje is a fine point of recent Slavic syntax, but how it became 'Macedonia' is linguistically miraculous. Some believe miracles can be rationally explained. Here's a try:

Once upon a time not so long ago (in the 1930s) there was a banovina (Slavic for province) of Vardar, named after the river which ripples through Skop(l)je south into Greece where it becomes the Axios (a Greek word) and flows through a bit of Macedonia (another Greek word) to the Aegean (yet another Greek word), a pretty body of water access to which Balkan *wandervolk* have been casting their hungry eyes for centuries.

After World War II Tito consolidated his power over Yugoslavia and to strengthen his southern flank he proclaimed the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia on April 30, 1945, with its capital (at least for the time being) at Skop(l)je.

Tito's choice of name was extremely adroit on two counts. The first lay in the fact that his army was by far the most powerful in the Balkans and that Greece was in the midst of a Civil War. It was the official policy of all communists – Greek communists, too – to create an independent Macedonian state made up of the Greek province, Vardar, and the Bulgarian region known as Pirin. By establishing a new Macedonia from Skop(l)je, Tito put himself into the best position to gain Thessaloniki and access to the Aegean. So when the Greeks say that Skop(l)je has had designs on Thessaloniki, this is because it's true. Just last month Skop(l)je circulated a draft banknote depicting the White Tower, emblem of Thessaloniki. Pretty cheeky.

There was another very good reason for Tito to pull the name Macedonia out of his hat; this was ethnological. Macedonia is Greek; Pirin is Bulgarian; but Vardar is a *mélange* of Bulgarians,

Serbs, Vlachs, Montenegrins, Albanians and gypsies. If the area around Skop(l)je were to be called South Serbia (as it once was), it would alienate non-Serbians; if, say, West Pirin, it would be rejected by non-Bulgarians; West Albania would have outraged all Slavs. So the magic work 'Macedonia' was pronounced, and no one could possibly be offended because there are no Macedonians. So when the Greeks say that the people of the banovina of Vardar stole their name, this is because it's true.

Having abducted a name, it was now necessary to create a culture to go with it. Luckily, for years there had been a dialect known to the trade as Macedonian-Slavic. Creating a grammar worthy of a full-scale language from this scramble of words became a cottage industry from Skop(l)jean intellectuals who forged that mighty new vehicle of human expression now known as Macedonian, which, we see now, even the Pope can communicate in.

A church, too, was needed, so the autocephalous Macedonian Orthodox Church was founded in 1968.

Nova Macedonia, however, never found its Alexander. Tito forced Dimitrov of Bulgaria in 1947 into accepting the Bled Agreement which whistled Yugoslavia's design to absorb Pirin into play. But the Cominform's denunciation of Tito in June, 1948, put an end to eastern expansion, and with the defeat of the communists in Greece, Aegean visions faded.

This is not ancient history. This is the past in the throes of becoming the present. The only accredited non-Hellenic historian in this Macedonian business is the Keeper of the Keys. At Christmas Pope John-Paul II made a special greeting to the people of Skop(l)je. His Macedonian Slavic was beautiful, they say. He's Polish. So he also knows the virtues of solidarity and the disadvantages of partition. Or does he? That's what the Orthodox Church is worried about. Maybe He isn't infallible. After all, they say, even Homerovitch nodded. ■

# THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

## ALBANIANS COMING AND GOING

**W**hile food, clothing and medical supplies were being dispatched to Albania in greater quantity with the advent of winter, the Christmas spirit was being tried by an alarming increase in crimes in Greece involving Albanian refugees. The government has protested to Tirana that along with indigent refugees, seasoned criminals under sentence have been released from prisons and packed off across the border.

The murder of an elderly pensioner on a crowded Athens trolley in late December shocked the public. Two days later the biggest round-up of illegal immigrants took place. Over 700 Albanians were arrested in Attica and Crete alone and held for deportation.

Although a total of 82,000 Albanians were forceably sent home in 1991, many come back through the poorly guarded, mountainous border. "We will return!" many cried happily,

thumbs up, as they were driven away in police lorries. This is so. Over the mountains 24 inches color TV sets are hefted where heroes once fought and died, and people come back for more. Not only do the Albanian authorities encourage flight, but Albanians and Greeks together have created networks dealing in contraband, smuggling and expediting refugee entry for a price. In return for consumer goods, a *kombina* recently arranged the importation of 40,000 sheep and goats driven from regions facing starvation.

Relations between the two countries became further strained when Tirana accused Greece of violating human rights in its treatment of refugees, which Greece has hotly denied, claiming that it is only trying to curb imported criminality.

Another problem is that many villages near the Albanian border, virtually deserted due to immigration, are being occupied by well organized Albanian bands which have terrorized the few inhabitants, mostly old, who have stayed behind.

It is the wave of violent crime in Athens, however, that has galvanized the public. Statistics reveal that in 1991 Albanians have been responsible in Athens for 14 murders (usually of each other), 47 major robberies, 10 rapes, 227 house break-ins and 18 cases of illegal possession of arms. A Tirana Cosa Nostra is said to be operating throughout Attica and perhaps further afield.

Mayor Tritsis has been worrying about a negative reaction to Albanians and has publicly declared that refugees here are not responsible for the appalling state they are in. The City Council has organized food hand-outs, and he – of the personal touch – went to Albania himself accompanying a convoy of lorries filled with food and medical supplies.

Echoing the mayor, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement, "Xenophobia and racism are concepts which are totally alien to the Greek people."

### PALESTINIAN TERRORIST CONVICTED

A three-member Athens court ruled 2-1 that Palestinian terrorist Mohamed Rashid was guilty of staging a mid-flight bombing aboard a Pan-Am

### KKE'S "CORIOLANUS" BURIED AT LAST

The body of Nikos Zachariadis was finally laid to rest in Athens First Cemetery on December 28. The tragic life of Greece's most intractable Marxist revolutionary has ended in suicide 18 years earlier. Long suspected, the fact was officially revealed in Moscow last year and the remains flown to Athens on December 23.

Like so many Greek communist leaders, Zachariadis was born and grew up amid the growing havoc of Greek communities in Asia Minor in the first two decades of this century. Bearing no more love for the country that welcomed him, than the one from which he had been so brutally expelled, Zachariadis, aged 20 at the time of *diaspora*, fled to the USSR where he enrolled in the Communist University for Asian Peoples (KUTV). In 1925 he settled in Thessaloniki with a high post in the local party apparatus, and was imprisoned in 1926 for agitating in favor of an independent Macedonian state.

In 1934, he became Secretary-General of the KKE, was elected MP in 1936 and incarcerated again, this time by the Metaxas regime. He remained in prison until the Nazi invasion when he was transferred to Dachau. Liberated by the Americans in May 1945, he returned to Greece in the uneasy aftermath of the December uprising and the Varkiza Agreement.

At all times Zachariadis was an ideologue who had little patience with current realities. His courage and charisma during the Civil War at first concealed serious blunders in political and military strategy, and by supporting Stalin rather than Tito, dashed what little hope the National Liberation Army had in the first place. Again, he fled to USSR in 1949.

At the Third Party Conference in 1950 he spectacularly purged all other KKE leaders in a torrent of abuse, reserving his most savage invective for leftist heroes Santos, then dead, and Markos Vafiadis. He had always scorned his fellow Greek communists for their individualistic, sentimental crypto-patriotism.

No sooner was his hero, Stalin, dramatically exposed in 1956 by Khrushchev, than Zachariadis himself was purged, exiled to Siberia where he shot himself in August 1973.

Ironists noted that the night before the return of Zachariadis' remains, Lenin-Stalin purist Aleka Pappariga was overwhelmingly re-elected General Secretary of KKE. Under her leadership, the party was one of the few to applaud the abortive coup against Gorbachev last summer.

Nor was the ghost put to ease by Christian rites, for current leaders of KKE delivering eulogies at the funeral of their reinstated hero were interrupted by breakaway reformist groups shouting 'Traitors!' and 'Shame!'

Rest, rest perturbed spirit!

jet in 1982 in which a Japanese teenager was killed and 15 other passengers injured. He was sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment for premeditated murder, but was acquitted of charges of taking over the aircraft as he was not aboard the flight.

He was also deprived of his civil rights for five years and will be deported on the completion of his sentence.

During the hearing Rashid admitted being a member of the PLO, but denied any involvement with the terrorist incident, claiming that the charges were fabricated by US and Israeli authorities. At the time he said he was in Lebanon fighting against Israel. Furthermore, he claimed he had been mistaken for someone else, and that his real name was Mohammed Hamdan.

In a statement to journalists after the decision he protested that the verdict was "politically motivated, a present to the US government."

The decision came at the end of a three-month hearing and after several years of negotiations between Greek and US authorities over Washington's demand that he be extradited. Though Greece's Supreme Court ruled in favor of Washington's demand, the Greek government made use of a clause in the 1971 Montreal Convention which provides for the trial of a terrorist in the country of his arrest. In preventing his extradition to the US, the conservative government had also sought to appease the left-wing opposition and pro-Palestinian lobby groups. A number of terrorist groups which staged attacks in Greece over the past few years had claimed solidarity with Rashid.

The most damaging evidence against Rashid was provided by Adnan Awad, a Palestinian defector who claimed to have been involved in the terrorist operation along with Rashid. He said the two of them were co-members of 'May 15th', a Baghdad-based breakaway hardline group.

The Palestinian was arrested at Athens airport in May 1988, on a tip-off from US authorities. He has since been serving prison terms here after being found guilty of using a forged passport and of attempting to escape from prison.

### VAN VINDICATED

The VAN earthquake prediction device has received official endorsement by the EC which will subsidize a two-year international program based on its methods.

The device takes its acronym from its inventors, Athens University physi-

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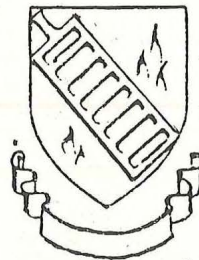


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cists Varotsos and Alexopoulos, and electronics expert Nomikos.

VAN was first introduced after earthquakes jarred Athens in 1981. At first the method received considerable opposition by scientists here and abroad. The Seismological Department at Uppsala, however, took an early interest in the method and has long supported it.

In 1990 it received promotion in a statement signed by the Moscow Geological Institute, the Research Centre of Japan, Cal Tech, and so forth. The same year it was granted a subsidy by the Onassis Foundation.

The VAN method works best in precalibrated areas that is, in an area in which special measurements and studies have already been carried out.

It has been established that on such sites, the VAN method can provide reliable information to within 100 kilometres of the epicentre, the magnitude within 0.5 unit on the Richter scale, and a forecasting period between 7 hours and 20 days.

The task of the European quake-prediction group, said Professor Ota Kulhanek of Uppsala at a press conference, would be to advise authorities confidentially as to a serious upcoming quake.

"It will then be up to those authorities," he went on, "to warn the public whether or not to take protective measures. As this is a delicate matter which, if not handled properly, could cause panic and ultimately more damage than the earthquake itself."

### ONASSIS INTERNATIONAL AWARDS 1992

The winners of the 1992 Onassis International Awards were announced on 23 January by the President of the Onassis Foundation, Professor Ioannis Georgakis during a press conference.

The Onassis Prize for Man and Mankind "Athinaï" 1992 has been awarded to the President of the European Commission Mr Jacques Delors for his contribution to the European idea and for his personal commitment to building a Europe of citizens.

The "Olympia" prize for Man and Culture was awarded to the National Museum of Anthropology and History of Mexico for its unique contribution in safeguarding the art, history and culture of central America, from 1000 BC to the present.

The "Aristotelis" Prize for Man and Society goes to the American news channel CNN International for a decade of achievement in providing its



viewers with timely and in-depth coverage of news throughout the world. The award will be accepted by Mr Ted Turner, founder and chairman of CNN International.

The "Delphi" Prize for Man and the Environment has been awarded to the Prime Minister of Norway, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland for her dedication to forcing the issue of global responsibility toward the preservation of the natural environment through significant contributions, such as the Brundtland Report.

## ACADEMY PRIZES

The music world stood at the forefront of the Academy of Athens' end-of-year awards. Conductor Dimitris Horafas, for years the music director of the Lyriki Skini and guest conductor of the Orchestra of Bordeaux, was honored, along with his younger colleague Miltiades Karydis, director of the Kratiki Orchestra. Musicologist and Byzantinist Markos Dragoumis who teaches at Athens College received an award, and a bronze medal was presented to Phoebus Anoyiannakis who has donated his music library and rare collection of Greek folk instruments to the State.

Others recognized for their contribution to the arts were the celebrated actress of classical tragedy, Aspasia Papanthassiou, who, for years, was the star of Dimitris Rondiris' Theatre of Piraeus; leading critic, journalist and polymath, Marios Ploritis; and publisher and designer of popular coffee-table books, Lucy Brazzioti.

A special award went to a childless couple which was undertaken to raise a three-year old girl suffering from AIDS.

## In Brief

- Though it has been quoted by Greeks for years, the **Patrick Lee Fernor** travel classic *Roumeli* has been finally published in Athens by Okeanida, limpidly translated by Lina Kasdagli. A distinguished audience turned out at the Archaeological Society to applaud the author, led by Deputy Premier Tzannis Tzannetakis who himself translated the author's *Mani* during the Junta period when public figures had more leisure.

- An exhibition entitled *The Mycenaean World* has opened at the Museo Arqueologico Nacional de Espana as Greece's contribution in events honoring **Madrid, Cultural Capital of Europe, 1992**. In reciprocation, Spain is sending an exhibition of El Greco to the painter's birthplace.

- The Italian pasta manufacturer **Barilla**, which recently acquired Misko, the biggest name in Greek macaroni, is funding the restoration of **San Giorgio Dei Greci** in Venice. The church and the affiliated Hellenic Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies housed in the Palazzo Flangini next door have been in dire need of endowment for years and scandalously neglected by the State. An appeal for the institute had been made recently by the Association for the Support of Cultural Activities (OMEPO).

- The recently installed Oecumenical Patriarch Bartholomeos I has formally requested the Turkish authorities to allow the reopening of the **Greek Orthodox School of Theology on Halki**, one of the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmara. Instituted in 1844, the School has educated many of the most distinguished Orthodox theologians and churchmen of the last century. The School's operation was suspended in August, 1971. The application was submitted to Minister of Education Kioksal Toptan-Epi in Ankara on January 17.

- A Department of **Modern Greek Language and Literature** has been established at the **University of Ankara**. Mrs Zouhan Arik, Dean of the Faculty of Languages, stressed the new department's contribution to a rapprochement between the two countries, and Professor of Archaeology, Ekrem Akurgal, pointed out that "Greek was spoken here from 1600 BC until my childhood years." The department has already enrolled 24 students, many of them Turkish Cypriots.

- The **Filiki Etairia (Society of Friends) Museum** in Odessa, an important collection commemorating the War of Independence, is threatened by an encroaching commercial centre. In a letter to Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, who was in Athens for talks last month, the Greek-Soviet (sic) Federation expressed concern. "The Museum nowadays constitutes a symbol of great historic traditions of friendship between our peoples, a symbol of the Greeks' holy struggle for independence."

- A 2-billion-drachma project has been slated for the **refurbishing of Rhodes Old Town**. The earlier Mussolini restoration will become more authentically medieval and at the same time get a new drainage system, fire equipment, telecommunications, underground TV cables to replace unsightly aerials, and resurfaced streets and walks. The project will take three years to complete.

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“You don’t have to inherit money or come from a well known family to successfully start your own business,” claims Angelica Liakou, the driving force behind Estate, a new real estate boutique which marks a departure from what has previously been available in the Greek property market.

Estate Inc. was launched in October last year after Angelica – a very youthful 37-year-old who has a 25-year career spanning many different endeavors behind her – identified the lack of a modern service mentality in the local real estate scene.

The office has already drummed up a remarkable amount of interest and is negotiating property development deals which sometimes run into billions of drachmas, though the intention is not to neglect the individual home buyer and seller.

Angelica’s own career could be taken as a model to inspire many young people who have easily been discouraged by what is known as ‘Greek reality’ and believe that you either have to be a sharp dealer or to be born with a silver spoon in your mouth – or both – to succeed.

But her story also illustrates some of the qualities needed to successfully set up a new venture, now that modern competition is transforming the Greek market.

“You can always achieve what you want as long as you concentrate on your targets and, most importantly, you are prepared to learn and to think ahead,” she says.

The most important capital she has acquired during her career, she believes, is “knowledge and experience, as well as a good name in the market which has given me confidence in my business dealings.”

Angelica was not born into wealth, although her mother owned a children’s clothes shop in Pangrati where Angelica assisted in various tasks from the age of 12. Ever since, her zest for work, determination and a natural ability to communicate have stood her in good stead.

While doing a business administration course at Deree College, she threw her energy into an advertising project with the specific goal of getting a job with Lintas advertising agency.

“I went to Lintas the day after the project was presented and I wanted the job so much that when I did the company’s exam it seemed I could answer

## A Real Real Estate Consultant



**Angelica Liakou,**  
Manager and co-owner of Estate Inc.

everything right,” she remembers. Angelica treated the job she was given by Lintas as a learning experience rather than an opportunity to make money, working until ten many evenings on the least enviable tasks in every department.

After a while, three well established members of Lintas’ creative department offered their 20-year-old colleague the chance of becoming an equal partner in a new studio they intended to form. Faced with the need to raise capital of 70,000 drachmas for her 25 percent stake – a large sum in 1975 – she mobilized some of her neighbors and earned 150,000 drachmas within 15 days by making Easter candies to sell in shops.

The studio, Ideografica, was a success but Angelica sold her share in 1980

and left the company to take a year off for personal reasons, which included getting married and becoming a mother.

She resumed her career as a product manager with a cosmetics firm but the search for greater experience led her to Euro Advertising and in 1981-82 an extra evening job managing the then fashionable night club and restaurant Autokinisis – a field which she entered “in total ignorance” but which was to test her in new ways and ultimately be another rewarding school for her development.

Having mastered the advertising business, Angelica wanted to stretch herself once more and turned to textiles, a business which she had previously avoided as being too close to following in her mother’s footsteps. She learned everything she could about weaving, fabrics and dyeing and worked for two clothing firms in Athens which, she says, were inefficiently managed and were sorely in need of various marketing services.

Now known in the textile business, Angelica returned to working for herself in 1987 setting up Doyle & Co in Greece with a Swedish partner to import cotton and manufacture high quality sports wear exclusively for the Swedish market. The Swedes provided the capital and offered her a 35 percent share of the business. In less than two years, the company had grown rapidly from very humble origins to have a permanent staff of 19 and an annual turnover of 200 million drachmas.

Being the Greek partner put Angelica in the uncomfortable position of bearing the guarantees, and therefore the risk for large transactions, herself and in 1990, predicting the market would go into decline, she took the opportunity to sell her share of the company to her partners. “In fact, I was proved right – there has been a crisis in the market because of the Gulf War and because Portugal and Turkey are now undercutting the Greek clothing market with cheaper prices.”

Her amicable departure from Doyle left Angelica with a tidy sum of capital for the first time and, once more, she set about gathering knowledge before making her next step. She spent a year travelling extensively in the United States and Europe, talking to leading business people in a wide variety of fields from supermarkets to theaters about their interest in investing in Greece.

"All the time I was listening, and apart from evaluating opportunities in the Greek market I was also evaluating my own strengths and weaknesses," Angelica explains. The process directed her towards the services sector, where it is not necessary to risk huge amounts of capital at the outset.

Ultimately she settled on real estate. Compared with fields such as computer software, advertising or even management, which she believes have already been entered by good modern Greek companies, there was a gap in real estate for a firm offering real service.

In preparing for the launch of her new office, Angelica met Aris Daskalopoulos, an Athens-based trader who was working on more or less the same idea. Believing it is better to join forces, as long as you are truly on the same wavelength as your partners, Angelica opened Estate, which is located in Glyfada's City Center commercial mall, as a 50/50 partnership with Aris, though she looks after the day-to-day management.

The venture would not have materialized if it could not offer something new, specifically a full service package to clients – who are often not billed at all unless a transaction is successfully concluded. After only four months, the approach has started to convince clients who had been alienated by the commission-grabbing approach of the classic Greek property broker, according to Angelica.

By temperament, she does not even calculate whether the company's commission is going to be small or high when taking on a client and, by policy, the company never tries to persuade its clients to buy or to sell in order to close a deal. However, she admits that her understanding of business's needs has led the company naturally to specialize in corporate clients and several "very substantial" deals are now in their closing stages.

The main target this year is not a financial one, but to create a good name for the company and make Estate's clients into its 'fans', she insists.

Although Angelica guarantees good service and to deliver whatever she offers, she and her staff are relatively inexperienced in the property market. But she believes in education – one outside surveyor which co-operates with Estate has been sent to America to pick up the latest trends in the market – and in giving people a chance to prove their potential.

In this respect, she says that Greek

managers must bear much of the blame for the poor performance of the workforce.

However times are changing fast: "Small businesses can no longer be opened by anyone and expect to make money. From now on, only capable managers will survive as competition increases and the Greek market eventually appreciates better standards of service."

It would be a mistake to assume Angelica is soft on her employees, though. The tough side to her character, which is as essential as any other in business, was proved when she was appointed to manage the Autokinisis

night spot.

During her first year she fired all the old staff, even though it was "like starting a war – no one had dared to try it before, because these were people who would threaten to kill you." But she soon found that the tougher types were more suitable for working in the restaurant than the gentler, good looking young people she hired to replace them. "It was a total failure since my people came crying to me for help whenever something went wrong."

"But it was good experience, which gave me a chance to look at things from a different point of view and assess myself better," says Angelica. ■

## A MATURING MARKET

The formation of Estate Inc. is another sign that the traditionally chaotic Greek property market is fast gaining maturity and discipline.

In the past, Greek real estate agents have drifted into the profession after successfully managing to sell property they have inherited from their family. Even today, large agents offer little in the way of service except matching buyers with available properties listed on their computers, although in the last two years a pair of reputable companies, Lambert Smith Hampton and Clive Lewis International, have opened in Athens and now offer a range of consultancy, valuation and surveying services.

Furthermore, commission-hungry brokers over the years have given the field a bad name.

Estate Inc. takes the service concept a stage further, according to manager Angelica Liakou, by putting the emphasis on in-depth briefs, complete financial analyses and projections, and using its contacts to point clients towards the best sources of finance, lawyers and architects in Greece – all usually free of charge. Sharing the risk with the client, Estate Inc. simply earns commission if a transaction is completed.

"Our focus is not on getting a certain amount of money out of a deal, but on finding the right solution for every individual client. We are mindful that any property purchase, whether large or small, is a once-in-a-lifetime step for the client and we also like the challenge: to satisfy a clients's most difficult demands," she says.

Although Estate Inc.'s briefs are sometimes quite lavish in their detail and presentation, including the history of a building or area and its possibilities, Ms Liakou resists the idea of "talking up" the value of a property by the quality of her company's work.

Rather, the object is to arrive at a realistic value for both buyer and seller on real estate which satisfies the buyer's wishes.

Ms Liakou told *The Athenian* she has noticed a change in the mentality of owners in the short period the company has been in the market. "Sellers used to be completely undisciplined and just asked for what they wanted without any reference to the value of the property. Now," she says, "a growing number of sellers are approaching the office for advice about the correct price to ask for – and even dropping their prices when Estate Inc. has advised them of the state of competition in the market."

After years of spiralling prices, the cash-starved local market cooled off last year and, for the first time in recent memory, it has a buyer's market again, according to Ms Liakou. However, the attitude of owners may also indicate the trust which Estate Inc. has already managed to build in the market. Disarmingly, Ms Liakou says she is not experienced enough to be able to predict what will happen to prices this year, though she forecasts that the recession will cause many small offices and shops to close in 1992, providing larger companies with a pick of reasonably-priced properties.

# Robbing the EC: Greece and the

“Receipt?” he barked indignantly, raising his eyebrows and shuffling back to a scattered mess of electronic bits on a bench at the back of the radio repair shop. He turned his back and started twisting a piece of copper wire. I followed and in my bad Greek explained that I needed a receipt for my insurance company to show that I had *paid* for the repair to my car radio. He turned, ‘tsk’d’ his tongue, and gave me the beady eye. I didn’t budge; just stared right back. He took a dirty card from his pocket and wrote ‘5000 drachmas’ on the back. I grabbed it and drove away...

The fish lay muddled on the marble slab. “Fresco”, said the damp-aproned owner of the side street seafood stall. “*Poli oreá*” (very good), he continued, holding up a dripping fish. “Poli expensive,” I replied. He gutted it and dropped my *pentohiliario* (5000-drachma note) into the drawer. He handed me the small amount of fish in a plastic bag together with four wet 100-drachma notes – but no receipt.

The doctor had been recommended by a friend. “Beautiful,” he said as he fastened the X-ray of my lower spine to the light box on the wall. “Nothing wrong with your back... just rest, take these pain killers and don’t lift anything heavy.” He took down the large transparency, slipped it into an envelope and sat down at the cluttered desk. “What do I owe you, doctor?” I said. He lifted up ten long fingers. I gave him 10,000 drachmas. “May I have a receipt?” His eyebrows started to rise. “Not for here,” I blurted, “I need it for my medical insurance in England; nothing official – just on a letterhead will do nicely.”

Poor country, rich people.

So much of the cash circulation in Greece is outside the grasp of the taxman; rough estimate 40 percent is *para*, polite for ‘black’. The system is so old, so pervasive and so normal that there is nothing furtive about it. Money changes hands through services, small traders or professionals without the distasteful use of official receipts. It has always been that way and always probably will be. Why?

## Para-Economy

So much of the cash circulation in Greece is outside the grasp of the taxman.

Maybe because for several hundred years Greeks did not tax themselves; they were taxed by an occupying power (in some areas less than 50 years ago). Thus it was natural for Greeks to hide as much as they could from the grasping hand of the alien tax collectors; and within two or three generations it is difficult for the traditional system to change. People still think of taxes as expropriation of their hard earned wealth by an oppressor who gives nothing in return. In any case, cheating the taxman is a way of life.

If beneficial use it, if detrimental ignore it

With self-government the nothing-in-return has given way to something – something that the elected government has passed back to its citizenry in the way of services: road communication, for instance, police protection and, for those who vote right, jobs – above all jobs. The largest chunk of taxes collected by the government has gone into ‘make-work’. The public sector in Greece is about a quarter of a million bodies overweight – all placed for their ‘traditional’ votes. Old habits die hard and the population as a whole has continued to treat the government as an adversary taxwise, and as a patron jobwise.

The population has continued to treat the government as an adversary taxwise, and as a patron jobwise.

This follows through to the law: if beneficial use it, if detrimental ignore it. It follows that the elected government is nothing more nor less than a fount of patronage peopled by self-seekers suspiciously watching that others do not seize the advantages they consider theirs exclusively.

Tax evasion and tax avoidance are not, of course, unique to Greece. Every country suffers from it in one way or another. Its size and percentage of a country’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is related to three things: One, the stringency of the tax; two, the traditions of the country; three, the perceived pay-back by the government in services. On all three counts the Greek, given the least opportunity, is a tax evader. The highly taxed wage earner has his removed before he gets his pay. The only thing he can do is demand more money or take a second job in the para-economy – often both.

The para-economy pays no VAT (Value Added Tax) and therefore the EC coffers are robbed of that portion of the Greek economy, not forgetting the slap in the face to all Greek citizens who are forced to pay tax, and high tax at that, by payroll deduction.

The EC see this black market merely as indicative of the general state of Greece’s economic and financial infrastructure. This loss of income to the EC plus the seeming inability of Greece to carry out their promised reforms is well known in Brussels. Right now the EC financial watchdogs are more concerned over the question of Greece’s 1991 excess deficit of over 400 billion drachma plus the country’s seeming inability to reduce its public sector. But like The Force the para-economy is with us and nobody knows how much damage it is doing to the Greek economy.

There are plenty of money scandals in other EC countries as well as in Japan and the US. But, rightly or wrongly, they are perceived as aberrations not as the norm. In Greece the para-economy, tax evasion and financial irresponsibility are the norm.

“Receipt?” said the dentist with his drill touching my aching tooth. “Uh huh,” I moaned raising my eyebrows. ■

# GOLDEN UTTERANCES

by Michael Anastasiades

## The 1970s were characterized in Greece by socialmania. Twenty years later Privatization Law 2000/1991 is passed. Ill fate or mismanagement?

Since the present government took office, more than 35 billion drachmas have been spent to keep Piraiki Patraiki alive. Mr Christodoulou, the Minister of National Economy, has decided to pump in at least 4 billion more to keep PP afloat until next April by which time, he hopes, a buyer(s) would be found. The State would have had to disburse about 20 billion drachmas in unemployment benefits and training schemes over the period of one year if the corporation were to close down today. Of course, half of these moneys would be EC subsidies. The *Crédit Commercial de France* was out of a job trying to find a buyer for the textile company when it got its discharge notice just over the New Year. Mr Andrianopoulos, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, is willing to try out his new Privatization Law 2000/1991 on Piraiki Patraiki.

Indeed, as expected, this law became effective as of December 24, 1991. About 300 companies under the control of the Greek State would have to be partially or completely sold, or dismantled. Each ministry would have to submit a report on the corporations under its jurisdiction to be privatized in 30 days. If this is not done, then according to Law 2000/1991, Mr Andrianopoulos can directly interfere and submit his report to the Interministerial Committee which would have to take the prompt and final decision.

The Union of Hellenic Industries says that "one has to be realistic as to the time necessary for each company to be privatized. Things should not be done in all haste." Three months ago, the UHI was "not satisfied with the privatization policy of the government." Mr Andrianopoulos seems to mean business. A few hours after Law 2000/1991 became effective, a memorandum was sent to all ministries to activate competent channels, including the Maximos Palace (Prime Minister's Office).

One good turn deserves another. Mr Andrianopoulos is blocking all possibilities that former owners of enterprises under State control still have in order to claim them back in a bill which will denude them of all legal recourse in case of sale. The better part of valor is discretion as my grandmother would say.

The National Bank of Greece is still interested in buying AGET Herakles

(AH) but we do not know whether 69 percent or 51 percent are for sale. We do not know whether the offers submitted by the short list of corporations interested in buying is legally binding. We do not know whether AH is still for sale in fact. All we know is that a State-owned company is trying to buy another State-owned company in a privatization program.

In similar situations in the business world, the same tactic is used to push prices up. It did not seem to have worked in the case of AH as no corporation is willing to pay the 130 billion drachmas the Greek State is expecting. In the meantime, the Greek State is looking for more money to pay for its privatization program. It is what you call to live upon trust.

Mr Andrianopoulos seems to forget that a privatization program has to be backed by sound and effective credit laws and regulations. The effectiveness of the National Bank of Greece is strongly in doubt by any sound businessman that comes near it. The intended sale of its Kypseli branch is a gracious example the price of which, any business administration student would tell you, is about 10 percent of the local turnover. The problem is that two subsidiaries of the National Bank – the National Mortgage and the Real Estate banks – are 'fighting' to buy the Kypseli branch: the esoteric strife of one owner against himself. Interest rate in all Greek banks are exactly the same (this seems to irritate even the civil servants of the Ministry of National Economy!): surely a sign of sound competition.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Bank of Greece reserves to itself and the Greek State 36 percent of all private bank deposits, the Greek State absorbs billions of drachmas through issuing State bonds in order to finance its chronic and ever growing deficit,

thereby promoting inflation and high interest rate. The same business administration student would also tell you that when credit is expensive, investment suffers and economic growth is negative. Just what is happening to Greece, not because of ill fate, but because of the monopoly of banking mismanagement.

During the years of 'socialmania' in the 1970s, Olympic Airways were taken away from Onassis, the Commercial Bank of Greece was taken away from Andreadis, and Skaramangas Shipyards were taken away from Niarchos. Today, all of these companies are up for partial or total sale as the Greek State has, over the years, run them into debt or substantially mismanaged them. Each one of these firms covers a scandal of some sort. The Hellenic Bank for Industrial Development (ETBA) has to answer for expedient plans to sell the Skaramangas Shipyards to an 'acquaintance'. Hambro's Bank, a British bank which has many, if not most, of the Greek shipowners as its best customers, is surprised by the plan of the ETBA senior managers. We should note that the Skaramangas Shipyards are expected to have a turn-over of more than 120 million US dollars for 1991 which would place them among the largest in Europe. The managers of the ETBA seem to have reckoned without their host. Well, they would have to reckon again.

In the nick of time, the State is selling Mel, a 'problematic' money losing enterprise, but without the forest area owned by the good company sold to the Skouloudes Brothers. Do you know where this forest area is? At the foot of Mount Olympus. The Greek State kept this bit to itself not on grave environmental, historic and cultural grounds. The Greek State has not ruled out the idea of exploiting this property. Needless to interpret these golden utterances.

The socialmania and Statism of geriatric politicians have forced the Greek State into giving alms. These androids are still respected. Juvenile liberalists speculate on a rise which they do not seem to be able to provoke or control without sending to the dogs what is left of greatness and humanity in this country. *La sagesse ne viendra jamais.*

Trust in Greece, but keep your powder dry. ■

# IN THE WAKE OF PAPANDREOU'S ACQUITTAL

**Although he scrapped through with a 7-6 decision on the main charge, the amazingly plucky ex-premier is determined to make a hero of himself.**

by Paul Anastasi and Jenny Paris

Only a few weeks after the surprise acquittal of former premier Andreas Papandreou, of charges of responsibility for widespread corruption under his socialist administration, the government is facing a possible election showdown over a parliamentary seat vacated by a minister who was found guilty at that same trial.

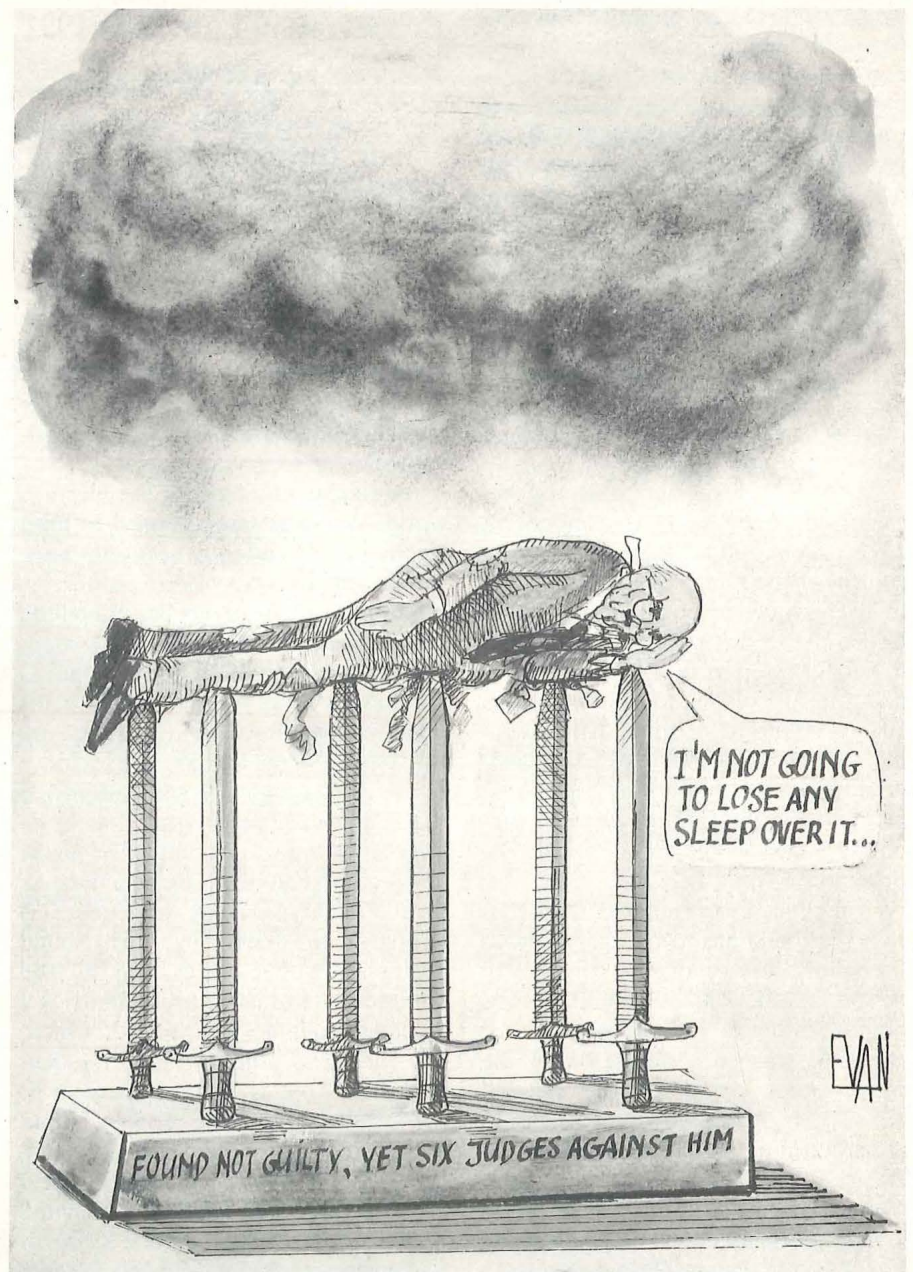
At the same time, it is facing growing reaction over its new series of economic austerity measures as well as its relative failure to resolve its differences with neighboring Balkan countries.

The post-trial domestic political upset came somewhat as a surprise, considering that the court's leniency was seen as deliberately designed to satisfy all sides, and particularly the left-wing opposition. All sides felt that the divisive issue of the notorious Koskotas scandal had to be put aside, so that the country could concentrate on more pressing issues such as the economic crisis and Greece's foreign policy problems.

To the contrary, post-trial political tremors led to a series of minor demonstrations by the socialists, to a refusal by the sentenced minister to buy off his jail term and to insist on imprisonment, and to a conservative newspaper attempting to put up the money in his place and against his will.

The developments showed that the socialist opposition appeared bent on making political capital over Mr Papandreou's acquittal on January 17. Though the 73-year-old ex-premier scraped through his acquittal with a 7-6 decision on the main charge, he orchestrated a number of rallies to celebrate the event and to call for general elections.

Former finance minister Dimitris



Tsovolas who was given a two and a half year jail term but was allowed to buy it off, refused to do so and dared the government to jail him as specified under the law.

In an unexpected development, and in an attempt to put an end to what it described as "a political show designed to make a hero of himself," conservative mass circulation daily *Eleftheros*

*Typos* put up the required one and a half million drachmas to buy off the term. Mr Tsovolas took legal measures to prevent this, though under the law it is understood that any third party could do so even without the sentenced man's approval.

The socialist party also refused to appoint another deputy to take Mr Tsovolas' parliamentary seat. As a re-

sult, an election must take place in Athens for the vacant seat, an election pursued by the socialists as a national vote of no-confidence against the conservative government. If the government loses the vote by a large margin, it might necessitate new general elections, considering that at present it only holds a two-seat parliamentary majority. Eventually, the political tension was considerably defused by a responsible change of tactics in the socialist camp. Moderates seem to have prevailed, and the party may finally agree to put up the money so that Mr Tsovolas need not go to jail, although it tends to petition parliament for a pardon, so that the former minister's sentence

**Mr Papandreou's victory, a Pyrrhic one because his acquittal was achieved with a narrow seven-to-six vote.**

would be written off and his parliamentary seat restored. At presstime, these matters had not yet been finalized.

Prior to all this, media and political parties had almost unanimously welcomed the acquittal, purportedly because it would have defused the political climate.

"The court's verdict must be received with satisfaction," conceded influential conservative daily *Kathimerini* in its lead editorial. "Because at a very crucial moment for the country it offers a way out of the political impasse, averts any further tension and at last allows the State to deal with the real problems plaguing the country."

Mr Papandreou's victory, most papers and politicians agreed, was a Pyrrhic one because his acquittal was achieved with a narrow seven-to-six vote and because the court found two of his ministers guilty of related charges. It sentenced them respectively to between ten months and two and a half years imprisonment, but in neither case would they actually have to go to jail. The ten-month jail term for former transport and communications minister George Petsos was suspended for three years. Former finance minister Dimitris Tsovolas was allowed to pay off his term at a rate of 1000 drachmas for each day sentenced, but he lost his parliamentary seat due to the suspension of his civil rights for three years.

Another minister on trial, Mr Papandreou's deputy prime minister Agamemnon Koutsogeorgas, had died

of a stroke during the hearing last year while trying to disprove thoroughly documented evidence that he had received a two-million-dollar bribe to formulate a law favoring now imprisoned banking and publishing magnate George Koskotas.

At the end of this ten-month marathon trial and testimony by more than one hundred witnesses, Mr Papandreou was acquitted of charges of authorizing the transfer of the financial assets of state corporations to Koskotas' bank, of authorizing the favorable settlement of a debt to the state by a hotelier and private friend, of violating his duties as a prime minister, and of accepting 90-million drachmas in bribes from the banker.

But six of the 13 presiding judges, one short of a majority, called for a guilty verdict.

"Mr Papandreou should have followed more closely the financial transfers of the state corporations, and must have been fully aware of the fraudulent and highly publicized illegal activity of banker George Koskotas," said the proposal of the dissenting judges. "The financial scandal is accepted as a fact by all. It could not have taken place without the knowledge and approval of the government at the highest level, including the accused prime minister."

Mr Papandreou later said that he was delighted with his acquittal, but angered over the sentences against his two former ministers. "The government's disgraceful attempt to destroy our Party, and me personally, failed miserably," he said, adding that new general elections were now necessary.

Mr Papandreou's alleged involvement in the financial scandal, as well as his controversial private life, were responsible for his government's defeat in the 1989 elections. But his acquittal, however unconvincing, is expected to improve his popularity ratings.

While jubilant Socialist Party supporters staged rallies throughout the country to celebrate the verdict, the conservative government also expressed a certain satisfaction. Athanasios Kanelopoulos, the deputy prime minister and government spokesman on the case, said the government had not interfered in the judicial process and was satisfied with the outcome. He called on the public to turn its attention to more pressing issues such as the economy and the Balkans.

Indeed, this was a reminder of the real problems Greece faces, ones which are likely to plague the country in the months and years ahead.

To begin with, enthusiasm has subsided somewhat over Greece's success at the EC Summit in Maastricht in

December, as well as over EC initial decisions to delay the recognition of the Yugoslav republics. While Greece appeared to have had considerable support for its bid to enter the Western European Union (WEU) Defence Structure, as well as for its demand that the Southern Yugoslav Republic of 'Macedonia' not be recognized unless it changed this historically Greek name, matters have not proved to be that easy.

Bulgaria, once a staunch anti-Turkish ally for Greece, in mid-January became the first country in the world to recognize 'Macedonia'. Turkey said it will follow suit, particularly so as to satisfy the large Moslem minority there, and so did EC member Italy, a country which is vying with the French, British and Germans for influence in the Balkans. In brief, and despite Greek protests, there appears to be a growing trend in the European Community for recognition of all the Yugoslav republics, including 'Macedonia'.

The general Greek concern is that its relations are deteriorating with all its neighbors: Italy, Albania, 'Macedonia' and Bulgaria. And that this is proving to the benefit of its easternmost neighbor, Turkey.

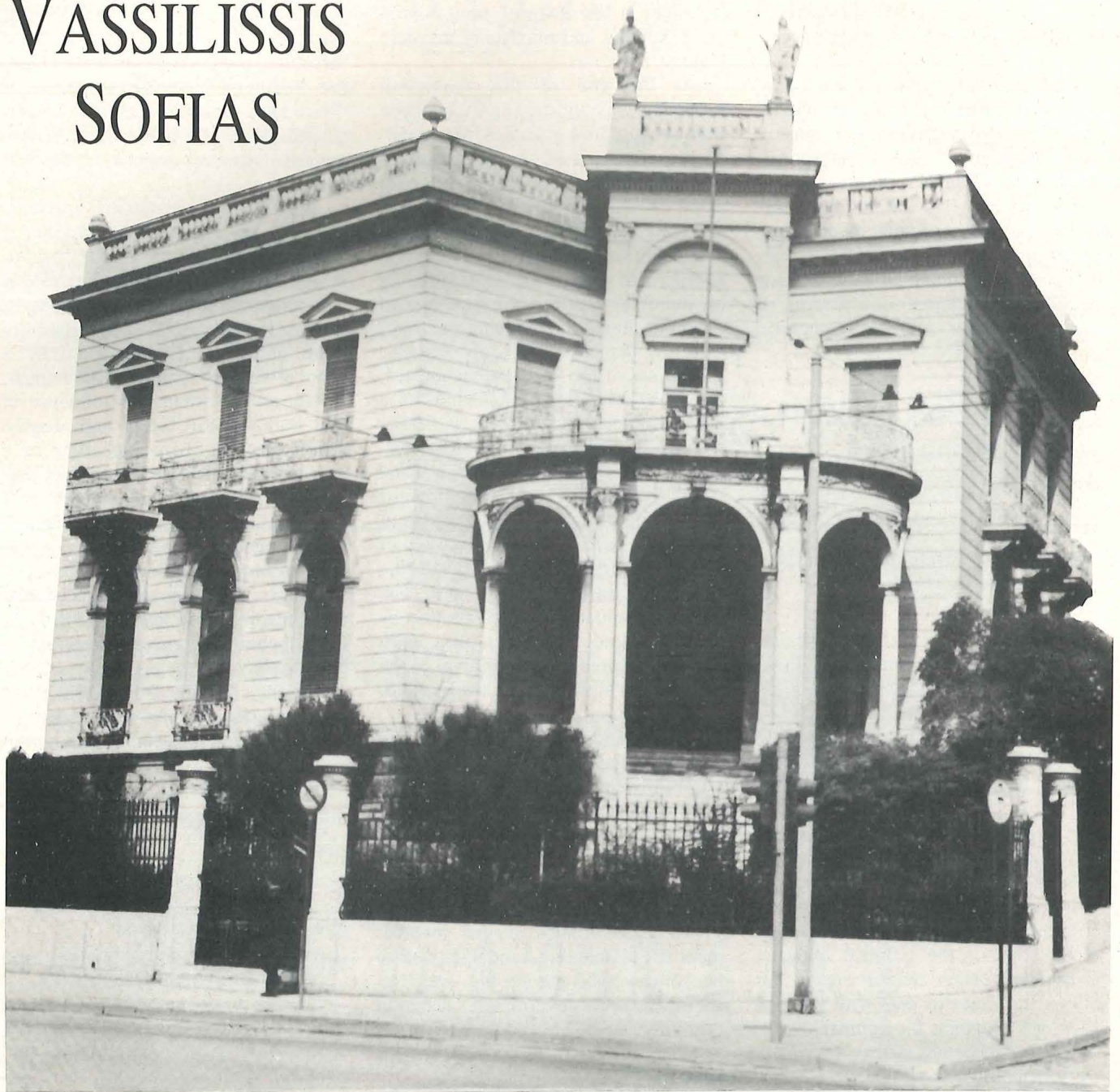
On the economic front, the government is facing a major uproar over its latest austerity measures, announced

**The general Greek concern is that its relations are deteriorating with all its neighbors.**

only a few days after the Papandreou trial verdict. According to these, and contrary to all expectations, there will be no pay increases whatsoever in 1992 for civil workers and employees, while even more taxation and steep increases in public utility costs and basic services, and an extra tax on property owners will be imposed.

Not only the socialist and communist opposition and the major unions, but even sections of the conservative establishment, have threatened a 'relentless' campaign against the government in an attempt to have these measures rescinded. The government, in turn, argues that it has no choice but to comply with European Community economic directives as a condition for achieving integration with the more advanced community members. Overall, therefore, Greece seems set for yet another turbulent year ahead. ■

# LEOFOROS VASSILISSIS SOFIAS



Othon Stathatos House.

by Nikos Vatopoulos

**The road which Roman governors,  
Turkish voivodes  
and Greek industrial magnates  
took to their villas in Kifissia  
and across which 17N terrorists  
not long ago lobbed a missile  
at the local EC headquarters,  
Queen Sofias Boulevard,  
remains the noblest  
thoroughfare of Athens.**

Since it became lined with elaborate town houses in the 1880s and 1890s, it has remained the terrace of Athenian elegance. Down this broad avenue foreign dignitaries have passed to present their credentials to the King, especially after he moved into the more modest palace on Herod Atticus Street in 1935 (now the presidential mansion). Since 1930, tourists too, map in hand, have traversed their way from the Benaki and Byzantine Museums which were opened to the public within a year of each other. The first luxury apartment block appeared on the corner of Herod Atticus Street



in 1900; in the 1930s these became more common. Proliferating after World War II, they began replacing the private dwellings built half a century earlier.

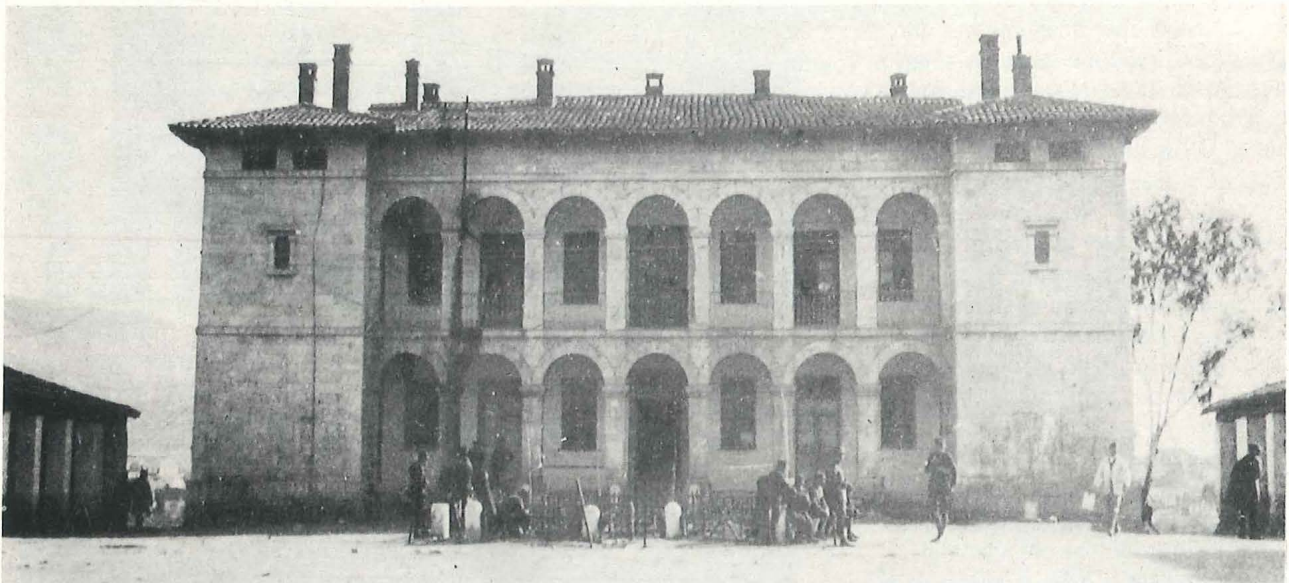
In later years, the Hilton rose (that concret 'thumb' set across from the Acropolis, as they said in those distant days) (1963) a favorite destination, especially for Americans at first, but then for Athenians, too. Most recently, and further along, the new concert hall has opened, the 'Megaron of Music' Athenians proudly call it, every one of them converted last year into ardent Mozart fans. All these, along with the American Embassy (erstwhile Bauhaus initiate Walter Gropius' homage to modern classicism) as well as the fine traditional mansions which house the chancelleries of France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Egypt and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All add cosmopolitan ambience to the only avenue in the city that can boast the name of 'boulevard'.

It certainly is not Sunset Boulevard. Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias, named after



**The Syriotis Mansion (Vass. Sofias 23) which in later years was used as a school, was built in a pure classical style. Note the statues on the roof. It was demolished many years ago and now its site is used as an open parking lot (Benaki Museum Collection).**

**Ilissia Byzantine Museum.**



**Wealthy families built their mansions along Vassilissis Sofias Avenue. The graceful Kalligas house, at No 25, was a fine example (demolished in the 1950s). (Benaki Museum Collection.)**

the consort of George I when the monarchy was restored in 1935 only three years after her death, was formally laid out in the 1890s. Lying at the foot of the Kifissia Road as it entered Syntagma, it was originally conceived as a promenade of recreation and serenity, planted with a double row of pepper trees, adopting the example already set in Queen Amalia Avenue, leading east out of the square.

Although it has passed through an number of phases of decline and renewal, Queen Sofias Avenue is still thought of as an aristocratic thoroughfare. Ignore the car horns and the traffic



jams, there are still things to be seen here.

Athens is a city of excess. When it was no more than a dusty provincial town in the mid-19th century, it was glorified as a jewel set in earth's crown. When it grew bigger and had acquired mansions, cafés and tramways, it turned overnight into the 'Paris of the Eastern Mediterranean'. And when one day smog started to clog the city, then it suddenly became an urban monster to avoid. Few things express the Greek character more precisely than its tendency to go beyond limits. So it comes as no surprise that, when the Greek government decided to plan a new avenue where the new bourgeoisie and the Greek merchants of the diaspora might build their houses, what is now called Vassilissis Sofias Avenue came to light, sparkling like a polished diamond.

The Athenian middle class that evolved during the 19th century was solidly oriented towards prevailing European ideals of the time. Musical education was a must for all the girls of wealthy families, the novels of Jules Verne excited the imagination, and German toys filled the windows of the Ermou Street shops. No matter that the streets were muddy in winter and dust-choaked in summer. Before the economic backwardness of the Greek state, a large number of Athenians built a façade of romantic idealism, almost bizarre, which was evident as late as 1922, when the defeat of Greece in Asia Minor buried the dreams of countless generations. This idealism could find no better expression than in architecture.

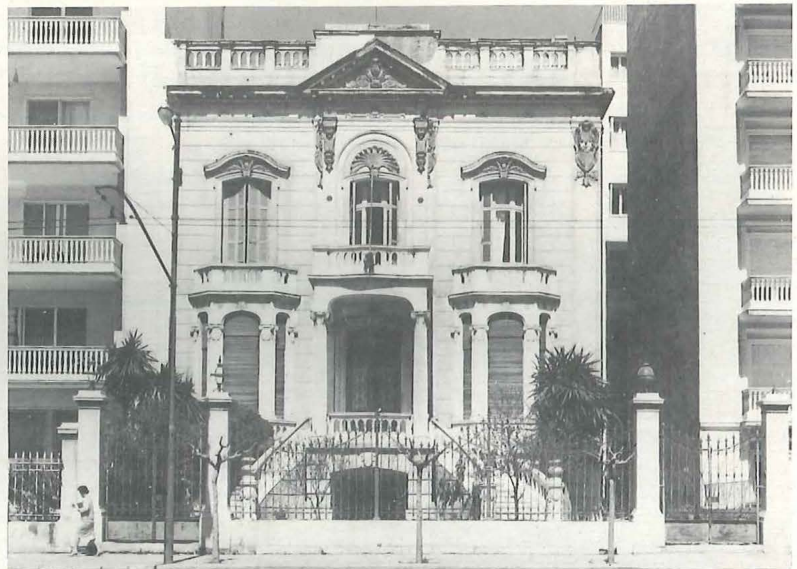
Neoclassicism in Greece, unlike Greek Revival in America or Regency in England, was not just another style in architecture. It was an ideological persuasion. That is why it spanned a century and its late, modernized examples persisted until the 1930s. Vassilissis Sofias Avenue still preserves some of the finest examples of the opulent, often exaggerated, versions of this architecture.

For any Athenian who has memories that go back before the 1950s can easily tell you that no other street in Greece makes you feel what a dignified thing Athenian neoclassicism was.

Graceful classic façades, colonades, statues, flowered gardens, palm trees. The present Athens-lover should have in mind that Vassilissis Sofias has always been, till today, a showcase of extravagant architecture. The now delapidated early 1950s apartment buildings (fine examples are the Nos 21, 25,



**The Merlin Mansion (Vass. Sofias 11) was designed by the great architect Lyssandros Kftantzoglou in the 19th century. It was demolished in 1962 and for over 25 years its site was used as an open parking lot. ("Neoclassic Architecture in Greece", Commercial Bank of Greece, Athens, 1967).**



**A charming family mansion was the Voglis House Vass. Sofias 35) designed by the architect An. Chelmis in 1900, with explicit references to the Art Nouveau. It was demolished in 1968. (From the Collection of the Commercial Bank of Greece).**



**An austere neoclassical house of the early period could still be seen at 10, Vass. Sofias Avenue till its final demolition in the 1960s. (From the Collection of the Commercial Bank of Greece).**

33, 37, among others), which replaced charming mansions, were the ultimate 'chic' of the period. At the end of the avenue, Athens Tower, erected in 1972 and designed by the now fashionable architect Yiannis Vikelas, was the first skyscraper in Greece. And it might be well to remember that just opposite, on the corner of Mesogeion Avenue where the Ktimatiki (mortgage) Bank rises today, stood the notorious Villa Margarita, probably the greatest piece of neo-Wagnerian romantic architecture in Greece, until well into the 1960s.

Indeed, like most of Athens, Vassilissis Sofias grew in very disorderly fashion. Stamatis Kleanthes' Villa Ilissia and the handsome Evangelismos Hospital stood for 20 years amid a scattering of military barracks and stables before the first noble mansion was built, the Stournaras-Merlin house between Sekeri and Merlin in 1861.

"The city of Athens", wrote Henry Miller in the *Colossus of Maroussi*, "is a city of startling atmospheric effects: it has not dug itself into the earth - it floats in a constantly changing light, beats with a chromatic rhythm. One is impelled to keep walking, to move on towards the mirage which is ever retreating." We know that Henry Miller had walked along Vassilissis Sofias Avenue just before World War II. From there he could stand in the shadow of the Lycabettus Hill and feel the aura of the Acropolis. These are magic things, one could say today. No doubt! Greece has nothing to do with the realistic world. It is a metaphysical challenge. And Henry Miller realized this as soon as he set his food on Greek soil and felt completely "detached."

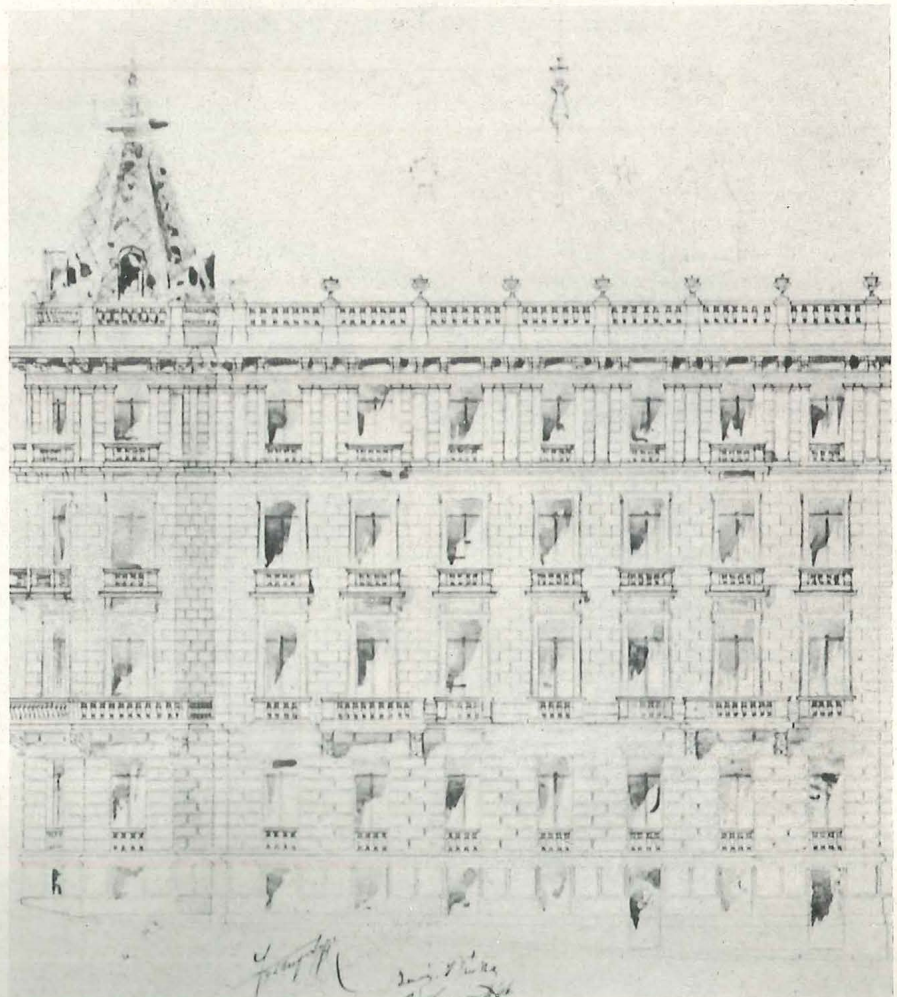
Yet, nefos and all, there are still January twilights today when flocks of migratory birds wheel in the sky as nowhere else, and the contre-soleil on Mount Hymettus still evokes Pindar's beautiful epithet 'violet-crowned' Athens.

Next time you walk down the avenue towards Syntagma and distract yourself with the cats that purr along the National Garden's handsome wrought-iron fence, make sure you turn your head to the right and see the remains of the glory that this avenue was. Fine architects of the time (1880-1920) have left their mark. Sadly, many examples were demolished over the period 1950-1978. Nevertheless, one can still admire the town houses that the German architect Ernst Ziller designed for wealthy families: the Embassies of Egypt and Italy (both built before 1900) and his best work, the Stathatos Mansion (1895, at the corner

The beautiful house at 49, Vass. Sofias Avenue with its two palm trees, one for each Caryatid. Demolished in 1978. (From the Commercial Bank of Greece Collection).



The Athenian equivalent of the Albany in London and the Dakota in New York, the Pezmatzoglou House, was the city's first luxurious apartment block. Designed by Ernst Ziller, 1900. It later housed the US Embassy until it moved up the avenue in 1963 to its present premises designed by Walter Gropius.

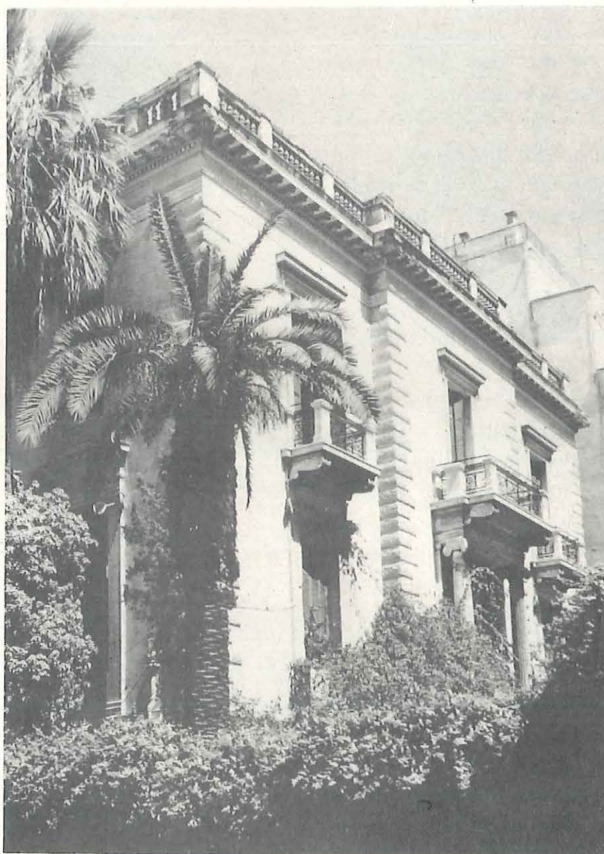


**House at the corner of Vass. Sofias and Neophytou Vamva (Demolished).**

of Irodotou, No 31) which will now house the Vergina exhibition.

The Benaki Museum is well-known. It is housed in what at first was the Harokopos Mansion (No 17), which was bought early in this century by Antonis Benakis, son of the Alexandrian cotton magnate Emmanuel Benakis and brother of the celebrated writer Penelope Delta. It was designed by Anastasios Metaxas, a prominent architect who also built the fine Villa Danai for banker Karolos Merlin, which now houses the Embassy of France.

Fine houses were gradually erected all the way to today's Hilton area. A marvel of its time was the imposing Pezmantzoglou apartment building, erected at the corner of Vassilissis Sofias and Herod Atticus Street, designed by Ziller and completed in 1900. At one time it housed the US Embassy. The greater part of it, along with its steepled tower (a Ziller trademark), was torn down in the early 1960s, leaving a remnant at No 4 which today is occupied by the Embassy of China.



**The building was an imposing structure combining many elements of the eclectic architecture that was prevailing in Europe at the turn of the century. It was facing Syntagma Square and was replaced by Astir Palace Hotel. (Demolished in 1971). (From the Benaki Museum Collection).**



Few private houses in Athens expressed in such a lavish manner the romantic classicism as this fine mansion in Vass. Sofias 49 which was demolished in 1978. (From the Collection of the Commercial Bank of Greece).



The demolition of this charming house (45, Vass. Sofias Avenue) in 1978 caused a lot of protest from conservationists and the Press. It was torn town after being closed and in a delapidated state for many years. (From the Collection of the Commercial Bank of Greece).



Another impressive house was the Stournaras-Merlin Mansion, designed by Kaftantzoglou, the architect of the Metsovion Polytechnic. In the rancorous debates about neo-classical Athenian architecture at the time, it was he who called Ziller's neo-Renaissance house build for Schliemann an 'incurable leprosy'. The Stournaras-Merlin House could still be seen at No 11 till its demolition in 1963. An impressive post-modern building, designed by Yiannis Vikelas, took its place, finally, last year.

Across Koumbari Street from the Benaki Museum once stood the Kazoulis House, also inhabited by Alexandrian cotton millionaires, and inherited by the Yiorgandas family of Kifissia by marriage. It had a two-storey Greek Revival portico by Metaxas worthy of *Gone With The Wind*. A block above, at No 21 was the graceful Petros Kalligas mansion (now demolished). On the opposite side of the street, beyond the classic 'Varaghis' building and the neo-baroque Military Club on Rigillis, one comes to the oldest and probably the most romantic site of the Avenue: the Villa Ilissia, now Byzantine Museum, erected in 1840 by Stamatis Kleanthis for the eccentric Duchesse de Plaisance, in a pleasing Florentine style. The will of this extensive landowner was ignored by her French and American next-of-kin and in a rare moment of inspiration her property was bought in toto by an act of Parliament for pittance. As a result, there is on the same block, the Athens Odeon, the War Museum and the Naval Club. And on the opposite bank of the one-time Ilissos River, the Athens Centre of Scientific Research and the National Gallery (pretty good for a single act of Parliament!)

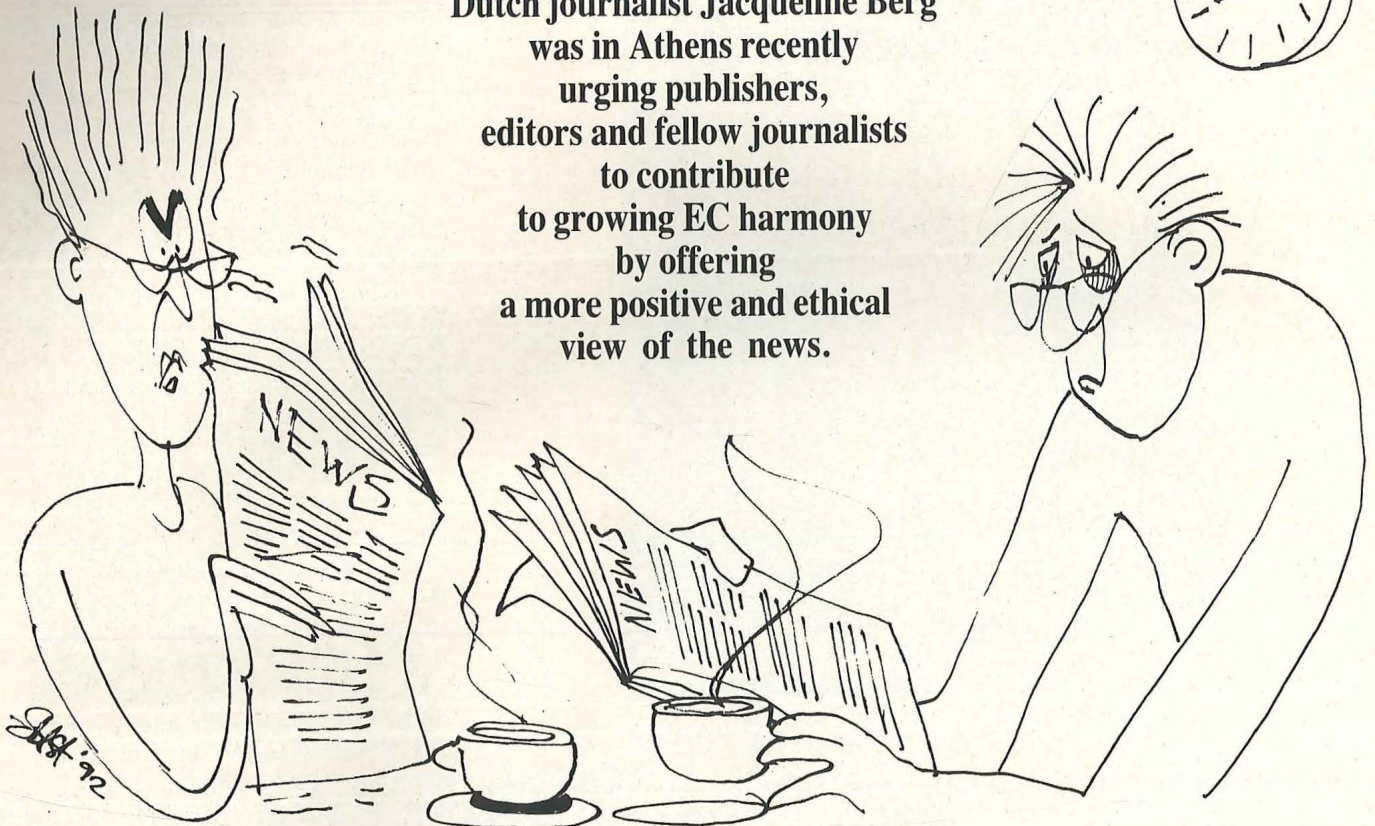
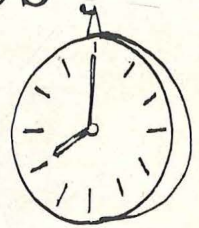
The charming but simple Syriotic Mansion (No 23), the Art Nouveau Voglis House (No 35, built in 1900 by Anastasios Chelmis), the Vergotis Villa (No 39, a fine example of pure Athenian neoclassicism) were all sadly torn down in the 1960s. The demolition of two more mansions (No 45 and No 49) in 1978, completed the destruction of a formerly graceful and romantic past.

Yet Vassilissis Sofias Avenue still retains an air of charm and old world elegance. And if one happens to walk up this Athenian boulevard on a clear spring day, he can easily chase the dream that made Henry Miller feel so detached in this changing light and chromatic rhythm. ■

# TOMORROW IS TODAY PLUS

by R. Bartholomew and N. Vatopoulos

**Dutch journalist Jacqueline Berg was in Athens recently urging publishers, editors and fellow journalists to contribute to growing EC harmony by offering a more positive and ethical view of the news.**



One minute. What we hear today is the tone of the future. What we read today is the guidebook of the future. What we see today is the shape of the future. So what is this NEWS that batters our ears, eyes and intellect? Fact, fiction or propaganda? As Mark Twain once was purported to have said: "First find your facts. Then you can do with them what you will."

But what are these 'facts'? A cameraman on a street-TV crew swings his camera among the cops, the victim and the crime-maker; he catches the whole scene. On the air the editor focuses on the cop arresting the perpetrator...or the editor focuses on the victim lying in the street...or the editor focuses on the crime-maker staring in terror at the cop, and so on. Twist the fact to suit your medium's policy. Normal? Perfectly normal since the first glyphs were hammered on the first stone describing the first clash of arms.

But now, the medium has become so strong and the media have become so pervasive that the impact of news has changed the way the world lives – and dies. And what news does the public demand? Sensation, in any

shape or form. And what do the editors give? Sensation! Anything that attacks the nerve centers of the world audience – in bigger letters than their competitor on the newsstands or redder blood than the other TV channel.

But there is a movement among journalists to present news in a more positive manner. It started in 1989. Since then journalists, first in Holland and now spreading around the world, have met together in groups and are discussing how to re-evaluate their profession; a profession that through their school years presented an honorable face with honorable ethics; ethics which in practice bend under pressure from media owners who see their vehicles either as money machines or power brokers.

This movement of professionals, Journalists for Tomorrow (JFT), is financed by voluntary contributions. It is unstructured and grows organically. Word is passed around. Members of the media, looking back on their training and evaluating the impact of their propagated words and pictures, become part of this network; through the windows of their own domain in the publishing world, they endeavor to

paint for their public a more even-handed or optimistic view of news. Not easy because their owners' and editors' targets tend to be purely mercenary – circulation and ratings are the banners of war.

"Many journalists still remember how they had strong ideals and enthusiasm for their profession when they began their careers," says Jacqueline Berg, a well-known journalist in her native Holland and co-ordinator of, Journalists for Tomorrow. "But quite a few confess to have lost their beliefs and hopes due to constant deadlines, the power of the pen of the final editors, the pressure of readership figures and the intellectual cynicism that seems to go with the job. Some seriously consider quitting the job altogether. Meeting motivated and inspiring colleagues can often bring back a sense of the urgency of their profession."

This loose band of born-again writers, directors and editors, have no panacea for changing the predatory nature of new dispensers. They merely try to realize among themselves an awareness in the way one looks at the world – and accept the responsibility one bears in being a journalist and a maker (in

some small way) of the future. Until this century the Press was called 'the Fourth Estate'; after the Royal (Government), the Church and the Military. It has now, arguably, climbed two steps up the ladder to become the Second – some would say even the First – in controlling people's lives.

"More and more people are realizing that the 'enemy' is not so much formed by the governments, economic systems, religions, other countries, diseases, the Russians, Americans, Chinese or our next door neighbors. We are discovering that the 'enemy' is inside of us," continues Miss Berg. "It is not them, it is us. If people are bombarded daily with war, starvation, calamities, scandals, etc, with hardly anything positive to give them a bit of hope, it is only logical that fear, frustration, apathy, aggressiveness, egoism and hopelessness prevail."

There is a growing negative attitude to news by the general public. More and more people read or watch less and less; news depress them. The lack of balance in presenting 'facts' is commonplace. Too much emphasis is given

to negative, not enough to positive. *Make people squirm...*

"Good news is usually less exciting or shocking," Miss Berg tells us. "It doesn't grab you the way bad news does. It soothes and restores natural feelings such as a sense of peace, harmony and love. These kinds of feelings are not easy to allow within a society that is running faster every day. There just isn't the time to sit down and digest. If there are two things modern society seems to lack it is time and introspection."

The main platform of the Journalists of Tomorrow, if there is one in such a loose organization, is *go back to original ethics*. Remember that quality is more important than quantity, balance is more important than bias and conscience should not disappear from this world. Read this from their booklet:

*We believe that, out of all the professions, it is especially journalists who can play a key role in bringing about a necessary change of attitude. We feel there is a growing need for journalists who are able to change their way of*

*dealing with news. Big thinkers who are able to look beyond today's reality and do more than simply gather facts. We feel it is high time to look for solutions, inspire people and encourage positive developments. We wish to give a message of hope to all those who still believe in the beauty of human life. We know there are many of you who feel the same way, that's why we decided to unite journalists in an international network called Journalists for Tomorrow.*

Journalists are controlled by deadlines; deadlines are controlled by the editor, the owner and the market. That's the real world. But within these parameters all news can be presented in a less subjective and a more objective manner – a more human way. This is the message from working journalists who have joined together in JFT to try and make a better tomorrow for their children. Can't fault them. It is time for this planet's newsmakers to be less downgrading and more uplifting. Any group, especially journalists, who strives to reach this goal deserves all the support the world can give. Think!

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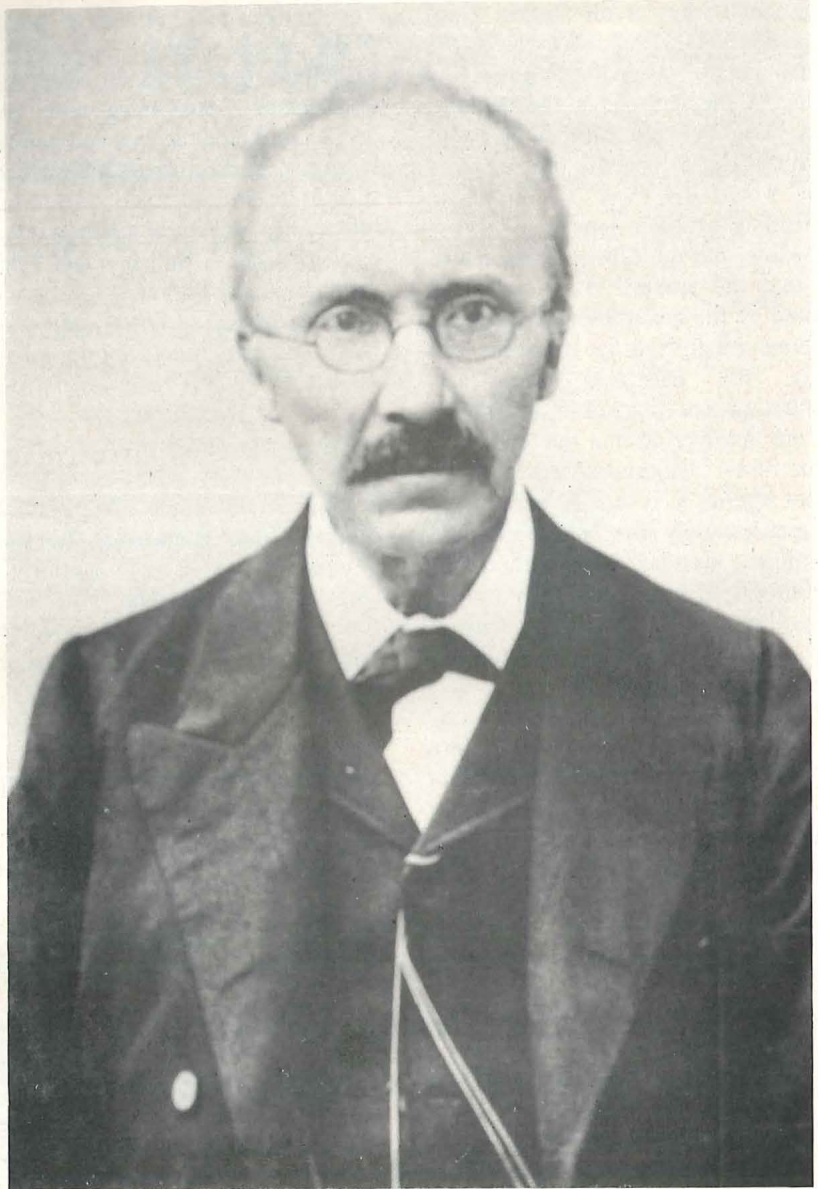
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# KING PRIAM'S VANISHED TREASURE

by J.M. Thursby

**The sudden appearance  
under the archaeologists'  
spade  
of a golden hoard  
at Hissarlik in Turkey in  
1871  
astonished the world.  
Its equally sudden  
disappearance  
when the Red Army  
occupied Berlin in 1945  
has mystified it ever since.  
Perhaps Boris Yeltsin  
holds the key  
to this intriguing  
cultural enigma.**



Heinrich Schliemann.

**W**ith the sudden disintegration of the Soviet Union, the emergence of Russia as a powerful independent state and a redefined political status quo in East/West relations, the long-debated fate of 'Priam's Treasure' is back on the international agenda for discussion. Despite a flurry of press reports and semi-official announcements last year alluding to its continued existence, the precise whereabouts of the priceless Trojan gold collection remains shrouded in uncertainty.

Heinrich Schliemann, the German amateur archaeologist and erudite reader of Greek mythology, financed and conducted the first major excavations at Hissarlik in Turkey to prove both to himself and the world that Homer's *Iliad* was based, albeit loosely, on historical fact. Overjoyed at uncovering what he believed to be Homeric Troy, he called the rich find of gold from Troy II after Priam, who, in myth, was the city's last king.

Refusing to sell his unique and much sought-after treasure, Schliemann eventually decided, to Greece's everlasting disappointment, to donate it to Berlin, which had only recently been chosen as the Reich's capital for the newly-unified German states. In turn, he was awarded with honorary citizenship. There, far from its original home on the sunny Mediterranean, the collection remained the pride of the Ethnological Museum, later the Museum of Early History (Ur und Frühgeschichte), its existence happily unaffected by Germany's defeat at the end of World War I or by the financially crippling reparations demanded by the signatories of the peace treaty. It wasn't until many years later, during the Red Army's all-conquering advance on Berlin in 1945, that it apparently vanished into thin air, leaving only a cloud of speculation and rumor in its place.

Opinions differed. Many were certain that the gold objects had been

destroyed forever, melted down either in the conflagration caused by Allied bombing, which gutted the city, or by looters. Others were equally positive it had fallen into the hands of Soviet soldiers, sold piecemeal on the thriving post-war blackmarket, reduced to souvenir status, and dispersed throughout the United States.

To fuel this viewpoint three one-inch-long pendants, perhaps once part of a headdress, were bought back by Berlin's Museum of Early History last year. They had been sold by an unnamed American who had acquired them in Germany after the war. Authenticated as Trojan gold by the museum, there remains some doubt among curators as to whether they are from Priam's treasure or some other collection. It was the second such purchase in recent years.

Despite rumors and official denials to the contrary, many art experts continued to believe that the treasure, which had been stored in three great





**Sophia Schliemann modelling the gold jewellery found by her husband, for photographs.**

chests at the outbreak of hostilities, was intact and in the hands of the Soviet authorities. Klaus Goldmann, one of the Berlin curators involved in its recovery said recently that they had always known it was in a walled-off vault in Moscow's Pushkin Museum. "We know the location of the strongroom and where it is being stored."

After more than four decades of deepening mystery, Glasnost produced some chinks of light on the matter. In 1990 a Russian archaeologist writing in a Soviet youth newspaper mentioned that the treasure had survived and that it was being stored in the USSR. This was instantly denied officially, once again. But last year the American magazine *Artnews* caused a furore by publishing an article by two young Russian art experts, Konstantin Akinsha, the magazine's Moscow correspondent, and Grigori Kozlov, an employee at the Pushkin Museum, which reiterated that Russia did indeed hold the treasure along with many other works of art and collections and called for it to be returned to its rightful home or at least to be put on view. The same magazine reproduced a 1956 document allegedly signed by the then curator of the Pushkin Museum stating that Priam's Treasure was secured in the vaults of that building. Irina Antonova, the present director, has remained tightlipped on the issue, refusing to meet foreign museum representatives and journalists alike.

**Schliemann's dig at Troy (Hissarlik).**

**Two gold beakers from Troy II.**



When Allied planes began bombing Berlin in the early years of the war, a specially designed building of reinforced concrete was erected in great secrecy in the wooded area of the city's zoo. There, the three chests containing the treasure were stored for safe-keeping until sometime in 1945 when they disappeared. Since then, suspicions, accusations, denials, red herrings and cold-trails have abounded but no substantiated facts.

Recently there has been speculation that the chests may have been handed over officially, if clandestinely, to a chosen representative in the Red Army high command in a desperate effort to preserve the collection intact and as part of the 'Replacement in Kind' policy. Plans for these 'payments' were laid in Moscow as early as 1943 by the foreign ministers of the main Allied nations and were known only to a select few.

Russia had suffered appalling hardship and deprivation during the advance of Hitler's armies which had ravaged and plundered their way to Stalingrad, Moscow and Leningrad where the palace of Tsarkoe Selo was looted, the panels of its famed Amber Room' dismantled and sent to Kaliningrad (Königsberg) (their existence is still an open question) and the exquisite palace of Petrodvorets, commissioned by Peter the Great, was stripped and dynamited. It was reasoned that in the event of Germany's defeat, it would not have the money to pay reparations and therefore, the ministers agreed, it would have to forfeit its treasures.

The Soviet Union was by no means the only one of the Allies to exact 'payments' of this type and that deals were struck in the twilight years of the war is clear although no nation had released papers or details of these under-cover transactions. It is known, for example, that Germany's gold reserves, banknotes and archives of the Reichsbank, along with art objects which had been stored in its vaults, were moved from Berlin to Anglo-American-held territory in 1945. And during President Carter's term in office, the United States returned the historic crown of Saint Stephen to Hungary as a goodwill gesture; it had been stored in Fort Knox.

As far as Priam's Treasure is concerned, the Soviet Minister of Culture Nikolai Gubenko acknowledged that 'booty stores', first mentioned in the *Isvestia* newspaper by a Moscow University art historian last spring, did in fact exist but made no specific mention of the Trojan collection. To gain time,

he used the old British ploy of setting up "a special commission to look into the matter" but emphasized that the countries concerned must work together on a basis of exchange. "Since 1952 the USSR has returned more than one million items to Germany including paintings, drawings, graphics, stamps, coins and antiques and Germany has given back only eight icons," he explained. It is not yet clear if there has been any change in official thinking since last month's dismantling of the Union.

Perhaps Boris Yeltsin, Russia's new strongman, has it in his power to solve the continuing enigma of the vanished treasure which materialized so unexpectedly out of what for centuries was believed to be the mythical site of Troy. It would certainly be a joy to art lovers and historians everywhere if it were allowed to re-materialize and once again be put on view for all to see and admire.



Document bestowing citizenship of Berlin on Heinrich Schliemann.

**Exquisite palace of Petrodvorets just outside Leningrad (now St Petersburg again). It marks the furthest advance the German army made on that city during World War II when it was plundered, dynamited and completely destroyed. Once again it is open to the public after decades of painstaking reconstruction work.**



# SCIENCE AND CONSCIOUSNESS



The Symposium's participants.

Last month over 60 scientists from 18 countries gathered in Athens to attend a symposium entitled "Science and Consciousness". Organized by the Athenian Society for Science and Human Development, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, it took place at the Goulandris-Horn Foundation, 3-7 January.

Disciplines represented included physics, biology, chemistry, neuroscience, psychology, sociology, medicine, engineering, ecology, parapsychology, mathematics and ethology.

Given the diversity of viewpoints, not to mention the varieties existing within individual disciplines, it was hardly surprising that the symposium did not achieve a consensus on many of the detailed issues raised.

It was generally agreed on, however, that current scientific approaches do not give an adequate picture of reality, and therefore, a need for an extended scientific paradigm is required.

Human identity was defined by some in terms of physical and biological substrates interacting with socio-cultural background and conditioning; others preferred to see our intrinsic identity as metaphysical, even if physi-

cally based and conditioned.

Some argued that a more complete world view required acknowledgement that matter itself is animate, a view strongly contested by modern physics.

Among the highlights of the symposium were hands-on reports from psychologists and neuroscientists, descriptions of the latest experiments in ESP and PK, and a number of lively confrontations between quantum physicists and experts in chaos dynamics. A sense of moral urgency invoking scientific research and environmental concerns grew more emphatic during plenary sessions and roundtable discussions.

The nature of consciousness itself remained in dispute; some arguing for a physical basis, others convinced that consciousness was intrinsically non-physical. Most, however, agreed that a greater awareness of consciousness came into being during the course of the symposium. Subjects argued at first narrowly and contentiously ended up being aired in a much broader and harmonious spirit.

At the final plenary session a sum-

ming up of the proceeds was read and approved, and practical proposals endorsed. These included the continuation of inter- and trans-disciplinary dialogues on consciousness in Athens and elsewhere in the spirit achieved here; the establishment of an Institute to coordinate research, resource databases, bibliography, etc; practical as well as theoretical courses on aspects of consciousness relevant to general education; the pursuit of consciousness-raising in institutions and areas of conflict; the publication of the symposium proceedings.

In a more light-hearted vein, two symposium participants, David Lorimer, Director of Scientific and Medicine Network, and Neville Hodgkinson, journalist and *Sunday Times* correspondent, cast the main points covered by the meetings in the form of a Platonic dialogue and it was 'performed' with great success.

At its conclusion Nobel laureate physicist Brian Josephson moved that the dialogue be included in the publication of the proceedings as best capturing the spirit of the symposium as a whole. This was passed unanimously and for this reason it is published here.

# THE SYMPOSIUM

## A Post-Modern Dialogue

Recorded by David Lorimer & Neville Hodgkinson

### CHARACTERS

CHAOTICUS and his wife QUANTICA, *physicists*

PARAPSYCHOLOGICUS

LUMENA, *priestess, and her companion* HARMONIOUS

DISCORDUS

SOCRATES

SCENE: *A square beneath the Acropolis in Athens*

TIME: *January, AD 1992 (AP 2419)*

### PROLOGUE

SOC. I hear, my dear Chaoticus, that you have come to take part in a dialogue on science and consciousness. What do you expect to achieve by discussing such a wide-range topic? Why, even Pythagorus was hard-pressed in dealing with such a subject.

CHAOT. Indeed, my good friend, but recent developments in this field promise a breakthrough in our understanding. Although we must recognize that, as Gödelus says, unpredictability in a chaotic situation makes the outcome uncertain.

QUANT. Yes, and indeterminate as well. We learn from quantum theory that waves and particles are complementary, the system overlaps. We need a both/and view of life where consciousness and matter are seen to be aspects of a greater unity. You see, the coherence we find in quantum mechanics points to a unity which is also a celebration of diversity.

CHAOT. We must remember that physics is the master key which can unlock the secrets of consciousness.

PARA. But do not forget the work that is going on in PK and ESP. Meta-analysis of many trials shows findings that support this extension of the scientific method into previously uncharted territory.

LUM. Surely, the secrets of consciousness can only be revealed from within. Would you not agree, Harmonious?

HARM. I'm sure we need to hear all angles on this question.

DISC. I disagree. Why should we expect to reach agreement, Harmonious? There is a richness in our diversity that we should treasure.

SOC. Our guests have arrived. I hear the bell. It is time to begin our dialogue.

### DAY ONE

SOC. Well, friends, what have we learned today?

DISC. We found it difficult to discern any meaning in the

questions, let alone to find answers.

PARA. It wasn't that bad, Discordus. We all seemed to agree that science in its present form gives an incomplete picture and cannot encompass the whole of reality.

DISC. Whatever that is.

LUM. There are inner and outer realities, Brother Discordus. Since the time of Cartesius, these have been split in two, with the result that science usually refers to consciousness as if it were some concept outside of us. Yet science cannot account for the qualitative nature of subjective experiences. This is why we have lost our way.

CHAOT. But how do we know these inner states are not illusions? How can we test and verify them in an objective, scientific sense?

LUM. It is true that only their measurable effects can be measured on an instrument. Proof must come, therefore, through spiritual discipline leading to uplifting personal experience. Science as we know it can never fully account for consciousness.

QUANT. But why should consciousness fall outside science? The new physics enables us to understand consciousness as a field phenomenon emerging from physical processes. It frees us from the divisive and fragmenting atomism of the Newtonian view and teaches us through the wave analogy that we are all connected.

HARM. Does this allow intuition to play a role in science?

CHAOT. Only to a very limited degree. Our scientific training teaches us to emphasize the repeatable and observable.

SOC. Surely, intuition has never been absent in science. It leads to ideas that subsequently can be worked on rationally within the framework of a discipline. The problem, my dear Chaoticus, may lie in the fact that scientific training does not include a training in philosophy. Scientists are not generally aware of the limitations of science itself. Knowing via the senses is only one kind of knowing, and sensory reality is only one level of reality.

HARM. Are we not moving towards a synthesis of the inner and outer perspectives, where intuition is as important as formal training? I feel that if we can determine the true nature of consciousness, we will build a bridge between what we have conventionally thought of as religion and conventionally thought of as science.

DISC. I don't agree with that. You are trying to reach a premature conclusion. We should live a little longer with our uncertainty, our divergence, our variety.

### DAY TWO

SOC. I have been looking for consciousness all day. Have you succeeded in locating it, Parapsychologicus?

PARA. I don't think it can necessarily be located. Our research suggests that consciousness is an all-pervasive field not strictly limited in space-time. It can certainly have measurable effects in the physical world, as demonstrated with our experiments with random-number generators.

CHAOT. I feel uncomfortable with these data.

QUANT. But we find non-locality in physics itself, my dear.

PARA. Quite.

SOC. How about the relationship of mind and brain?

QUANT. Your question, Socrates, is badly phrased. The mind, or consciousness, seems to me to be an emergent property in matter which has developed through successive

thresholds in evolution towards increasing complexity and differentiation.

CHAOT. This means that consciousness ultimately has a physical basis.

SOC. By consciousness, do you mean soul?

QUANT. No, soul is not a hypothesis we need in modern times, especially if it is understood as separable from the body. This leads to an unacceptable dualism.

LUM. I cannot dismiss the soul or, for that matter, dualism so lightly. For me, as for Plato, the soul is immortal and indestructible. It has the capacity to think, to understand, to feel, to express. It acts as the inner controller of the brain and survives the dissolution of the body at death.

DISC. Listen, I'm happy for people to have these certainties for themselves, but I don't enjoy having them thrust at me. Can I plead for a little confusion?

HARM. Discordus' honesty is great. But why don't we construct a framework so as to organize our thoughts. Suppose we consider consciousness as an awareness of itself and its function, and an awareness of others and their interactions.

QUANT. Yes, this brings out the important point of relationship, we cannot talk about consciousness in isolation from our social and cultural contexts and backgrounds.

CHAOT. We should always first consider the useful physical models we already have.

LUM. But can these models go beyond the physical substrate of consciousness? Can they consider the other levels of consciousness which I experience in meditation?

QUANT. We can't yet be sure. Any new science of course should include the notions of coherence, meaning, intention and connectedness.

LUM. That is just the kind of experience I am referring to! Only I would call it love, peace, joy and the power of silence.

SOC. It seems we have a multiplicity of perspectives here, and that we have still not located consciousness, whether in the brain or elsewhere. Our search is proving most elusive.

## DAY THREE

SOC. I wonder if today's question concerning science and the identity of the human being will be any more fruitful than our quest for the location of consciousness?

CHAOT. The question is probably undecidable if our theories are to be consistent and complete.

SOC. Yes, and quantum logic seems to have overtaken Aristotle: A and not-A can co-exist; even my young friend Albertus Relativus finds this hard.

QUANT. It is hard to understand, I know, and we cannot consider ourselves only as isolated individuals when we are also parts of a larger interconnected whole. We participate in a collective human memory, a memory which is evolving as an open system. In fact the laws of nature themselves may turn out to resemble habits, and physical constants may be less constant than we thought.

CHAOT. Not so fast! This undermines the hard core of scientific laws and observations.

LUM. Maybe, but the fact that this idea is evolutionary may point us beyond our present crisis and help bring about a metanoia among the citizens.

SOC. So can we determine the question of who we are by considering it only scientifically? Do we not have to look to the soul as well? This concern, dear friends, is at the heart of



what citizens here call the need for a new paradigm. How do you see this, Quantica?

QUANT. It seems to me that we must move in two directions – towards codification of qualitative ideas while at the same time transcending existing codification to move along new avenues. We should also reconsider old ideas of causality in terms of correlations and connection, and note how consciousness impinges on science itself.

LUM. Did I hear the word transcend? Can science ever transcend its exclusive preoccupation with the physical world and acknowledge the validity of intuitive and spiritual modes of obtaining knowledge?

QUANT. This depends, as we have seen, on agreeing with a reliable method for validating such knowledge.

LUM. Spiritual traditions have prescribed systematic disciplines which eventually lead to predictable results.

CHAOT. Even in the chaotic world of thoughts?

LUM. Yes, the observer participates in analyzing the process of her own awareness and identity. This helps to clean out the the mind, ridding ourselves of unnecessary thoughts and allowing the emergence of love, peace and bliss. Thus we liberate the power of the mind for good.

HARM. As within, so without.

DISC. I'm not sure we can agree to disagree here.

SOC. Well, friends, perhaps this new paradigm will emerge in the fullness of time even if we cannot agree what it is. We cannot hasten its advent, although we perceive the faint outlines of a new study. To be sure, the dialogue will never cease, for in knowing ourselves we become more aware of the extent of our ignorance.

## EPILOGUE

SOC. Well, my friends, what have we learned? I feel that a great metamorphosis has occurred! We cannot erase our differences, and any attempt to do so makes them more marked. But we have seen the emergence of a deeper collective intuition and intelligence from the silence which followed the pain of comparing our languages. Language is a necessary tool of our relationships, but we can easily become imprisoned in its constraints, as I have learned to my cost! We have discovered a new way of being together: a deepened awareness of difference through entering into a relationship with each other for a while. Our integrity has been enhanced to the extent that we are faced with the challenge of developing these relationships rather than attempting to evade them either by asserting our own point of view or blurring the distinctions between us. No feelings of euphoria can exonerate us from this responsibility. It seems that our dialogue has been a metaphor of transformation. We can use it as a point of departure and take the previous insights away with us far beyond the confines of our dear city. ■

# GREEK IDIOMS... 000

ΓΕΙΑ!



# ΘΑ

## Lesson 45.

1992-93 ©

THESE LESSONS WILL HELP YOU TO LEARN EFFECTIVE & ACCURATE GREEK. NO MATTER HOW ADVANCED YOUR GREEK IS, THIS COURSE TAKES YOU FURTHER.

# ΘΑ

FUT.

[thá tin]...

# THN



HER

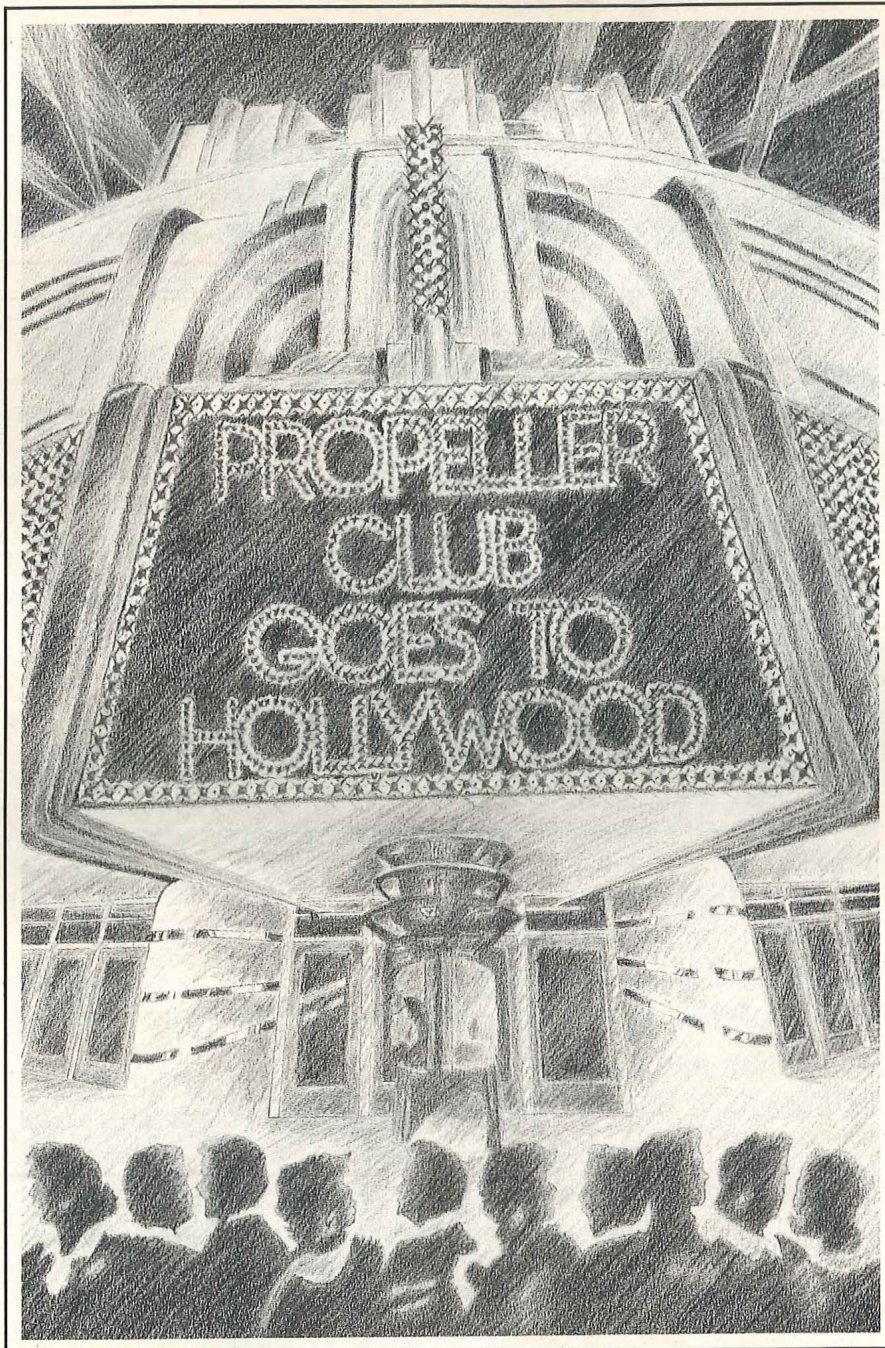
# KANΩ

[káno] I MAKE

# ΘΑ THN KANΩ...

# I WILL MAKE HER...

medning: I WILL LEAVE...



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# MUSIC WITH MINOS



Makis Matsas, Marinella, Matsas' son and Dakis

by Melissa Dailey

**The company known for discovering and developing top-name musicians in Greece is now making plans to market the bouzouki sound throughout Europe.**

**M**inos Matsas and Son's roster includes George Dalaras, Marinella, Haris Alexiou, Yiannis Parios and Vassilis Papakonstantinou. Last autumn's joint venture agreement with London-based music giant EMI will enable the company to promote the sale of Greek music abroad – according to chief executive Makis Matsas. Matsas contends that western music will be turned down in favor of traditional music and that the bouzouki sound might even make it into the London and Paris record stores.

In the very beginning there was no record industry in Greece, no studio, no factories. Some German mobile units would come in Athens and use the lobbies of old hotels to record Greek songs once a year and then return to Germany to make the records. It wasn't until 1963 that EMI built a studio here and a factory. The first record company to be founded in Greece was Odeon in 1925, which was directed by Makis Matsas' father.

"I started visiting the studio when I was ten years old and all my life I was very close to the musicians, the record-

ings and the history of the Greek music. It is the creative atmosphere of the studio and my relationships with all these crazy people that I like. It is magic to watch a song being born, to see how an artist emerges, how a career is built, how talent is utilized."

Before their joint venture with EMI, MM&S recorded 40-45 percent of Greek music but had no international repertoire. So they decided to become associated with one of the biggest international companies in order to secure an international repertoire. EMI wanted access to the local repertoire and extend its share of the market. Starting in July, both companies will have one common center for distribution but will keep the marketing and sales departments separate.

Through the EMI channels the launching of Greek artists abroad is made possible. The first steps have already been taken; EMI people are getting to know MM&S's artists, its roster, but it is too soon to see results.

MM&S has the biggest share of the Greek record and cassette market. Before the joint venture, it stood at 21 percent. The share of EMI in 1991

being around 13 percent, their joint share is now 34 percent, and reaching 50 percent if MM&S distribution companies (BMG and Virgin) are included. The other 50 percent is dominated by Sony, Polygram, Warner, Virgin and Lyra (General Publishing Company SA).

To market Greek music a calibrated combination of the bouzouki sound with the international sound would be the style of music that would be well accepted by the European and the international markets. "Greek music is full of soul and Mediterranean atmosphere. Without underestimating Italian music, I would say Greek music has a stronger personality. The Italian is more romantic, more European, more soft and sweet. Greek music is stronger and has more characteristic personality," says Matsas.

In the Greek music market CDs are a big potential. Until now they only account for less than 10 percent of the market, while abroad, they reach 50 to 60 percent – even 90 percent in The Netherlands. CD players used to be more expensive in Greece because of the duty taxes. Now, thanks to EC membership, these taxes are lower on CDs, making their price cheaper.

For the moment the market is divided almost 50/50 between vinyl records and cassettes. Everybody is wondering why the vinyl keeps so strong in Greece whereas in the US vinyl records have become a thing of the past. It seems that for the next five years vinyl will continue to be strong in Greece, losing only a tiny percentage.

It seems that the younger Greek generation will not abandon traditional music for the international sound. When MTV came to Greece and when the private stations devoted 80 percent of their air time to international music, there was a fear that the domestic repertoire would lose its 55 percent of total sales. But Greek music has been tested by all media, has resisted and kept its proportion of the market. It has strong roots.

"In fact, there are three stages," explains Matsas. "The high school students are listening to the international music because Greek music doesn't reach these ages – our music is for mature people, speaking about love, life, social problems, and politics. When students enter university, they start to discover Greek music. That means it is the new generation that continues to like Greek music. If you go to a nightclub with Greek singers, you are going to see young people and the same young people will also go to



the discos."

The sudden expansion in private radio stations is creating problems for the music industry. With such a variety of stations, very few feel the need to have their own music cassettes. Consequently, after the first year of commercial radio, cassette sales registered a sharp decline, but soon won back customers attracted by the privacy and pleasure of listening to their own music.

Home taping and piracy are another serious problem. Home taping mainly affects the international repertoire. In school, if one child has a cassette, the next day four or five others have the same one. Older people have no time to make copies so they are still buying. But in this area, professional piracy is active; in some record shops the ownership sells pirate cassettes under the table to their friends or any customer they are not afraid of.

The music business is a special world, one in which the business and marketing principles learned at university cannot be implemented. Here the raw material is people; sensitive and singular people, people whose moods change rapidly. According to Matsas, if you try to maximize the performance of your investment in an artist, you will get precisely the oppo-

site results. You build up a young singer and invest money in him. If you want to get your investment back as quickly as possible, which any good businessman would do, you will be forced to resort to frequent, hasty records and in a very short time that will wear out the musician and restrict his creative life.

"Fifteen years ago," Matsas relates, "a colleague asked me to go to a club and check out a new artist. In this small club in Plaka I noticed a very modest, fragile musician sitting in the last chair of the orchestra. I listened to his voice and started getting a special feeling I sometimes have when something important is happening in my business. When I asked him to meet me the next day in the studio he said he'd been rejected in six auditions and that he was too tired to have another one. He was 18 at the time. Now he has sold millions of records. His latest, which was in Spanish, was a double platinum record. Later, I thanked my friend for recommending Dalaras. He said, *Dalaras? I was inviting you to listen to another artist!*"

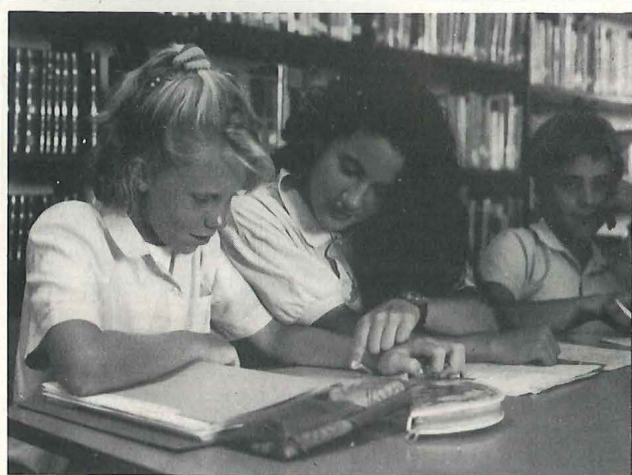
Most of the time success is spontaneous and relies on a stream of inspiration. The late lyricist Tsandas Vasileiadis used to say that "success is the train of thought of the moment."

But there are also cases in which the hit comes incomplete, on the razor's edge, and its perfection is made complete in the process of working with its author, the composer and the lyricist. Often, there is a marvellous verse in the words while the refrain doesn't have a strong point of reference. When such a weakness can be rectified, a song with hit potential can be saved.

Matsas does not agree with the idea that a record company actually constructs a career, makes a singer.

"I don't believe in the artists manufactured by record companies. If there are such things, they are ephemeral and they collapse like houses of cards. So far at least, record production in Greece has relied on real talents, whether they are composers, singers or lyricists. That is why we see creative artists lasting for years in the business — they are resilient. Talent, real talent, won't disappear. Talent and value: that's the only way to resist the passage of time."

Of course, the truth is that in many countries things are rather different in the world of music. The change-overs take place very fast. Idols shoot to prominence and fall at about the same speed as Greek newspapers are published, and lots of careers have relied less on talent than on manufacturing. ■



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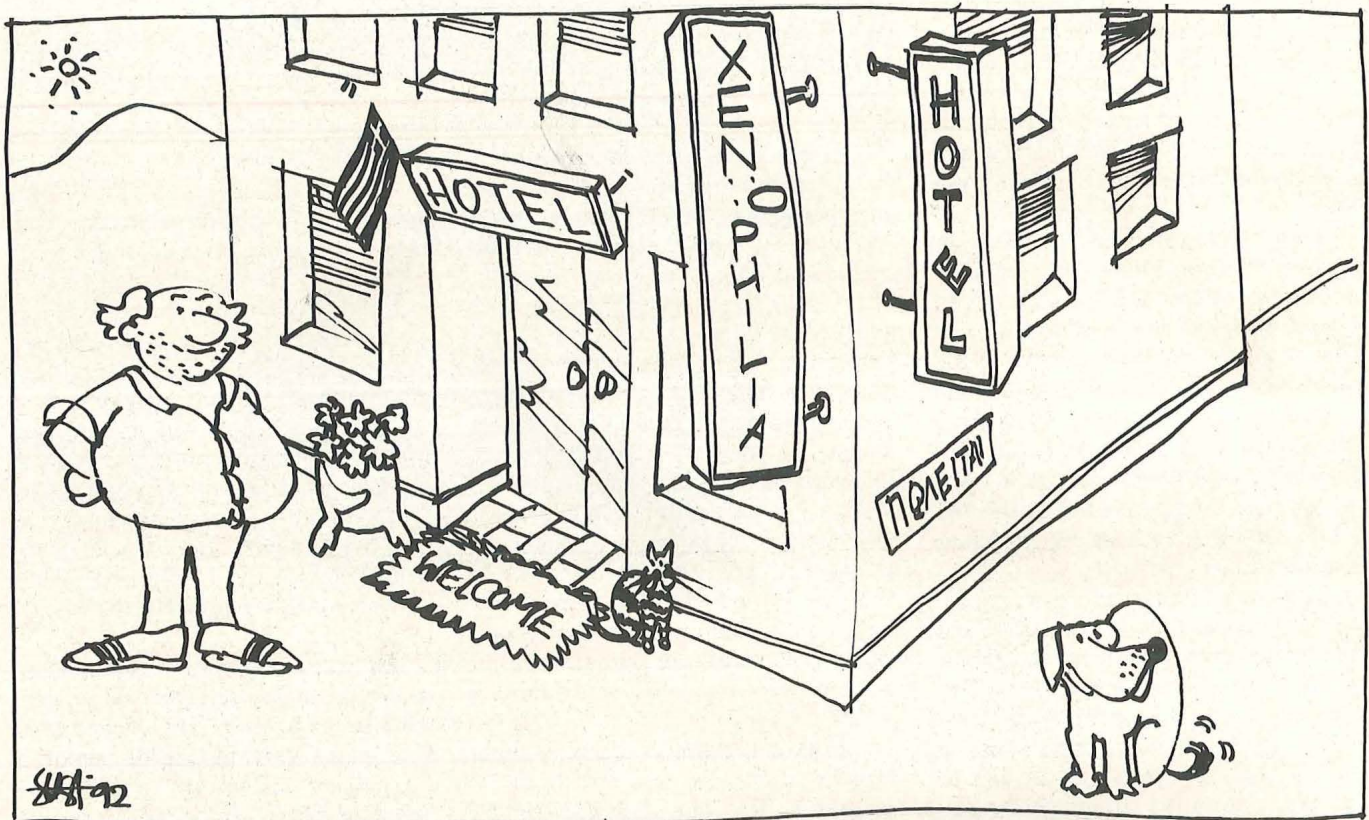
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# Announcement Sale of Hotel



The Athenian Bank announces it will be holding a public competition with sealed bids for the sale to the highest bidder of the Bank's majority shareholding (51 percent) in the Hotel Xenophilia on the island of Friki, the minority shareholding being currently held by the hotel manager, Mr Xenophon Kalosoridis (20 percent), the hotel accountant, Mr Anargyros Kalosoridis (10 percent), the head waiter, Mr Amphitryon Kalosoridis (10 percent), the hotel cook, Mrs Polyxeni Kalosoridis (5 percent) and the hotel waitress who also bartends, Miss Aspasia Kalosoridis (4 percent).

The property consists of a three-storey hotel building on two acres of land fronting the sea on the Aegean island of Friki, 2 km from Havouza, the port and capital town of Friki.

The hotel has 24 twin-bedded rooms with private facilities and showers, a restaurant, a bar and a TV lounge.

Being the only hotel on the island of Friki, the Xenophilia should be a profit-making concern, but since the Bank foreclosed on a loan made to the Kalosoridis family in 1986 and acquired a 51 percent share in it, the hotel has been running at a loss and has accumulated a total debt of 13,500,000 drachmas.

It is hoped the Kalosoridis family will eventually move to Rhodes to operate a hotel they are building on that island, with a loan from the De-

velopment Bank of Rhodes and 13,500,000 drachmas of their own capital, and which is due for completion at the end of 1992. But the Bank considers it only fair to warn prospective buyers that if the minority shareholders are allowed to operate the hotel until that time, or if any member or members of the family of the minority shareholders stay on in Friki to operate the hotel, the prospect of any return on the buyer's investment is a dim one indeed.

During the period of its majority shareholding the Bank has, on several occasions, attempted to replace the Kalosoridis family with a more reliable management, or to exercise some form of control over the Kalosoridis, only to find that the repercussions on the Bank's total business on the island of Friki were potentially far more damaging than the losses incurred from its 51 percent holding in the hotel.

This is because the Kalosoridis appear to be related to almost every other family on Friki and, being more affluent, exert a considerable influence over the financial activities of their relatives. Thus, when in 1988, the Kalosoridis were replaced by a Swiss-trained team, there were mass withdrawals of savings from the Bank's branch on Friki and almost all the island's traders and shopkeepers took their business to a competing bank.

This business came back only after the Kalosoridis were taken on again.

In 1990, when the Bank appointed an assistant accountant to the hotel to keep an eye on Mr Anargyros Kalosoridis, he reported a year later that he had found no evidence of peculation in any of the hotel's operations. The Bank later discovered the assistant accountant had been married off to one of Miss Aspasia Kalosoridis' handsomely-dowered cousins six months after his arrival at the hotel.

If a prospective buyer has no other interests on Friki, his 51 percent majority shareholding should enable him to dispose of the Kalosoridis family and run the hotel as the profitable concern it should be and perhaps, at a later date, even buy out the Kalosoridis shares in the hotel and persuade them to build another one in Rhodes. Nevertheless, he should be warned to exercise caution and extreme watchfulness at all times.

The bids for the 51 percent shareholding must be submitted by March 2, 1992 and they will be unsealed on March 3, 1992 at 12 noon.

For terms of the competition and further information, please apply to The Athenian Bank, 4 Peta Street, Athens, Greece. Telephone: 3222802, Fax: 3223052.

## An Enhancing Grant

Since last April our town has been enhanced by a small, elegant gallery which houses the artwork of Nikos Hadzikyriakos-Ghikas, dean of contemporary Greek artists. The collection covering a span of, at least, 60 years of work is a grant to the Benaki Museum and complements a similar bequest of several years ago to the National Gallery of Art.



**Nikos Hadzikyriakos-Ghikas.**

Located on the fourth floor of Kriezotou 3 where the artist lives, the gallery, tastefully arranged with his paintings, sculptures and antique furniture, presents to the viewer, in these quiet and personal surroundings, the artist's spirit and creativity.

The significant periods of Ghikas' work unfold highlighting his personal and lyrical style of cubism. More interested in the landscape than in the human figure, Ghikas has drawn his themes from the "stony and unbending" terrain of the islands depicting them in ascending geometric arrangements and a cascade of brilliant light, from ancient Greek and Byzantine art and from his travels to India.

In the paintings *Genii Loci* and *Sacrifice to Isis*, he has woven the ancient myths into the natural landscape evoking a pagan festival of visual delights, while tiny intricate brushstrokes create an atmospheric field of color. Most interesting is the very



**The artist's studio.**

colorful tapestry of *The Party by the Beach* depicting a group of bathers sitting, after their swim, around the table. The woven composition emerges out of a dense geometric structure and vivid color.

Ghikas, the sculptor, is also on hand with an array of small and rarely displayed sculptures focusing also on mythological figures. The head of Sibyl whose expressive features are half-hidden by a heavy shroud; Hercules and the Lernaia Hydra which sprouts new heads as often as Hercules cuts them off; and the silver mask of Proteus crowned by a cat in relief resplendent with rubies and other precious stones.

Ghikas, the illustrator, can be seen in the glass cases lining the wall containing many of his books and sketchbooks: the illustrated poems of Cavafy, the myth of Daphne and Chloe, a portfolio of gouache drawings from his trips to India, and many others. Most appealing are the sketchbooks, daily verbal and drawing accounts of his time and work in Paris.

Hatzikyriakos-Ghikas, was born in Athens in 1906 with roots in Hydra, the island to which he has paid homage so frequently in his art. Still in his teens, he went to Paris where he studied painting at the Sorbonne, en-

graving with Dimitris Galanis, and participated in his first group show at the age of 17. In 1927 he held his first individual show in Paris and since then has been frequently exhibiting in London, Paris, New York, Athens, Berlin, Milan, etc. He has travelled throughout the world as guest speaker for the State Department and the British Council, and his work can be found in most major museums – Tate Gallery, London; Musée d'Art Moderne, Paris; Metropolitan Museum, New York – and in many private collections.

A man of many interests, Ghikas has designed numerous sets and costumes for the theater (Athens, Paris, London) and participated in the restoration of many old neo-classic homes (Athens, Ioannina, Kastoria). In 1941 he was appointed Professor of Architecture at the Polytechnic School of Athens where he taught until 1958, and in 1973 he was elected member of the Academy of Athens.

Museum Benaki –  
N. Hadzikyriakos-Ghikas  
Art Gallery  
Kriezotou 3

open daily: 10-2 closed: Tuesdays  
entrance fee: 200 drs.  
silkscreens/posters/artbooks  
sold at the gallery.

# Professionally Speaking: Let's Hear It for Vegetables – Part III

In this year of honoring Columbus for his voyages of discovery we should remember that he, and other explorers, have greatly enriched our diet with New World foods. The Incas of Peru not only had potatoes, they dehydrated them – 2000 years ago!

The Aztecs and Mayas gave us tomatoes, avocados, chilis and corn, not to mention vanilla and chocolate.

It was a long time, however, before some of these New World foods were accepted in the old one. Both the tomato and potato are relatives of the deadly nightshade, which naturally gave them a bad reputation! Frederick III of Prussia (1770) tricked his subjects into eating potatoes by planting them on royal farm and then forbidding the peasants to eat them. His knowledge of human nature was sound – before long enough the potatoes had been stolen and planted to feed his entire kingdom.

The tomato had to wait even longer before being accepted in the US. Although discovered in the 14th century, it was not until 1820 that these 'love apples', considered poisonous, began to be eaten by the adventurous. This came about because one man who had eaten tomatoes while travelling in Europe stood on the courthouse steps in Salem country, New Jersey, and, surrounded by a crowd of sensation seekers, ate a tomato. When he didn't die in poisoned agony, the disappointed swarm had to acknowledge that the tomato might be alright, after all. By the way, slicing tomatoes vertically as the French do, instead of in horizontal rings, greatly reduces loss of juice.

Today many vegetables have earned an undeserved bad reputation simply because they are "good for you" and forced down adolescent gullets, on to a life-long aversion, the latest most famous example being President Bush's abhorrence of broccoli.

The truth is that vegetables are so often miserably cooked that it is no wonder they are disliked. Vegetarian foods have been grossly defamed, in great part because they are gussied up to be what they ain't, and disguised as steak and chops. What drivel and nonsense!

Great moments in gastronomy can be yours – with vegetables, no less. Perhaps the following suggestions will



**"The cook was a good cook  
as cooks go;  
and as cooks go  
she went."**

## Saki

help you on your way. Let's start by answering part of one of the great questions in cooking: to be covered or to be uncovered:

Cook covered asparagus, beets, corn, eggplant, globe artichokes, squash, spinach (first four minutes), turnips.

Uncovered are artichokes (Jerusalem – peel while hot), broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, leeks, lima beans, okra, onions, peas, string beans.

Don't forget that vegetables with 'tops' – beets, turnips – should be stored with the tops cut off because they draw both moisture and nutrients. Don't cut beet tops too closely, however, they will lose their color and you will wind up, if you pardon the expression, dead beets!

The pervasive perfume of odoriferous vegetables wafting through the house can be mitigated by boiling a few whole spices – clove, cinnamon – or vinegar. A few pieces of stale bread in the cooking water will also absorb odors.

Dried beans, lentils, et cetera, can be quickly cooked without soaking overnight if you rinse, cover with water and bring to a boil. Let stand for an hour, strain, add fresh water and let simmer until done. Always add salt after cooking.

String beans are more delicious if first sautéed in a little oil before cooking – they cook faster, too. When cooking fresh lima beans, add one whole onion to the pot. This is a dish needing only the addition of salt, pepper

and a little butter.

In general all fresh vegetables should be used as soon as possible. Save flavor, color and nutrients by brushing instead of scraping and scraping instead of peeling, whenever possible. NEVER use soda as a means to retain color, it destroys all vitamins. Use lemon juice instead.

Cook vegetables as quickly and as little as possible, with an absolute minimum of water in a vessel which is just large enough to hold them. Most authorities advise shunning both aluminum and stainless steel.

Spinach, that much maligned greenery, can be "yummy for the tummy," as one obnoxious copywriter put it, by using these simple steps: Let stand in cold water before washing in running water. Shred with scissors and wilt in a hot pan for three minutes – no water needed. Then serve hot with braised onion, horseradish or rosemary. For a quick, delicious, one-dish meal, blanch chopped spinach, braise in butter for a few minutes and scramble with beaten eggs.

One of the early health-cook gurus was the famous Gaylord Hauser who developed his Hauser Broth, an excellent way to give flavor to all cooked vegetables: chop whatever vegetable you have – a few carrots, onions, celery, spinach, parsley, green peppers, chives, a tomato and simmer for thirty minutes in one liter of water together with one or two of the most common garden herbs. Strain, cool and store in refrigerator. Use instead of water for cooking.

## Knowing Your Onions

There are many theories on how to best peel onions without suffering, from doing it under running water to having a match clenched in your teeth (the sulphur tip is supposed to absorb the fumes). This is how the professionals do it:

Onions peel easier if a tiny patch is first cut on the top and at the bottom to release the skins. It also helps to soak in cold water for awhile. If you are stuck with peeling a lot of onions with a strong odor, cover first with boiling water, drain, then soak in ice water – the skins should slip off.

They can be peeled in advance of use because they keep well stored refrigerated in a closed glass jar. Onions freeze perfectly – just don't thaw before using. Half an onion keeps better unpeeled. When you need a little onion juice sprinkle salt on a cut onion-half and scrape.

Onion odors can be eliminated from your hands and the cutting-board by rubbing with vinegar or lemon and salt. Rinse in cold water, then wash with warm water and soap.

The glass jar used for storing onions is easily purified with warm water and a little dry mustard or soda. Protect surfaces when peeling onions to prevent stains – remember onion skins are used for craft dyeing.

White onions have a subtle flavor and are best for creamed dishes. They are the only kind needing refrigeration. Golden onions are sweet, easy to peel, have a mild flavor and are best when used in quantity. Red onions are delicious served raw but turn a blue-brown when cooked. Store onions where air can circulate around them (not in plastic bags) and never store onions and potatoes together.

The flavor of onions is greatly enhanced when, before adding to various dishes, especially stews and casseroles, the onions are sautéed slightly in butter or oil. Gourmet cooks put a dab of honey in the fat and add the onions when it begins to sizzle.

Onion rings are very popular, freeze well and are easy to make – here's how: If you like very, very, very (!) crisp rings, dip them freshly cut in flour and dry on paper towels before frying.

For golden halos of French-fried bliss, beat up a pancake batter (if it is home-made leave out the sugar) substituting soda water for the liquid. Fry, drain on paper towels, sprinkle lightly with nutmeg and crunch your way to happiness!



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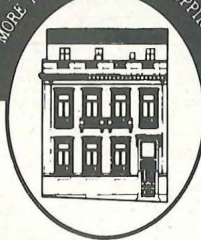
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## US TAX ASSISTOR IN ATHENS

All US taxpayers who need assistance in preparing their tax returns are advised that the US Internal Revenue Service Tax Assistor will be at the American Embassy in Athens from March 2 through March 20, from 9:00 am to 12:00 noon and 1:00 pm to 4:30 pm, work days.

The Tax Assistor will be answering questions but WILL NOT FILL OUT FORMS.

From 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm Wednesday, March 11, there will be a tax seminar for retirees, and from 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm Friday, March 13 there will be a tax seminar for businessmen. The seminars will take place at the American Embassy, Consular Section, Immigrant Visa waiting room. Everyone is encouraged to attend and is requested to carry valid identification.

For further information and tax forms, inquire at the American Embassy Notarial Unit, Tel: 727-8561, exts. 421 and 423.

# Festival of Three Continents: Women in a Changing World



Choymbolis Zumdaan's "Heaven's Will", a tragic tale of incest (Mongolia).

The 13th edition of the Festival of Three Continents was held 26 November – 3 December in Nantes, France, a historically rich river town 200 kilometers from Paris, whose wealth, ironically enough, once stemmed from slave trading. The event presents a rare opportunity to see films from Asia, Africa and Latin America, some of which will never again be screened outside their native lands. Others will make the festival circuit and a fortunate few will have limited engagements in art houses in select cities. Press participation has rapidly increased as journalists eager to expand their knowledge of films from the three continents flock to Nantes, an added incentive being provided by the participation of a number of directors and actors, readily accessible for interviews.

One of the greatest appeals of the films screened in Nantes is their revealing social commentary, providing clues to details of daily life. Women characters were especially prominent among this festival's crop of films and they showed remarkable strength in face of often formidable adversity. The festival is the brainchild of Alain and Philippe Jalladeau, two brothers, native sons of Nantes, who continue to direct its course today.

The festival developed from their love of cinema combined with a wandering life style. Philippe, a gradu-

ate of California's Stanford University Communications Department, explains, "Alain and I discovered these films by travelling extensively in the 1970s." He adds, "I'm a Sagittarius like my father and we love to travel." The elder Jalladeau escaped from Germany while a prisoner during World War II and literally earned a reputation as peripatetic by walking to France in two-week time, saving his life. "I was certainly influenced by him. By the age of five, my favorite reading material was the atlas."

The brothers are affable high-profile presences on the festival scene but Philippe stresses, "One can select films either from festivals, thereby creating a festival of festivals, or go to the country itself and select from the current crop of films." Philippe prefers the latter, feeling the benefits include presenting fresh product often not screened in any other festival. On the other hand, he concedes he often has to sit through many hours of films in order to unearth a diamond in the rough.

It continues to widen its audience in each successive year, this year selling over 34,000 tickets at five cinemas. Morning screenings were initiated for the first time due to popular demand, as evening programs are often sellouts.

Besides the ten official entries, this year's highlights included panoramas of cinema from Mali and the Andes, homages to Philippine director Lino

Brocka, Indian Satyajit Ray and Seijun Suzuki from Japan. Many of the countries in the three continents are economically unstable, shown realistically in cinema. But more interesting is the often sensitive presentation of the position of women in these societies and the reflection of the change in their position. This is even more impressive when one realizes that all of the directors in the Nantes Festival were men.

Philippe Jalladeau comments "Women are the strength in the three continents, even though it may not seem so on the surface."

The so-called 'economic dragons' of Hong Kong and Taiwan had three features in competition, all notable for recording drastic social changes in their society due to record economic achievements in the 1980s. According to Sek Kei in the catalogue "Hong Kong Cinema in the Eighties", Hong Kong cinema is a "double-headed dragon, one that aspires to be both East and West." Hong Kong movies are the most representative of traditional and folkloric Chinese culture. They have dominated the markets of Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia and have a strong following in Japan and South Korea as well. Hong Kong has a better-developed industry and one freer from censorship than the other countries in its sphere.

Many foreigners are familiar only with the Chinese Kung Fu and gangster thriller genre. More contemplative films are rare in an industry based on action and semi-erotic dramas, but some do emerge. As women are coming into their own in terms of economic independence, they have sometimes developed stronger identities on screen, replacing the stereotypes of the bland housewives or subordinate sex objects. A number of the official entries featured women who were determined to be accepted on their own merits.

Wong Kar-Wai's *Days Of Being Wild*, a Nantes competitor, flopped at the home boxoffice despite a hefty budget for a Hong Kong picture and two top stars (Leslie and Maggie Cheung) but has attracted attention abroad. It is an unevenly stylized portrayal of an assortment of fringe characters from tarts to petty thieves proved to be too bitter a pill for domestic audiences preferring escapist entertainment.

In Taiwan's *A Brighter Summer Day*, Xiao S'ir, an intense 14-year-old, becomes involved with a local street gang and falls in love with Ming, one of the members. His high ideals fail to

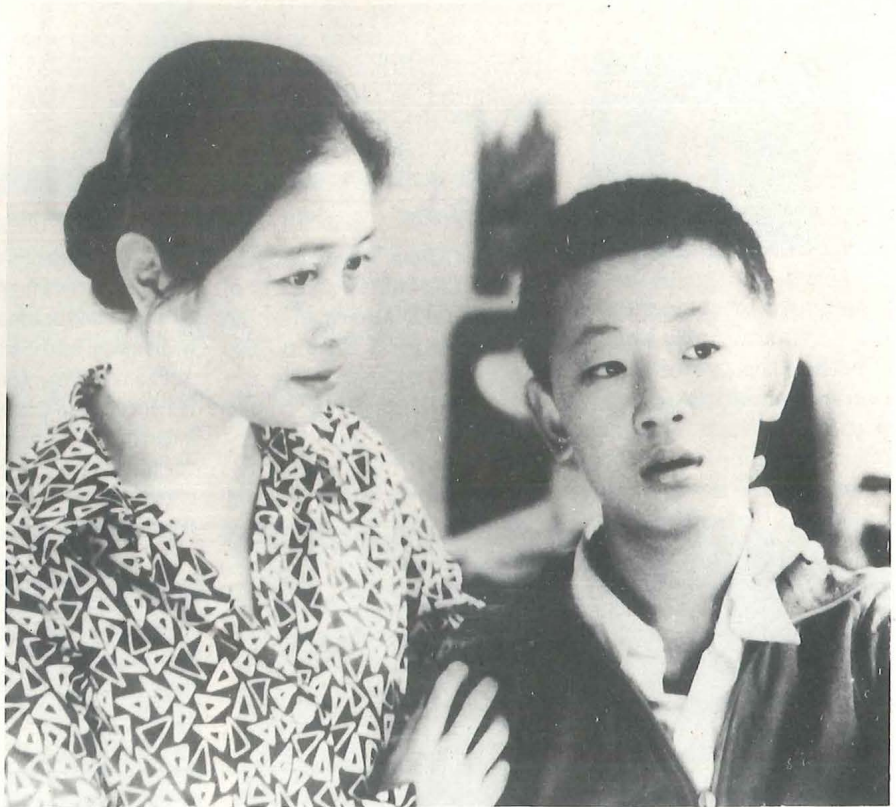
sustain him in either the academic or street scene. Ming and some of the other young girls represent a new breed of Taiwanese women, a tough survivor who refuses to allow herself to be protected by a male. Also from Taiwan, Yeh Hung-Wei's *Five Girls And A Rope* is an engrossing drama about five young women who grow up together in a Chinese village in which men rule supreme. After witnessing tragic events including the sacrifice of a young mother in childbirth in order to save her male child and enforce marriages, they make a pact to escape via suicide to the 'Garden'. The sensitive study (now banned in its homeland) with scenes of rare beauty is also a searing indictment of a chauvinistic society.

Zhang Yaun's *Mama* from China presents a gloomy view of a librarian trying to raise her brain-damaged child on her own but being defeated by lack of moral support and community resources. From Japan, Naoto Takenaka's *Nowhere Man* is a delightfully wry comic drama with a Jim Jarmusch flair about a famous comic strip writer who loses popularity and starts a second career of collecting and selling rocks. He and his young son set up a shop and try to peddle their stones to incredulous passersby. His wife is a refreshingly well-balanced contemporary female, loving but skeptical of her husband's unorthodox venture.

From Morocco, Jillali Ferhati's *The Beach Of The Lost Children* focuses on Mina, a young woman who defies society by insisting on the right to keep her child born out of wedlock. Two films from Mali, Souleymane Cisse's *The Girl* and Diambere Segal Coulibaly's *Fate* also deal with the once taboo subject of women pregnant out of wedlock, one with tragic results. One of the few features to circulate outside Mongolia is Choymbolis Zumdaan's *Heaven's Will*, a passionate unflinching view of another taboo, that of incest between two unknowing siblings and their subsequent atonement.

In Carlos Carrera's *Benjamin's Girl* from Mexico, Natividad, a restless 17-year-old is kidnapped by Benjamin, the ungainly town fool who can no longer worship her from afar. Rather than having tragic consequences, enterprising Natividad subtly manipulates Benjamin and his family until she is in control of the household. Her impetuous admirer Leandro violently upsets the balance but the conclusion is optimistic, implying overcoming obstacles will lead to greater freedom for both Natividad and Benjamin.

A. homage to veteran Indian film-



A working mother tries to raise her brain-damaged boy in Zhang Yaun's "Mama" (China).



Naoto Takenaka's "Nowhere Man".

maker Satyajit Ray included some of his earlier films that show a keen sensitivity to women's needs for both intellectual expression and economic independence. In his 1964 classic *Charaluta*, Ray relates the tale of Bhupati, a dedicated publisher whose work often keeps him away from his wife Charaluta, a sensitive beauty who languishes spiritually while whiling her time away doing needlework and reading novels. Bhupati's cousin Amal comes to live with them and during his stay, Charaluta experiences an intellectual and romantic awakening.

In Ray's *The Big City*, a young wife takes on a sales job in order to compensate for her husband's low earnings. He becomes uneasy with her new confidence and involvement and asks her to quit. When both end up jobless, a potential tragedy is averted by their increased commitment, strengthened by their united rejection of money earned by unethical means. ■

#### NANTES FILM FESTIVAL AWARDS.

**Golden Balloon:** "Five Girls And A Rope" (Taiwan).

**Best Director:** Edward Yang for "A Brighter Summer Day" (Taiwan).

**Jury Prizes:** "Mama" (China), "Nowhere Man" (Japan), and "The Brother" (Tajikistan).

# KATEY'S corner



group joins the Irish, Japanese, Americans, British, Canadians, Far East, Chinese, French, Swiss, Italians and Germans in promoting friendship and trade between their home countries and Greece.

★ You may have read the article *The Infinite Variety of Being Greek American* in the November 1991 issue of *The Athenian*, but you may not know that the family of one of the Greek-Americans described in it lives among us. Helen Geracimos Chapin (the author of *The Greeks of*



**D**r Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis, founder and President of the Biopolitics movement, welcomed several high-level (then) Soviet scientists and academicians to the recent Hellenic-Soviet Biopolitics Symposium held jointly at the Caravel Hotel and in Pierce College Auditorium. Organized by the Biopolitics International Organization, the Academy of Creative Endeavours of the USSR and the International Women's Centre, the Symposium focused on the bio-environment and how it interconnects with women and youth. Our photo is from the opening session with Dr Arvanitis second from right. For further information, just telephone 643-2419.

The holidays are behind us, every organization has cut its *Vassilopitta*, and so February hits us somehow as the 'blah' month. However, all the special events that must be com-



**T**wo recent National Days were made special by gracious welcomes and delightful culinary specialties of their countries. Left (above) HE the Ambassador of Finland and Mrs Erkki Tulikainen greeted their guests on the occasion of the Independence Day of Finland. Right (above) HE the Ambassador of Thailand Sukhum Rasmidatte and his wife celebrated the occasion of the Birthday Anniversary of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej in an exotic setting on a day warm enough to allow the use of the spacious porches of the Residence.

pleted prior to Lent pep up the month and, this year, all of those having birthdays on 29 February can celebrate. Leap Year in the United States is still colored by the old cartoon of Li'l Abner whose girlfriend Sadie Hawkins could *almost* catch him on the 29 or 'Sadie Hawkins Day'! So girls, this is your opportunity; Good luck!

64 **The Greek-Swedish Business Association** is a new group which welcomes members who will be dealing in either business or financial affairs between the two countries, and you can call Philip Avratoglou at 524-5636 or Olof Doverholt at 770-3515 for more information. This

*Hawaii* mentioned in the article) is the first cousin of Tig Maggioros, a longtime resident of Hawaii and Kifissia. "Uncle George", the husband of Mrs Chapin was established in the restaurant business in San Francisco with a friend of the Matsons who had often encouraged him to move to Hawaii. It is unknown whether they planned it or not, but one time Uncle George and the Matsons were playing poker aboard a Matson Line vessel when it sailed. Since he was already aboard, he continued to Hawaii, liked it, returned to San Francisco to sell his business and came back to establish himself. Eventually Uncle George came to Sparta



**T**he Athens Singers gave two special performances during the Holiday Season. One evening they were at the German Church in Kolonaki. Our picture was taken at the second performance at the Tree Lighting Ceremony in the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel. The Singers performed a wide range of music of the season under the direction of Carole Johns, accompanied by Stuart Canon, and there was audience participation with some of the more familiar carols. The towering trees and the decorations of the hotel really set the mood for the holidays. The group is already practicing for a spring program and you can ask about joining by telephoning 681-4358.



**J**uniors and Seniors from the Baccalaureate program of the American Community Schools gathered together to go to the Hatzipaterion Spastics Schools to decorate the building for the holidays and then the St Andrew's Guild ladies came along the next day to provide a party for the children and their parents. Thanks to the continuing assistance of the Hatzipaterion family, the school is undergoing major renovations to improve its ongoing computer training program.



and won the hand of a lovely bride from the well-known Geracimos family, mother of Mrs Maggioros and the first Greek lady to be resident in Hawaii. It is fascinating how all of these things have come together!

★ There is a postscript to the "Corner" story of August 1991 in which we spoke of the 118-year-old **Society for the Education of Young Women (SEN)** and their renovation project. Unhappily, the President of the Society was struck by an automobile and killed recently. The leadership qualities of Mrs Alexandra Triandafyllidis will be sorely missed, and it is as a warm and loving friend that she is mourned by the board members, the students and the community.

★ All of the faculty and students of the **American Community Schools** are proud of the fact that their Superintendent, Dr John Dorbis, has been elected "Overseas Schools Superintendent of the Year" by the American Association of School Administrators. Since there are 800 overseas schools, this really is quite an honor. Dr Dorbis has been associated with ACS for 35 years (15 of them as Assistant Superintendent) and Superintendent for the past 10. Congratulations!

★ The Headmaster of **Campion School** recently hosted a seasonal Cocktail Party on the occasion of Patron's Day. Well known in Athens for his years of community support, it is good news that Mr S.W. Atherton is now at the helm of the school system. Parents and friends enjoyed a congenial opportunity to get better acquainted.

★ The formal induction of the Reverend Colin Eric Basford Holbrook as the new **Chaplain of Saint Paul's Anglican Church** was indeed a very special occasion. The Rt Reverend John R. Satterthwaite, CMG, Bishop of

Gibraltar in Europe, was in Athens to officiate and the church was filled to capacity with members and friends of the Anglican Chaplaincy of Saint Paul's Athens, with Saint Peter's Kifissia and All Saints' Voula. Chaplain Holbrook comes to Athens following nine years in Larnaca, Cyprus. The same evening some members and friends gave a farewell dinner for Father Bert Chivers, who had been in Athens for five years and continued until the arrival of Chaplain Holbrook.

**A**s the days lengthen and the temperatures rise into Springtime, we will let the Athens Centre courtyard in its winter dress remind us of the unusual holiday season Athens experienced in 1991. It will also remind us that it is time to take some Greek lessons!

★ It wasn't the first time in the history of the **Annual British Naval Attaché's Boxing Day Walk** that participants had to brave a howling gale to earn their hot toddy at the end of the trail, but this year certainly was a challenge! It is always astonishing that four or five hundred hardy souls – together with kids and four-legged companions – show up, but it must be admitted that the walk is a super counterbalance to the excesses of the season. Cheers to the organizers John and Susie Pearson, Nick and Pat Kouyoufias and Chris and Liz Morgan who provided the welcome at the 'Attachés Arms' provisional pub at the end of the rainbow.

★ A fascinating theme has been chosen as a fund raiser for **Cooley's Anemia Foundation** by the Daughters of Penelope this month. Called a 'retro' bridal gown showing, they have persuaded many members and friends to show their gowns and there will be both favors and a complimentary glass of champagne as a part of the festivities.

★ Useful **purse-size commercial maps** of Kifissia and Kolonaki have been compiled by PAGE promotions in conjunction with Silk Cut. If you would like to receive one of these helpful guides, just give them a call at 361-4997. Absent, through no fault of their organization, are parking garages; maybe in the future.

★ The Department of Music at the **American College of Greece** has strengthened and it showed in the

piano which was inaugurated by the talented artist-in-residence Dimitris Toufexis, accompanied by the Deree Chamber Orchestra.

★ There was an unexpectedly emotional moment during a scheduled meeting of presidents of the many US-oriented organizations at the residence recently. As the last US hostage had been released just the day before, HE the Ambassador Michael Sotirhos invited the group to come outside for the cere-



It is evident that the residents of the Psychiko-Filothei area tried to recycle their bottles and tins during the holiday season, but were thwarted by the collection department. Wherever you live, keep trying to make certain your municipality provides proper bins and then follows through with the collection!



performances in the European Unity and Discovery of America series which will conclude in the Spring with the presentation of the recipient of the Gina Bachauer prize from the United States. Special thanks to an anonymous donor who offered a beautiful new Steinway grand

mony of cutting the yellow Memorial Ribbon from a large tree near the entrance. The Embassy in Athens thus joined with family, friends, neighbors and strangers across the country who celebrated this final release by putting away these yellow ribbons – hopefully forever.

In the new **BALLOONORAMA** of 12 Anagnostopoulou, Kolonaki, you can discover all you need to give that very special look to your coming party : a wide range of paper tableware, an assortment of imaginative paraphernalia, a rich variety of imported balloons and much more. If you have a firm belief that parties are just for children, then all you have to do is to discover the child in you and have fun! The **BALLOONORAMA** experts can be of great help with the decoration, gadgets and gifts that build the party spirit. Remember 16th February to 8th March is Carnival time. Surprises, fun and transformations are on the way. **BALLOONORAMA** unveils a material world built upon fun and surprise. Candleholders become vases when turned upside down. Balloons on legs walk and dance as you pass them by. Try **BALLOONORAMA**, tel 361-5025 in Kolonaki or 17 Agiou Spyridonos in Pangrati, tel 724-3359 and discover all the treasures we cannot squeeze in a few lines.



**SO.ZO** the Association of Animal Friends, runs a very special pet shop and a vet clinic on 12 Armeni Vraila St, just off Alexandras Avenue. Housed in a renovated neoclassical building, the shop has a variety of accessories, toys, health products and food for your pets. The vet clinic offers care with competitive prices. Sterilization for a dog costs only 5000 dr, and 3000 dr for a cat. Call Olga Papaeconomou on 643- 6285.



Two informative pocket-size shopping guides offer a wide selection of shops and services in the areas of Kolonaki and Kifissia. Titled 'The 150', the guides have been sponsored by Silk Cut. **PAGE PROMOTIONS** created and distributes the publication. Some copies are still available on request. **Page Promotions and Publications**, 11 Didotou, tel: 361-4997.



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## DANCE

For the first time the Athens Concert Hall will host dance performances on 4,5 February. **Julio Bocca**, the famous young Argentinian dancer will be accompanied by **Eleonora Cassano** and the **Contemporary Ballet of San Martin of Buenos Aires**. On 4 Feb: *The Black Swan*, a pas de deux from Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*, *Aquelarre* and *Pleiades* from *Infinity* with music by Paul Hindemith and Frank Martin, respectively. At *Buenos Aires* with music by Astor Piazzolla, Saint-Saens' *Carnival of the Animals* and a pas de deux from *Don Quichote* by Minkus. On 5 Feb: *Artemis and Aktaion* with music by C. Pugni replaces *The Black Swan* and a taste of Latin America is provided by *Piazzolla In Concert*, a pas de deux created in 1987 especially for Julio Bocca. Argentinian dancer Eleonora Cassano has been Bocca's partner since 1989. They are both offspring of Columbus Theatre of Argentina, the dance palace of South America where a tradition in dance has been created since the middle of the 19th century. **Oscar Araiz**, one of the principal choreographers of Columbus Theatre, with an international career, is directing the performance. It has been said that he possesses the ability to find the gesture, posture and expression that opens the door of the imagination for the viewer. Julio Bocca promises to enchant the audience by his grace and strength, a technique full of vitality, his multiple pirouettes and a newly developed sense of maturity. Julio Bocca has danced in Athens before in support of the Acropolis Museum fund.



Julio Bocca and Eleonora Cassano at Megaron

Another significant point is that the proceeds will go to ELEPAP, the Hellenic Society for Protection and Rehabilitation of Handicapped Children. (See *The Athenian*, Dec. 1991, Profile). The company NISSAN, N.I. Theoharakis is sponsoring the event, following a trend it has developed in sponsoring dance performances.

**Claude Brumachon** is a choreographer who introduced in his art the slow and sensual movements found in hammams. He studies the nature of the body in dreamy, tender and sensual atmospheres. At the invitation of the French Institute he will perform at the Piraeus Municipal Theatre

principal Theatre between 10-19 February. The *Palais des Vents* was greeted in 1991 by the *Sunday Times* as the 'culminating point in the work of Brumachon, one of the best choreographers of the new generation.' Before the performances, at a time to be announced, the French Institute of Athens, Sina 31, tel. 362-4301/5, will present a retrospective documentary on the history of dance.

Aachen of Neue Galerie-Sammlung Ludwig, exhibits

**Richard Long**  
at Bernier Gallery



**Dimitris Dokatzis** creates a *Situation Promitheas* in Desmos Gallery, until 15 February. It is a sculptured synthesis with iron elements and batteries. The work occupies the whole space of the gallery thus visitors become part of the synthesis as they enter it. Astra Gallery is a new art centre situated near Acropolis. The work of **Renata Menis** is exhibited there until 22 February. With the use of soft colors, oil and thin ink lines, her art invites you into a tender dream.

**ART**

**Rallis Kopsidis**, a significant painter and engraver, exhibits oils, water colors and drawings in Astrolavos Gallery, 5-22 February. A mixture of naturalistic and surrealistic elements his work has marked the developments of neohellenic painting.

Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, **Richard Long**, honored with the Turner Prize of the Tate Gallery, London, and the Kunstpreis

his sculptures at Gallery Bernier, until 21 March.

A company of metallic creatures awaits the audience at Pleiades Gallery, 12th February to 7th March. **Manolis Tsiridoukakis** creates micro sculptures using metal leaves and wires. Most of his themes are drawn from mythology, tradition and rural daily life. In some of his works he has used iron tools as raw material which he incorporated in micro sculpture compounds, creating unexpected forms. A surrealistic wit alternates with a critical mood.

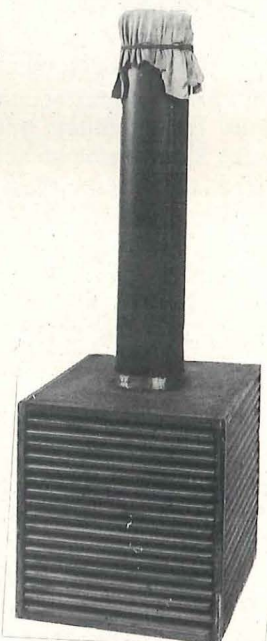


take place on 24 February, 7 pm, at the Athens Centre, Archimidou 48, tel. 701-2268.

**Rallis Kopsidis** at  
Astrolavos Gallery

**BOOKS**

Konstantinos Grammatopoulos is an important Greek painter and engraver who has always maintained a low profile. However, some of his work is very well known and loved by several generations of Greeks. He was the illustrator of *Alphabetario*, the reader that was used in 1st grade primary schools throughout the country until the 70s. Grammatopoulos never distanced his work from children. Some of his paintings feature in cards for the SOS Children's Village



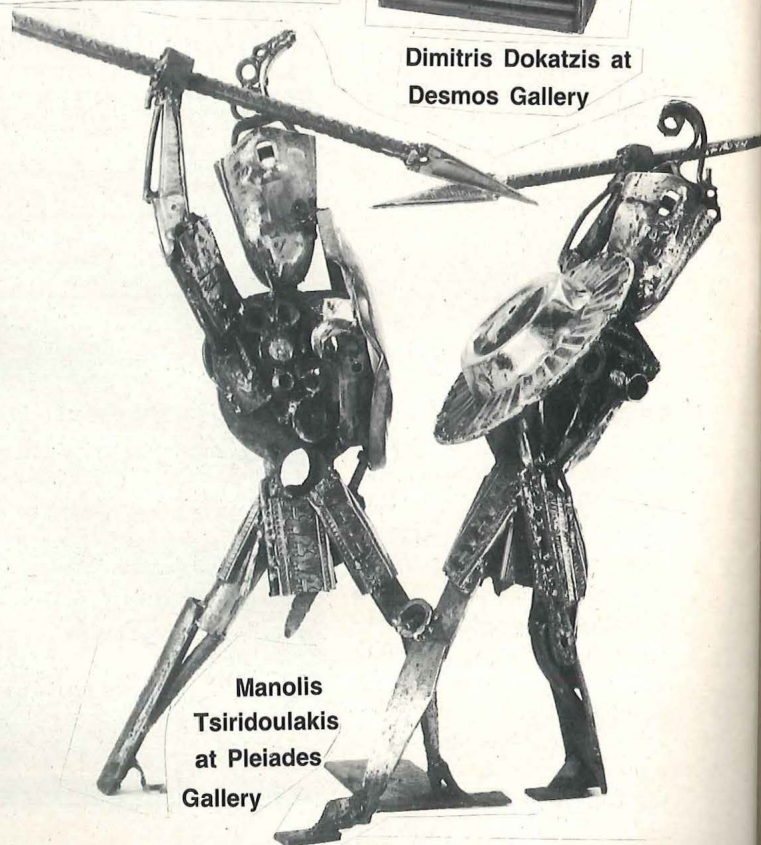
**Dimitris Dokatzis** at  
Desmos Gallery

**LIVE JAZZ**

Friends of Jazz music will rejoice at the opening of **TAKE FIVE**, a club and restaurant with exquisite live jazz. The club is situated in Kolonaki, 37 Patriarhou Ioakim and is open from 9 pm daily except Mondays and Tuesdays. The performing jazz players are: Pandelis Benetatos, piano; George Maniatis, drums; George Fakanas, bass; David Lynch, sax. Vocals by Sandy Politi and July Latras. If you are familiar with Iskra group, you will recognize Fakanas and Lynch. They have played together in Iskra's *A New Day*, recorded by Polygram in 1986 and *Parastasis*, by Utopia in 1990, as well as in Fakanas personal record *Amorosa*, by Sony music in 1991.

**LECTURE**

**The Parthenon: Destruction and Restoration** is the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr Eugene Borza, of the History Department of the Pennsylvania State University. It will



**Manolis Tsiridoukakis**  
at Pleiades  
Gallery

and other charities. For 26 years he was a teacher at the Athens University School of Fine Arts. He has received several international awards and in 1974 he had the honor of designing the national emblem of the newly restored Greek Democracy. The Editions Toubi's have recently published **K. Grammatopoulos, Paintings, Engravings**, featuring 126 paintings and 154 engravings and appraisals by P. Prevelakis, C. Christou and M. Lambra-ki-Plaka, the new director of the National Gallery. Bibliography, publication references, list of exhibitions, articles on his work and texts by Grammatopoulos complete the book which is available in Greek and English. At leading bookstores.

Titled **Averoff Art Gallery**, an album of 200 pages guides the reader to the art collection of the Evangelos Averoff-Tossitsa Foundation in Metsovo. The late politician was a keen collector of 19th and early 20th century Greek art. His first collection has been acquired by the Levendis Foundation and is now in Cyprus. The Foundation in Metsovo houses his later collection of over 150 paintings as well as a number of sculptures. An informative pre-

sentation by Dimitris Papatamos, former director of the National Gallery, traces neohellenic painting through the Metsovo collection illustrated by 172 colored photographs. There is a Greek and an English edition, each available in hardback or paperback. It includes a thorough index of works and biographies of the artists.



#### Renata Menis at Astra Gallery

Looking at the painting by Michael Economou *The Dreaming House*, Evangelos Averoff had commented: "I dream of living in such a house." It is now on the book cover.

#### Walt Disney's Fantasia



#### Super Christopher

### EXHIBITION

**Hey Lawdy Mamma** is a photography exhibition by Francine Winham, at Ileana Tounta Gallery, until 15 February. Jazz fans will have a chance to admire the pictures of Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughan, Nina Simone, John Coltrane, Jimmy Rushing, Miles Davies, Ray Charles and many more jazz idols.

### HAPPENING

**Fax Art**, is the name of a happening which will take place at Ileana Tounta Gallery, on 14 February, 6-9 pm. There is an open invitation for all artists. The other end of the exchange is at Mylos Art Center of Thessaloniki. An exhibition of the resulting artwork will take place 15-20 February at Ileana Tounta's.

### TELEVISION

The adventures of a prisoner for life are to be broadcast daily on ET1, in humorous 5-minute gags before the evening news. **Issovitis**, a comic strip figure created by Arkas, started his career in the daily press. His adventures have been published in special albums. In his television appearances he is animated as a puppet, created and played by Anna Santorineou. Serving a 622-year sentence is a hard task for anyone, all the more when it is the result of a judicial error. Issovitis is a dreamer who craves for company. Unable to hurt anyone, he is victimized by the circumstances. Above all he is a very myopic fellow. In his isolated cell he talks loudly to himself. The guard overhears and dictates: "Prisoner, if you keep on talking to yourself I will separate the two of you in different cells." His adventures with Montechristo, a rat friend, the guard, the doctor, the prison cook and other characters, are directed on video by Manthos Santorineos. The language is Greek, the humor is English. Certainly worth watching.

### FOR CHILDREN

**Super Christopher** is a new hero who wishes to play the role of the friendly advisor in matters of road safety education. He has been created by well-known cartoonist Spyros Ornerakis, who has created many *Athenian* covers, as part of a new campaign on road safety sponsored by TOYOTA Hellas. The figure of Super Christopher appears on stationary and informative material to be distributed in schools and youth centers. There is a guess that the stickers featuring him in action are going to become children's favorites. The new hero is going to exhibit a super interest for the safety of drivers and pedestrians alike. For this purpose he and a team of specialists will be visiting schools, offering toys and good advice. The slogan is: 'Life is Beautiful. It is Worth Living.' **Fantasia**, Walt Disney's masterpiece and a favorite film for children and adults alike is available for sale on video tape. Priced 4500 dr, the video tape will be available until 28 February. After this date it will be withdrawn from the market. For information, tel. 666-8802.

# 4 this month

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## NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

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

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

## DATES TO REMEMBER

February 2	The Purification of the Christ
February 12	Lincoln's Birthday
February 14	Valentine's Day
February 19	Washington's Birthday (observed)
February 22	Washington's Birthday
February 27	Tsiknopempti

## GALLERIES

**AD GALLERY**, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948. Paintings and sculptures by Yiannis Samothrakis, until 20 Feb.

**AEGOKEROS**, Aristodimou 4, Kolonaki, tel 722-3897. Group exhibition.

**AENAON**, Andersen 18, N.Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Paintings by Chryssa Haratsi and Una Bryce, until 1 Feb. By Lena Kaziani, 3-15 Feb. By Maria Yiannakopoulou, 17-29 Feb.

**AENAON INTERNATIONAL**, Stournari 30, tel 522-8688. *Transformations. Carnival '92*. Group exhibition of paintings and set designs, 17 Feb-Mar.

**AGATHI**, Mythimnis 12, tel 864-0250. Paintings by Kostas Tsoklis and Antonis Stathopoulos, until 25 Feb. Christos Markidis, 27 Feb-Mar.

**ANEMOS**, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Group exhibition by members of the Union of Greek Engravers, 4-22 Feb.

**ANTINOR**, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings by Elena Zandreiko, until 1 Feb. Nikos, 3-15 Feb. Dimitris Talaganis, 17-29 Feb.

**ARGO**, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Ada Tsiropoulou, 3-22 Feb. Paintings and collage by Iris Xilas Xanalatos, 24 Feb-14 Mar, in association with the British Council.

**ARTIO**, Dinocratous 57, Kolonaki, tel 723-0455. Mixed media by Tassos Pavlopoulos, 12-22 Feb.

**ASTRA**, Kariatidon 8, tel 922-0236. Paintings and book presentation by Renata Menis, until 24 Feb. See Focus.

**ASTROLAVOS**, Androutsou 138, Pireaus, tel 412-8002. Paintings by Rallis Kopsidis, 5-22 Feb. See Focus. By Katerina Mourati, 26 Feb-10 Mar.

**ATHENS ART GALLERY**, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Paintings by George Skylyiannis, 3-25 Feb.

**BERNIER**, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Sculptures by Richard Long, until 21 Mar. See Focus.

**BOSCH GALLERY**, Kifissias 6-8, Maroussi, tel 682-4244. Paintings by Dimitris Tzamouranis, 5-25 Feb.

**CHRYSOTHEMIS**, 25th Martiou 20, Halandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by Despina Paraskevopoulou, until 20 Feb.

**DADA**, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Photography by Roula Karapanou, until 3 Feb. Paintings by Iphigenia Lagana, 5-18 Feb. Sculpture by Maria Kallipoliti, 19 Feb-5 Mar.

**DESMOS**, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Environment by Dimitris Dokatzis. See Focus.

**DIMOKRITOS**, Dimokritou 24, tel 362-9468. Paintings by George Eliopoulos, until 1 Feb. Kostas Kabouropoulos, 3-15 Feb. Kostas Eliakis, 17-29 Feb.

**DRAKOS CONTEMPORARY ART**, Irakliou Ave 127, tel: 251-6551. Constructions, by Kiko Lanitis, until 29 Feb.

**EKFRASSI**, Fivis 11, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Exarhopoulos, Kessanlis, Kokkinidis, Lappas, Mytaras, Botsoglou, Nikolaidis, Panourgias, Papayiannis, Papadakis, Papaspyrou, Patraskidis, Tetsis, 4-18 Feb. Paintings by Aliki Tzobrou, *The Woman And Child Of Afrika*, 20 Feb-10 Mar.

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

**EPIPEDA**, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. 50 paintings by George Ioannou, until 13 Feb.

**EPOCHES**, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Katerina Mavragani, until 8 Feb.

**EVMAROS**, Fokidos 26, tel: 777-6485. Paintings by E. Karayianni, until 5 Feb. Kostas Vavatsis, 17 Feb-4 Mar.

**GALLERY 3**, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Anna Maneta and Takis Pouloupoulos, 3-21 Feb.

**GALLERY 7**, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. *The Strategies Of Script*, until 1 Feb. In association with Galerie Eric Fabre, Paris. Paintings by Sofia Karaleka, 3-19 Feb.

**ILEANA TOUNTA**, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Sculptures by Theodoulos, until 20 Feb. Jazz photography by Francine Winham, until 13 Feb. See Focus.

**IONI**, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel: 801-8581. Painting group exhibition, until 8 Feb. Proceeds go for the restoration of Sfendoni theatre.

**KREONIDIS**, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Paintings by Dimitris Vlassis, until 1 Feb.

**MARIA PAPADOPOULOU**, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Maria Mylona-Kyriakidi, *Faces 1987-1990, Landscapes 1991-1992*, until 22 Feb.

**MEDOUSSA**, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Varvara Mavrakaki, until 1 Feb.

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

**NEES MORPHES**, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Kostas Vrouvas, until 18 Feb. Yiannis Adamakos, until 9 Feb.

**OLGA GEORGANDEA**, Vas. Pavlou 102, Voula Shopping Center, tel 895-9467. Paintings by Andreas Litos, until 14 Feb. Nonatto 17 Feb-11 Mar.

**ORA**, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Paintings by Kostas Markopoulos, 3-21 Feb. Mariliza Vlahaki, 24 Feb-13 Mar.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF ATHENS**, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. Poster exhibition, 3-22 Feb.

**PIRAEUS ART GALLERY**, Alkiviadou 141, tel 412-2732. Paintings by Spyros Koukoulomatis, landscapes, until 1 Feb.

**PLEIADES**, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Paintings and sculptures by Alinda Spiliadi, until 8 Feb. Sculptures by Manolis Tsiroidoulakis, 18 Feb-7 Mar. See Focus.

**POLYPLANO**, Lykavittou 16, tel 363-7859. Etchings by Vassilis Haros, until 8 Feb. Paintings by Anastassia Petihaki, 8-29 Feb.

**SKOUFA**, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Paintings by Vicky Stamatopoulou, until 8 Feb.

**TITANIUM**, Vas.Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Maria Ziaka, until end of Feb.

**VLASTOS**, vas. Georgiou 40, Halandri, tel 683-4752. Paintings by Kyriakos Lazaridis, *Faces and Encounters*, until 15 Feb.

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

**ZOUMBOLAKIS**, 20 Kolonaki sq, tel 363-4454. Paintings by Martin Bradley, until 25 Feb. In association with Galerie Samy Kinge, Paris.

## LECTURE

**THE ATHENS CENTRE**, Archimidou 48, tel 701-5242. *The Parthenon: Destruction and Restoration*, by Dr. Eugene Borza, on 24 Feb, 7 pm. See Focus.

## MUSIC

**ATHENS CONCERT HALL**, Vas. Sofias & Kokkali, tel: 729-0637, 729-0180, 723-6711. Chamber music of 19th century, from Robert Schumann to Johannes Brahms. With violinist Leonidas Kavakos. 28 Feb, silent film with orchestra: Nosferatu, directed by Murnau, with the jazz group of Sakis Papadimitriou. 29 Feb, jazz.

**NAKAS**, Ippokratous 41, tel 363-4000. 1 Feb, 6 pm, Nikolaos Laaris, piano; Konstantinos Karidis, piano. Works by Ravel, Copland, Stravinsky, Shostakovich, Gershwin. Free entrance. 8 Feb, 6 pm, Theodoros Patsalidis, violin; Ioanna Polyzoidou, piano. Works by Tartini, Bach, Paganini, Sarasate, Wieniawski, Dragataki. Free entrance. 14 Feb, 8.30 pm, George Mouloudakis, guitar. Works by Dowland, Mudarra, Weiss, Rodrigo, Villa Lobos, Tarrega, Dyens, Piazzolla, Britten. 19 Feb, 8.30 pm, Sotiris Dimitriadis, piano recital. Works by Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Ravel, Skryabin. 21 Feb, 8.30 pm, Nina Patrikidou, violin; Eva Famba, guitar. Tribute to Paganini. 22 Feb, 6 pm, Spyros Thomas, piano. Works by Bach, Schubert, Brahms. Free entrance. 28 Feb, 8.30 pm, Sabina Yiannatou, song; Dimitris Ioannou, lute. Works by Mudarra, Milan, de Fuenllana, Ortega, Dowland, Weiss.

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

**TAKE FIVE**, live jazz club and restaurant. Patriarhou Ioakim 37, tel 724-0736. See Focus.

## CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

**AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG)**, info tel 639-3250/9, ext 345, M-W-F, 10.30am-1.30pm.

**ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB**, info Mr Baganis, tel 360-1311.

**ATTICA CLUB OF FILOTHEI** offers bridge lessons, tel 682-1726 or 682-7108.

**CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS**, info tel 652-0772.

**CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY**, info tel 775-5032.

**DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE AHEPA Senior Women's Auxiliary**, Athens Hesperus chapter No. 359. Info Terry Pirpinias, tel 952-3030, Ann Bokolinis, tel 652-6063.

**DEMOCRATS ABROAD**, info 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**, info tel 262-8683.

**LA LECHE LEAGUE**, *Advantages of Breastfeeding to Mother and Baby*. Athens North, 6 Feb. South, 11 Feb. Greek group, 18 Feb. Couples meeting on 26 Feb. Info tel 992-9639, 807-5237, 672-5961, 639-5268. Membership entitles you to attend meetings, borrow books and receive *New Beginnings*, the LLL magazine. Babies and toddlers are welcomed.

**PROPELLER CLUB**, info L. Battler, 778-3698 or G. Nahas, 779-6232.

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

**REPUBLICANS ABROAD**, info tel 681-5747.

**ST. ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD**, a society of St Andrew's Protestant Church. Info tel 651-7405 or the church tel 652-1401.

**WOMEN'S AGLOW FELLOWSHIP** international women's organization. Info tel 804-4209.

**YWCA (XEN)**, Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. Greek for foreigners, cultural and educational activities, info tel 362-4291.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

**UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH INTERNATIONAL**, Lambrou Katsoni 58, tel 644-6980. Weekly services: Sunday 10.30 am, 3 pm; Wednesday 7.30 pm; Bible study, Prayer Service Saturday 7-9 pm.

**HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH**, Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, tel 692-7373, in the former Roussos Hotel. Sunday service is at 11 am and there is also a Sunday school. Info tel 807-8946.

**ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT CHURCH**, Papanikoli 3, Papagou. Pastor David Pederson, tel 652-1401. Service: (former Roussos Hotel) Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, 9 am; Sina 66, 11.15 am.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH**, Philhellenon 29. The Reverend Colin E. Holbrook, tel 721-4906. 8 am. Holy Communion first Sunday of the month. 10.15 am. Sung Eucharist every Sunday.

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**ST. PETER'S CHURCH**, St. Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, tel 721-4906. 10 am Holy Eucharist every Sunday.

**VOULA SERVICES**, Holy Apostles Catholic Church, Alkyonidon & Daphnis 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 524-5527, 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**, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. ☎ 452-1598. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 100 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

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

**BENAKI MUSEUM**, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas Sofias). ☎ 361-1617. Open 8:30am-2pm daily. Entrance 1000 drs. Neoclassical mansion housing Anthony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artefacts, textiles and costumes, as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Tuesday closed.

**BYZANTINE MUSEUM**, Vas Sofias 22. ☎ 721-1027. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 1000 drs. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art, including permanent collection of European masters.

**CENTRE FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION**, A. Hadzimi-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**, Levidou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 808-6405. Open 9am-2:30pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs.

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

**HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM**, Zea, Piraeus. ☎ 451-6822, 451-6264. Open 8:30am-1pm; closed Sunday & Monday. Entrance 100 drs.

**HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM**, Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. ☎ 362-9513. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains traditional costumes from all over Greece, which come from the collection of the Greek Lyceum.

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

**KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM**, Theorias & Panos, Plaka. ☎ 321-2313. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Art and artefacts from prehistoric times to the post-Byzantine period. Entrance fee 400 drs

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

**KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE**, Ermou 148. ☎ 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 100 drs. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon, the Sacred Gate and cemetery, a funerary avenue containing graves, and monuments to famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery.

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

**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7717. Open Tuesday to Friday 8am-5pm; Monday 11-5pm; Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm. Entrance 1500 drs.

**NATIONAL GALLERY**, Vas. Constantinou 60. ☎ 723-5938. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 150 drs. Paintings, engravings and sculptures by Greek and foreign artists.

**NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM**, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). ☎ 323-7617. Open Tuesday to Friday 9am-1:30pm; Saturday & Sunday 9am-12:30pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs. Thursday free. It contains objects from the Frankish, Venetian and Turkish periods, traveller's plans, weapons, souvenirs of Othon & George I, as well as collections from the Cretan War, Balkan War, Asia Minor disaster, of World War II.

**NUMISMATIC MUSEUM**, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7769. Open 8:30am-3pm daily. It contains 300,000 gold, silver and copper coins from 700 BC on, as well as a collection from the byzantine period. Monday closed. Entrance fee 400 drs.

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

**PHILATELIC MUSEUM**, Fokianou 2. ☎ 751-9066. Open Monday-Friday 8am-2pm; Monday, Wednesday 17:00-20:00pm. Closed Saturday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains objects which characterize the development of the mail service, philatelic material, printing elements, first-day circulation envelopes, commemorative seals.

**RAIL MUSEUM**, Liossion 301. ☎ 524-6580. Open Wednesday 5-8pm & Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains carriages as well as furniture, mirrors, plate settings, tickets and perforating machines from the establishment of Greek railways.

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

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

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

## LESSONS

### POSITIVE THINKING AND MEDITATION COURSES:

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# 6 restaurants and night life

## HOTELS

**THE ATHENS HILTON**, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201.  
**Ta Nissia**, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous,

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**The Pan Bar**, with soft piano music.

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

**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.

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. Tepanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

**Zephyros Coffee Shop**, open daily fro 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty; eggs à la minute: all day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide 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.



## JE REVIENS

JE REVIENS  
 singer - piano:  
 ELEANA AND PANOS

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine  
 HOME CATERING

Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174

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 chese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7am-1am.

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

**ASTIR PALACE**, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.

**Grill Room**, downstairs café restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from

## CHANG'S HOUSE

CHINESE RESTAURANT

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

Fully air-conditioned.

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

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11-ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

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



Michiko  
 RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI  
 SUSHI SASHIMI  
 by Authentic Japanese Chef  
 27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA  
 322-0980 — 324-6851

**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.

**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, pasteries and ice cream. Open from 7am-2am.

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

**ISPANIKI GONIA**, Theagenou 22, Caravel area. ☎ 723-1393. Service till 1am. Sunday closed.

**KENTRIKON**, Kolokotroni 3. In arcade next to the Athénée Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sftiro; beef in earthenware.

**KOSTOVIANNIS**, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Excharchia. ☎ 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday

## KOLONAKI

**BAYAZZO**, Ploutarhou 35 and Dimoharous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivolitef (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday Closed.

**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.

**DEKAOIKTO**, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-5561. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.

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

**JE REVIENS**, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria 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.  
**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-tiroppites, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.  
**TSEKOYRAS**, Epiharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday Closed.  
**XYNOS**, Ag. Geronda 4. ☎ 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

### KIFISSIA/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.



## TRADITIONAL TAVERN REAL GREEK CUISINE

Thalias 15, Aghios Dimitrios  
Near Panaghitsa Church

Reservation, tel: 97.33.885 Sunday Closed

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## CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere  
Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

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(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)



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OPEN LUNCH TIME  
EXCEPT SUNDAY

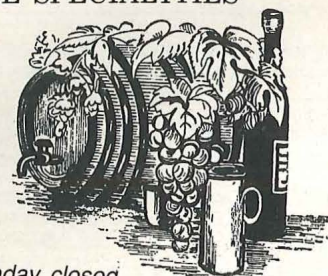
SOUIDIAS 51 - KOLONAKI

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72.37.878

### GREEK AND INTERNATIONAL CUISINE HOME MADE SPECIALITIES

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Makryianni, Athens  
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restaurant - bar

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Enormous variety of cooked specialties  
Charcoal grill - Aegean fish  
Business lunch menus

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TEL. 6713997, 6476546  
SUNDAYS CLOSED

**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.

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



**BUFFALO BILL'S**  
Rib House

**TEX. MEX.**

**ORIGINAL WESTERN RESTAURANT**

Opening hours:  
Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat  
7pm - 1am

Sunday, holidays  
2pm - 1am  
Monday closed

13 KYPROU ST, GLYFADA  
TEL: 894-3128

**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**

**ALATAPIPERO**, 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.  
**HATAKOS**, 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**, Plateion 6, Marousi. ☎ 802-7830. Service til 2 am.

**ROUMBOS**, Ay Antoniou, Vrillissia. ☎ 639-3515. Closed Sunday. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, garkoumba.



*The Stage Coach*

**Superb Steaks since 1971**

18 Kifissias Ave, Maroussi  
☎ 684-6995, 671-0091 (6-8pm)

**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 Drosopoulou, Filothei. ☎ 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch from 7:30pm - midnight.

**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 scaloppine. Nightly from 8pm -1am. Closed Sunday.

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

**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**, 7 Evzonon and Anapiron Polenou, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four



*Prunier*

**RESTAURANT FRANCAIS**  
Ipsilandou 63, Kolonaki  
Res. 7227-379, 7231-301  
Fully air-conditioned

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

**CHINA**, Efroniou St 72, Illissia. ☎ 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 specialty. 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.

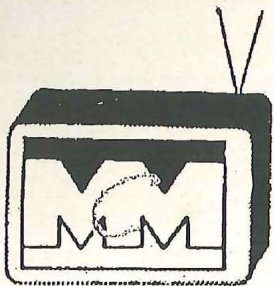
**PAGODA**, Bousgou and Leof Alexandras 3. ☎ 643-1990; 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawns, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fresh mango in season and sweets.

**RASA SAYANG**, Palea Leoforos Vouliagmenis 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.

# MCM -EUROMUSIC



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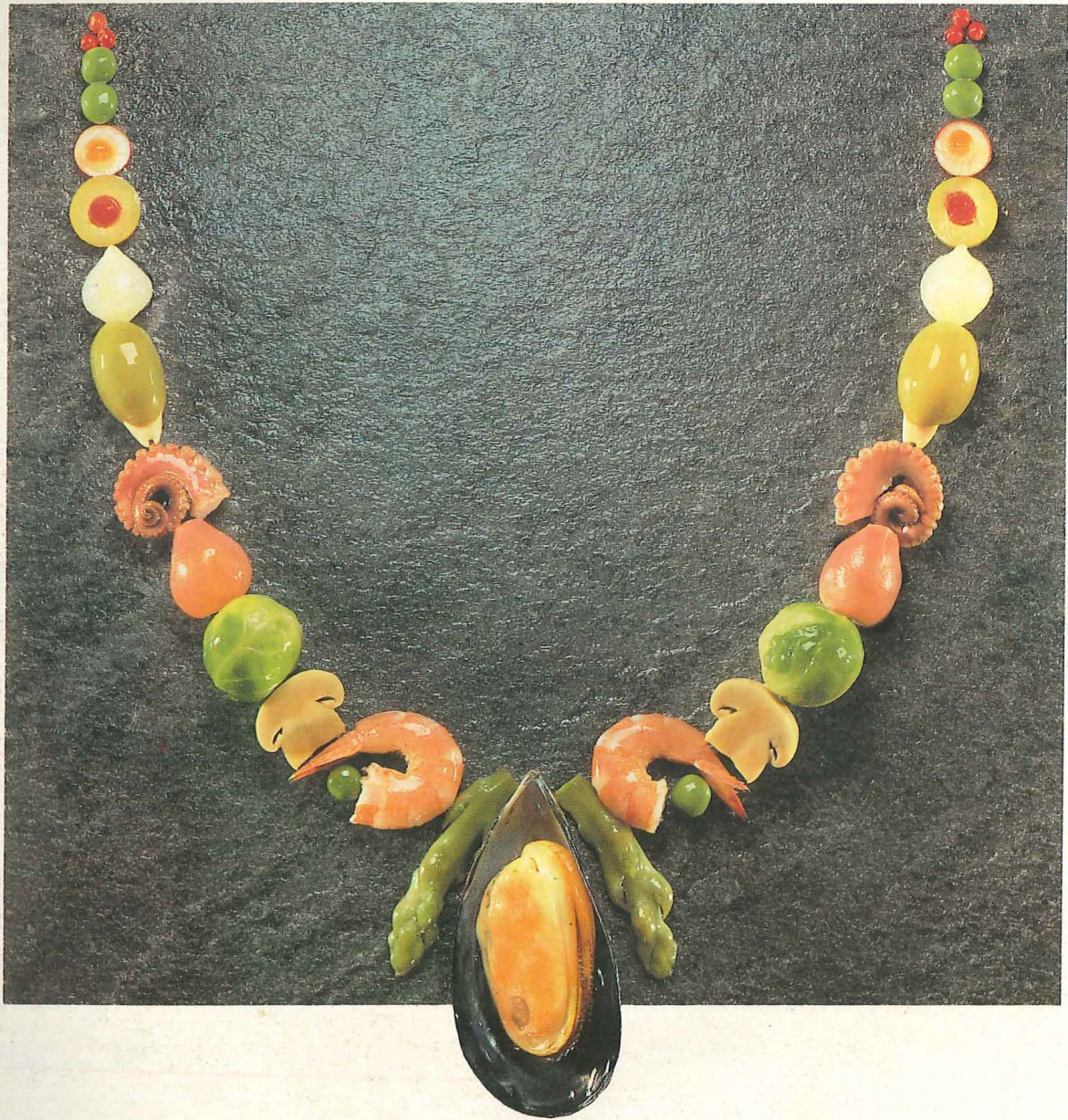
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# GASTRONOMIA IS AN ART WHICH WE POSSESS



No matter if it is for rare or daily use foodstuffs,  
their taste has to satisfy our clients. We, at  
ALFA-BETA, have the know how to do it.