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# THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

POLITICAL  
DISCONTENT

PERILS  
OF BALKANIZATION

PATRIARCH  
BARTHOLOMEOS  
INTERVIEWED

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THE QUEEN CITY

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THE ISTANBUL  
MAYOR

THE HELLENIC  
WILDLIFE  
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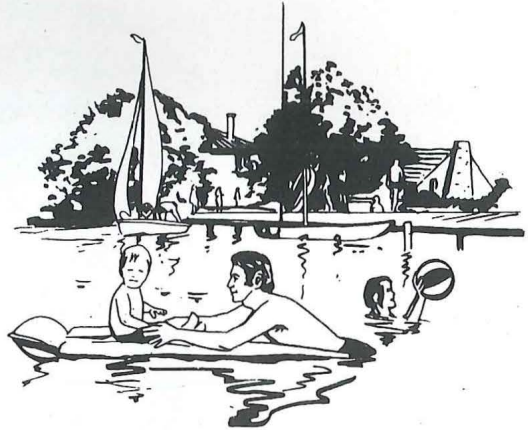




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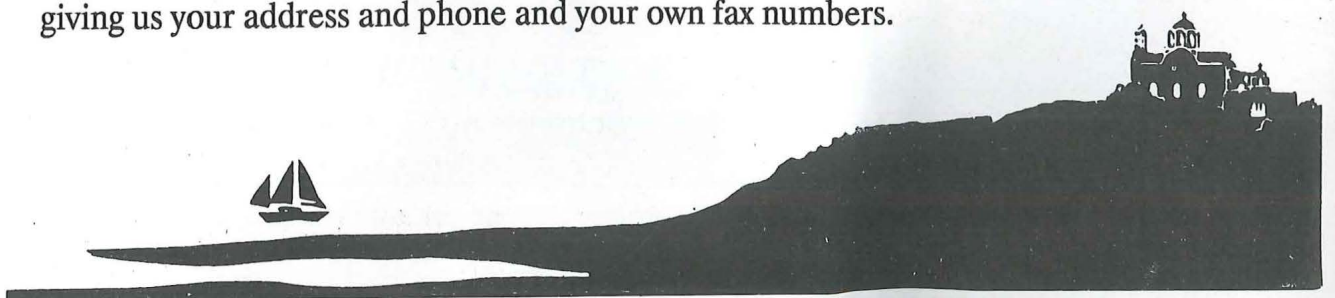
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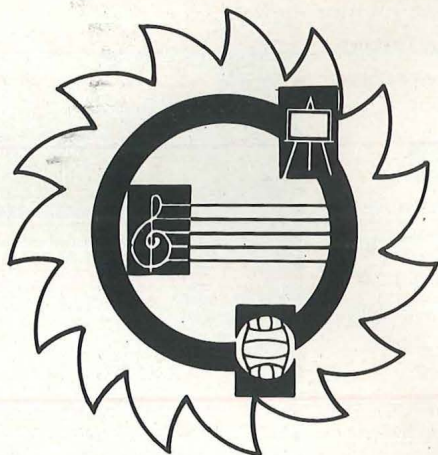
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### THE HOT LITTLE DUTCH GIRL ISSUE

There she is in the picture on the tin of Nounou condensed milk in her cute little cap and her modest blouse and skirt with a bunch of white tulips in her arms. See the pretty windmill and the canal? Lo! a happy skiff is sailing by. "Moo!" say the two Holsteins on the right (or are they Guernseys?). Now look carefully at the girl's demure expression. Isn't she saying, "Read my lips?" Isn't she whispering, "Buy Dutch!"

Of course she is! If the Dutch spread the charm on their products even more thickly than Van Gogh, there's nothing wrong in that. But why, suddenly, should those strange Greeks at the other end of the continent be wildly boycotting their innocuous goods? How can a people reasonably fly into a passion over condensed milk or a slice of Gouda or Edam?

Understandably, the Hague last month was rather put out by this costly shunning of its wares, and implied it might consider retaliating by discouraging the Dutch from visiting Greece this coming summer. In turn, the government in Athens, economically harassed, was embarrassed and tried to explain that it could not be held responsible for the phenomenon that had broken out among the people quite spontaneously.

The contretemps was clear. The Dutch saw the matter economically. The Greeks saw it politically. Hence the rub. The EC is no longer just an economic market of exchange; it is becoming a political union with all the awkward psychological complications that entails. If Greece seems hard to swallow amongst the Twelve now, further expansion to the East may prove fatally indigestible in the future.

The terrible truth is that it's all muddled up with Macedonia. The facts probably got garbled, but it was leaked in Athens last month that after a text, following the meeting of EC foreign ministers in Lisbon, was approved, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van der Broek, when no one else was looking, added 'Yugoslav Macedonia' to a sensitive spot in the statement.

The heat which the Macedonia-Skopje issue has generated in Greece in the last few years, and in the last few months in particular, would be as hard to explain as it is foolish to ignore, for it is by no means an isolated phenomenon. It has nothing to do with minorities of themselves. There are few ethnic Greeks in southern Yugoslavia and there are no Macedonians anywhere. Hence it bears no resemblance with Ireland, or the Basque country or the Alto Adige. It is a case of national self-respect, historical integrity and ethnic identity. It's not about winning independence; it's about keeping it – against threat.

It's too bad the poor little Dutch girl got caught in this crossfire, but it's a big, bad world and she should have known better. It was not only the Netherlands, however, but Italy, that especially aroused Greek contempt. So easily does nationalism turn to prejudice that the happy land of *Arrivederci Roma*, Sophia Loren and those adorable oversized dolls from Brindisi seaside boutiques became over night the odious realm of Ohi Day, the Mafia, Mussolini and Mare Nostrum.

Local passion in this case was aroused by Mr Flaminio Piccoli, president of the Italian parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and a big shot in the Christian Democratic Party. Writing in *Il Popolo*, he has recommended that Greek Macedonia be detached from the rest of the country and made into an autonomous region with Thessaloniki as its capital.

"Only the surface of Macedonia is inhabited by Greece," he declared, thus implying that the whole region rightly belongs to some subterranean proto-Slavic Nibelungen.

Archaeology, unfortunately, is not Signor Piccoli's strong point, and he fell quickly into a pit of his own making, since even the average Greek has become an authority on Macedonian antiquity ever since Mr Manolis Andronikos made his spectacular finds in Vergina. Little wonder that he was personally decorated with the Order of the Phoenix last month by the President

and has become a sort of folk hero. With incessant exhibitions of Macedonian art here and abroad, rows of books devoted to the subject, floods of pamphlets, and now a 100-drachma coin showing Alexander the Great and the star of Vergina, there isn't an intimate spot in Macedonia, above ground or below, that all Greeks don't know, love and cherish.

In fact, Mr Piccoli has been politely asked to check under the surface of Sicily and southern Italy, while he's at it, where many Greek remains will be found, although no one has yet seriously demanded autonomy for these regions.

This sudden eruption of Greek nationalist passion should be seen in the context of uneasy geographical areas. If western Europe has solved these problems, so much the better. But as the Balkans, let alone the former USSR, unravel, the ethnic passions they excite are decidedly worth pondering.

Wise old Sir Isaiah Berlin, who has often written on nationalism, recently said in an interview that it passionately reasserts itself with the collapse of empires. And this is true of the Soviet empire as it is of the humbler federation of Yugoslavia.

"Sooner or later, the backlash comes with irrepressible force. People tire of being spat upon, ordered about by a superior nation, a superior class, or a superior anyone."

Macedonia has only been free of the imperial Ottoman yoke for 80 years. Greece treasures that freedom; it wishes its neighbors well within the context of their own ethnic identities, while at the same time encouraging federation as a mean of economic viability. It's a bit contradictory, but it's just like life.

Meanwhile, all the infant girls and boys in Greece are clamoring for their Nounou, so the little Dutch girl has been reinstated in the nation's supermarkets – and may her shelf life be short! ■



# THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott, Jenny Paris and Maria Vassiliou.

## ATHENS SPLITS OVER EURO-BOYCOTT

Faced with retaliation against tourism and pressure from the European Community, the Greek government and public opinion were split last month over a boycott of products of EC countries opposed to Greek foreign policy interests in Yugoslavia.

Greeks were protesting Italy's and Holland's alleged support of the southernmost Yugoslav Republic of 'Macedonia', which Greece accuses of territorial ambitions.

The boycott spread to such vital Italian exports as cars, and has even included Dutch flowers - which account for 80 percent of the flowers on the market.

The government's re-examination of the value of the boycott came following a series of warnings from the Community. Holland threatened that it would discourage its citizens from holidaying in Greece. Germany and EC officials demanded that Greece goes before the European Court on charges of violating Community trade laws.

Greek government spokesman Vyron Polydoras claimed the boycott was instigated only by the private sector. He said the government itself was opposed to the boycott and called on the public to "exercise self-restraint".

Greek discontent came over Italy's and Holland's alleged siding with

'Macedonia' in its dispute with Greece. Greece demands that the newly declared Yugoslav Republic give up the use of the name 'Macedonia' on grounds that the area and name are totally Greek from a historical and cultural point of view. It also demands that they abandon all territorial claims against northern Greece and cease hostile propaganda.

Athens so far has successfully blocked EC recognition of the republic until these conditions are met. Popular sentiment resulted in giant rallies held not only in northern Greece but also among large Greek communities abroad.

Meanwhile, supermarkets shelves were adorned with posters reading "products of Italy, a country which opposes Greece on the Macedonian issue." Greece's largest private chain of hospitals published full-page advertisements announcing that it was stopping all imports and technical co-operation with these two EC countries. Another Greek company, the Hellenic Steel Corporation announced the production of a sticker for distribution abroad, proclaiming "Macedonia! A glorious part of Greece for more than 3000 years."

Italy and Holland have a massive export presence on the Greek market and their interests could be severely damaged if the boycott continued. Italian exports to Greece total two billion dollars annually, and Dutch exports one billion. On the other hand, the Greek economy is heavily dependent on tourism from these countries.

### "GENERAL" MARKOS

Former premier of the 'Government of the Mountain' and leader of the Communist guerrilla Democratic Army (DSE) during the 'third round' of the Civil War (1947-9), Markos Vafiadis died in Athens on February 22. He was 86.

Born in 1906 in the village of Tossia in the Sinope hinterland of Asia Minor, Markos was one of seven children. His father, a teacher and petty civil servant, died in poverty in 1917 and his mother three years later. He left school after the fourth grade and became a laborer at 12. In 1923 Markos fled to Constantinople after the Asia Minor catastrophe, then to Thessaloniki and finally to Kavala where he became a tobacco worker. He became active in the well-organized Communist party there and was first jailed in 1932 for a year and a half. He was arrested again when the Metaxas regime came to power and exiled to the island of Ai Stratis. He escaped but was arrested again, imprisoned on Aegina, then in the Acronauplia and finally on Gavdos.

Escaping in 1941 with the collapse of Greece, Markos became *kapetanios* of the 10th ELAS Division in Macedonia. In 1947 he became commander of the DSE. It was to interview Markos in his mountain headquarters in May 1948 that the young and aggressive American journalist, George Polk, went to Thessaloniki determined to make secret contacts, while the conservative government and the Americans were equally determined to discourage him. This was the immediate background to Polk's sensational and, in many aspects, still unsolved murder at the beginning of the Cold War.

Shortly thereafter, Markos quarrelled with his colleague, Nikos Zachariadis, over the military conduct of the guerrilla war. Denounced by the latter as a "Trotskyite, adventurer and defeatist", he was expelled from the party. He settled in a small town in Russia, learned clockmaking, married a Russian girl and had a son.

In 1983 he returned to Greece after an amnesty declared by the socialist government and became State Deputy for PASOK in the 1989 and 1990 elections.

Markos was one of the last high-minded Leftists of a displaced minority whose vague ideals of social liberation were sincere and often patriotic. At his funeral, many elderly men gathered to sing old Resistance songs. He is survived by his wife and his son, Vladimir Markovitch, who live somewhere in the former Soviet Union.

### MORE MACEDONIAN MADNESS

Extreme partisans of Stop the Satanic Forces Emanating from Skopje League believe that anti-smoking campaigns are aimed solely at bankrupting Greek Macedonia's biggest cash crop, tobacco. Now they are biting on a new bullet, the Anti Fur Coat Movement. As everyone knows, Macedonia's Kastoria has long flourished by sewing up snippets of wild animals into fashionable outer garments. It is now in dire financial straits. New, aggressive TV spots showing models trailing fur stoles steeped in gore have even stirred the most passive telly watchers into showing signs of life. Recently, the Hellenic Anti-Hunting Society staged a protest outside of the Vrettania Theatre. It was directed at its star, heavenly Mimi Denisi. She has been advertising elegant furs on TV, and is Kastoria's favorite personality of stage and screen.



## TRIAL POSTPONEMENT

An Athens court postponed the trial of eight Arab alleged pro-Iraqi terrorists and one Greek woman accomplice, who are charged with involvement in an attempted terrorist attack last year on the British Consulate in Patras.

A Palestinian student carrying the explosive device was killed in the incident, as were six innocent Greek bystanders. Eight other Greeks were injured. His main accomplice, who was present in court, has been identified as Lassar Al Nobani, another 26-year-old Palestinian studying in Greece.

The court postponed the hearing until 4 May, due to the absence of a defence lawyer for the accused. Another five Arabs charged with involvement in the plot are still at large and were not present in court.

The incident was reportedly staged in retaliation over the discovery and confiscation in Patras, exactly one year earlier, of part of Saddam Hussein's so-called 'supergun'.

The alleged terrorists are charged with setting up an organization, called Moslem Holy War Movement, to carry out anti-western and anti-Israeli activity in Greece and abroad. They were reportedly planning to strike against British interests because of Britain's involvement in the discovery and disruption of the Iraqi plans for the construction of a giant gun capable of launching nuclear missiles against Israel and Saudi Arabia.

The attack led to widespread arrests and expulsions of Palestinian students and diplomats in Greece. The PLO denied any involvement and assisted Greek authorities in rounding up the suspects.

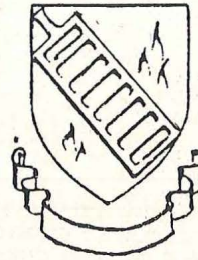
The accused face charges of premeditated murder and injuries, causing extensive material damage, and violating legislation on terrorist activities. The charges carry terms of up-to-life imprisonment.

## ALBANIAN BORDER ALERT

The Greek government put its XV Army Division on the alert along the Albanian border, for fear of a major influx of Albanian refugees in the wake of political and social upheavals sweeping the former Stalinist regime.

The alert was also ordered following two shooting incidents between Greek and Albanian army patrols, and attempts by the Greeks to stop Albanian bandits from raiding Greek frontier villages in search of food and other goods.

Close to 100,000 Albanian refugees have crossed into Greece since the



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liberalization of the regime began 15 months ago, but Greece has compelled more than half of them to return. Prime Minister Mitsotakis said recently that the anticipated influx of hungry refugees from Albania and other Eastern European countries could develop into Greece's most serious social and political problem.

Relations between Greece and Albania have worsened recently because of Albanian alleged mistreatment of the large ethnic Greek minority there and the attempt to exclude them from the elections on March 22.

Greek foreign ministry spokesman Emmanuel Kalamidas stated that the Greek Government "expresses its disappointment over certain actions by the Albanian side which discourage our good relations."

### UNITED TERRORIST ATTACK

Thirteen police officers and a passerby were injured when a police bus was blown up in a terrorist attack near the Theseon at the beginning of March. The bomb was detonated by remote control and struck the police bus when it stopped at a red light. It was on its way to Korydallos prison on a daily assignment. The bus followed the same route every day.

The two terrorist groups that claimed responsibility of the attack, Revolutionary Popular Struggle and May First, also announced their decision to unite into a single group. This was taken to mark a possible change of 'policy' in their attacks.

A few days after, police released drawings of three men who were believed to be involved in the attack and declared that there was evidence that the three men had been involved in a number of terrorist actions previously carried out in Athens. Later, two more

terrorist attacks took place against two civilians. Neither was hurt. Both had witnessed previous attacks, had testified to the police, and their testimonies contributed to the formation of the three composite drawings of the terrorists given out by the police.

Several days later, the joint terrorist group planted three home-made bombs which destroyed two cars belonging to the EC mission as well as the entrance to a branch of the National Bank of Greece. A statement by the group said their attack were in protest to the controversial sale of Greece's largest cement corporation to a consortium of Italian interests and the National Bank of Greece.

### AGITATION OVER AGET

On March 23 the government officially approved of the sale of AGET-Iraklis, the country's (and Europe's) largest cement producing company, to the joined venture of the National Bank of Greece and the Italian company Calcestruzzi.

The issue gave rise to a political conflict carried throughout last month. The government was accused of alleged underhand dealings in the sale to Italian interests. Calcestruzzi belongs to the Ferruzzi Group, a major European corporation of food products, which has already started negotiating with the Greek government the sale of Greek food producing companies. Calcestruzzi is the buyer of another Greek company, Halkis Cement, which has already been agreed upon by the Greek government as part of the contract of the AGET sale.

The issue of the AGET sale was taken to Parliament where a debate was held on March 20. All parties participated, but the discussion did not finally shed light on the dealings. The sale of AGET was the first of a series of

sales of problematic companies the government plans to undertake with its privatization (or denationalization) program. This aims at reducing the public sector deficit, a requirement set out by the European Community for Greece to join fully the Monetary Union.

AGET was sold for 127 billion drs. Experts believe that the National Bank of Greece benefits the most. It was doubted whether AGET could pay off its debts to the bank which had been estimated at 150 billion drs.

Critics of the sale also brought up the issue of the art gallery owned by AGET and the value of the paintings it included. They said the price of the 1247 paintings, which included paintings by major Greek painters such as Tsarouchis, Ghikas, Vassiliou and Malamos, was much higher than the declared 440,000 drs - for which one could not buy half a Tsarouchis today.

### ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

The Democratic party secured the absolute majority they needed to replace the Socialists in power in general elections held in Albania on March 22.

The Democrats gained more than two-thirds of the vote confirming initial expectations of a run-away victory, as their leader said the day before opening the polls. Led by Sari Barisha, a heart surgeon and founding member of the 1990 opposition movement, the Democrats had been steadily gaining momentum at rallies throughout the country. Mr Barisha had ruled out a coalition government with the Socialists, if neither party gained absolute majority. With his party's victory Albania does not have to face another election.

For Socialists it was a heavy blow, winning less than one-third of the vote. Ramiz Alia, the country's president and former communist, had shown a preference for the Socialists.

The Greek minority celebrated their own victory. Two Greek candidates, who joined a broader Human Rights banner when the Omonia party was banned from the elections, gained seats in Parliament. More than 3000 ethnic Greeks had crossed the borders back into Albania to cast their vote in an attempt to "show that the Greek minority exceeds the number the Albanian authorities are willing to accept," said a voter. The Greek minority in Albania is estimated at 400,000 by the Greek Foreign Office, but only 60,000 by Tirana.

Before they had started, the elections were marred by violence when two Albanians were killed and a Greek voter, in his twenties, was shot and

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wounded by an Albanian security officer. Members of the Greek minority talked about a large number of incidents in which Albanians were allegedly trying to prevent ethnic Greeks from voting.

### OSCAR T. BRONEER

Distinguished archaeologist Oscar T. Broneer died in Ancient Corinth on February 22. He was 97. Son of a Swedish farmer and cabinet maker, Broneer emigrated to the US in 1913 and was educated at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, and the University of California, Berkeley. He enrolled as a postgraduate student at the American School of Classical Studies in 1924, received his PhD from Berkeley in 1931 for his studies on Corinth, and eventually became Professor of Archaeology in 1940.

As Vice President of the Greek War Relief Association 1944-6, he supervised the collection, shipment and distribution in Greece of food, medicines and clothing. In recognition of his philanthropic services and his contribution to Greek archaeology, he was made a commander of the Royal Hellenic Order of the Phoenix in 1962. His major contributions to field archaeology, however, are his exemplary excavations, as Director of the University of Chicago, at Isthmia where he discovered the Temple of Poseidon in 1952.

He is survived by his two sons, Paul Theodore and Jon Winroth Broneer and two grandsons.

### In Brief

- Victim of inflationary evolution, the red Athena/Korais **100-drachma banknote** is going the way of the dodo. Reduced to one-fifth of its value against the dollar in the course of its 15-year life, it is being replaced by a coin displaying the head of Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, on the obverse, and the star of Vergina on the reverse.

- **Republicans Abroad**, a group devoted to informing overseas US citizens on their voting rights and privileges recently awarded in Washington a bronze plaque to its Athens chairman, **Katey Angelis** for 16 years of devoted service. For 10 years she has been an equally devoted contributor to *The Athenian* which salutes her on this worthy occasion.

- A naval patrol boat on a recent inspection tour of the Eastern Aegean found **60 Iraqi refugees** destitute on Farmakonisos, an islet populated only by goats a few miles off the Anatolian coast. Suffering from lack of water and

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food, they were taken to Leros for nourishment and treatment.

- Twelve freight containers from Scotland containing **25,416 bottles of whisky** recently vanished from a customs warehouse. Police recovered half the loot from various Piraeus cavas, but 22 million drachmas in import tax remain due.

- Statistics reveal that Greeks are per capita among the biggest foreign spenders in the UK. Heading the list must be shipowner **Yiannis Latsis** who gave the Conservative party 2 million pounds last year. Now he has bought up a juicy chunk of Mayfair real estate, including the Playboy Club in Park Lane, the Aspinall Casino in Curzon Street, the former residence of Benjamin Disraeli, and over 20 other properties.

- Twelve tons of **Yugoslavian chocolate** were seized at the Piraeus customs house bearing internationally unauthorized stamps reading 'Made in Macedonia'. The shipment was headed for Australia where Balkan struggles are locally carried on down under.

- Three airforce transport planes took off from Elefsina in mid-March carrying **aid to earthquake-stricken parts of Turkey**. Led by 52 Greek experts, the convoy was carrying 1500 blankets, 200 tents and 500 bottles of blood plasma.

- **The Department of Underwater Antiquities** will be sending a 20-man team this summer to salvage one of the largest shipwrecks of the Classical period (about 400 BC) off Alonnisos. Discovered by a fisherman in 1982, its hoard of thousands of amphorae as well as the hull are estimated to take seven years to raise.

- Arch-organizer of '**Murder and Co**' **Christos Papadopoulos** unprecedented death penalty eight times over has been sustained by the Athenian Court of Appeal. He and his gang's trail of lethal injections, asphyxiations, nocturnal burials, forged wills and falsified autopsies had Athens all agog in early 1987. It was, however, a dead dog found on a fresh grave in Anavyssos, a body bag discovered by a jogger on Lycabettus and an attempted attack with vitriol on an elderly and rich couple in Arcadia that led to final arrest. The group's most prominent victim was Haralambos Typaldos, of the ill-starred shipping family, whose will aroused the suspicion of examiners since amongst the chief beneficiaries were cronies of Mr Papadopoulos whom he barely knew. Mr Papadopoulos once ran for mayor of Nea Halkidona on the PASOK ticket and won. His slogan was 'Peace'. ■

## MACEDONIA EXHIBITION IN ATHENS UNTIL END OF APRIL

The carefully restored Othon Stathatos House on the corner of Vas. Sofias and Irodotou has recently become the annex of the Museum of Cycladic Art in adjacent Neophytou Douka Street. The two are now connected by a cheerful interior passageway glassed in with a white frame.

The upper floor of the Stathatos House is devoted until the end of April to a small but very choice exhibition of ancient Macedonian art. For all its old splendors, Athens has nothing to offer like this, and those who are unable to visit the museums of Thessaloniki and Dion, or the site of Vergina, would do well to stop here.

The tremendous emphasis that has been placed on Macedonia in recent months and the fact that the exhibition was opened by the most famous of living Macedonians, President Karamanlis, with appropriate fanfare, should not conceal or distort the fact that this exhibition is modest in scale, superb in quality, and yet can only vaguely suggest the vast variety, the inventiveness, skill and grandeur of this region whose span of creativity covers millennia.

Five or six charmingly decorated neoclassical rooms of modest size can only provide an appetizer to this archaeological and aesthetic feast. The first room contains several simple but powerfully conceived, modern-bold looking vessels from Torone, a breathtaking site in Chalkidiki excavated by the Australians. Cheek by jowl with them – and a world apart – are about a dozen bronze pendants from Tsaousitsa, full of flight and fantasy.

A case of admirable but familiarly awkward and forceful jars lead at once to pieces from the Sindos cemetery, a wonderfully rich site just west of Thessaloniki, that exhibit remarkably sophisticated craftsmanship in beaten gold and gold beading. A mask of 510 BC is a fine example of hammered decoration.

Impulses towards chauvinism in regards to a representative Macedonian genius should be suppressed, and in fact can be belied, since many of the artefacts excavated in classical Macedonia obviously had provenance elsewhere. There are some original, delicate, if not very exciting examples from Attica, when it seems even rich and powerful Macedonians felt the need to



import safe art from the south. Yet Macedonian taste for creating small areas of rich, intricate decoration on wide, overall simple surfaces is an early characteristic, making one wonder if this is not their main contribution to much Hellenistic, and later, Graeco-Roman art, whilst Athens, for example, was preoccupied with a more integrated dramatic or lyrical art.

The anomaly found in much Macedonian art is exemplified in the case with artefacts from Olynthos – a most four-square Greek colony set out on a pre-Hippodamian grid-plan, yet whose terra-cotta finds show tremendous individuality and even whimsy – heads with African or satyric features that are genuinely realistic and sympathetic.

The exhibition so far, however, gives no indication of the magnificence to be found in the last room. If earlier Macedonian kings give no promise of such oversized figures as Philip II and Alexander III, neither does the art. Suddenly, the bronze finds from Tomb A at Derveni, and even more so, the simple, massive silver plate from Tomb B, exhibit a magnificence and authority that no earlier local art had remotely suggested. Even the thin myrtle leaf wreaths of beaten gold, and the lovely gold earrings – rogue finds from Lete – carry in their flair the confidence of conquerors.

Finally, of course, are those astonishing emblems of Macedonian supremacy which Professor Andronikos has found at Vergina, the two massive gold lanarkes, one emblazoned with the star that has become the symbol of Macedonia. Art-wise they carry about as much authority as Fort Knox – in other words, plenty. There are the gold discs, too, heavy with the weight of symbolism together with the gold scenes beaten in a gilded quiver and bow, as a reminder (just in case anyone forgot) that the epic maker of the Shield of Achilles has not been forgotten.

The exhibition concludes in a pretty Art Nouveau glassed-in rotunda around which are several vitrines of coins, especially fine being two gold statlers and five silver tetraobolos from Akanthos – an apt moral epilogue to this great Macedonian saga – for the truly convincing effigies of Alexander, great conqueror of the world, only exist today on lowly coins. ■



# GREEK IDIOMS...



## Lesson 47

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# EC Expansion: Come in EFTA

Nobody would have bet on it but, after 16 months of sometimes acrimonious negotiations, the European Community and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) have agreed to form the world's largest trading area. EFTA (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland) has agreed to the free flow of capital, services, workers and most merchandise within an enlarged common market as of January 1, 1993. This market, which will be called the European Economic Area (EEA) houses 380 million people and will account for 40 percent of the world trade.

Right now intra-EEA is far more important to the countries belonging to EFTA than it is to the members of the EC. Two percent of the EC domestic demand is satisfied by EFTA's exports, while for goods going the other way, the EC supplies 15 percent of the demand in EFTA. Very little of this trade involves foodstuffs; 90 percent is made of industrial products although its largest export is fish from Iceland. As for market size, EFTA foreign trade is about one sixth that of the EC. A breaking-down of more of the trade barriers — some have already fallen — will increase competition within the larger market.

This does not mean that EFTA will become a full member of the EC. But it does mean that three major areas of dispute have been settled or at least papered over: fishing rights (Iceland's *bête noire*), alpine trucking rights (Switzerland's pet complaint) and a fund (demanded by Spain) to compensate the poorer members of the EC from product competition.

Under the agreement, goods originating in any of the 19 countries of EC and EFTA will move freely within the new area's boundaries. Not all goods; still subject to regulation and tariffs are agricultural products, fish, energy, coal and steel. And don't read this agreement as a customs union; it is not. EC and each EFTA State will still retain their individual tariffs on imports from all other countries. As for foodstuffs and food producers such as cows, sheep, etc, EFTA wants no part of the EC's Agricultural Policy (CAP).

But EFTA will adopt the EC competition laws including those on anti-trust, abuse of market dominant position, public procurement and State aid. It will follow EC rules on company law,

research and development, consumer protection, education, environment, and social policy. There are bound to be differences in interpretation but to arbitrate these divergencies a joint court will be established. (Location to be decided).

Within the EEA, capital movements, with a few exceptions, will be totally free and there will be no barriers to the setting-up of financial service groups. On the professional front, academic, educational and teaching qualifications will be mutually recognized; individuals will be able to live, work, practice and offer services anywhere in this new European Economic Area (except in Switzerland which has asked and received a five-year extension to adapt its strict immigration barriers).

## A further benefit to Greece is the agreement on transit through EFTA territories.

One caveat. The agreement must be ratified by all 19 governments and the European Parliament before it comes into law. As an essential part of the treaty, EFTA will be consulted on all future EC laws but will have no vote on them. Supposedly to eliminate future controversy, a council of EEA ministers will decide, by consensus, whether or not to extend new EC laws to cover EFTA and thus the total European Economic Area.

Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt has called the accord "an important building block in the construction of a new Europe". But the whole affair is unwieldy, to say the least. Sweden has applied for EC full membership, Austria will shortly start serious negotiations, Switzerland has expressed strong interest and Finland will decide on the same issue in the Spring of 1992. There is little doubt that the remaining EFTA countries will be under pressure to join, certainly before the end of the century.

This enlargement will be an experiment in how the Brussels-extended family handles 19 members instead of the present 12. It will give a chance for disparate problems to be ironed out before the inevitable onslaught of Eastern countries clamoring to join the club.

How will this expansion affect Greece? Mainly favorably. Money from the new fund will be used to help EC's poorer members. How this money will be spent is another matter. But, now that the waste of money given to Greece from 1985 to 1990 has been recognized by EC auditors, steps will surely be taken to see that new funds will be used productively. A further benefit to Greece is the agreement on transit through EFTA territories. Switzerland and Austria have agreed to loosen some of their regulations on truck transport which will reduce costs for Greece. Greek exports, particularly perishables, should become more competitive to Spanish and Portuguese products. The latter two never had to suffer the long and expensive haul of Greek transporters, who have recently endured another blow due to civil war in Yugoslavia which has disrupted road and rail routes through the Balkans.

On the other hand, imports into Greece from the EFTA countries will tend to become cheaper and increase competition with Greek products. This, of course, is not necessarily a bad thing; it could force Greek industry to become more efficient. The new expanded trading space of the EEA also provides a sort of psychological breathing space for Greece. The agreement has not set up a two-tier Europe with less efficient countries relegated to the lower level. It is this fear that spurs, or should spur, the Greek government to greater efforts to keep it from slipping down. The bogie of East European countries tagging on to the EC on a lower ledge is still evident in Athens. And, if Greece does not want to be moved, one day in the future, into a sort of anteroom surrounded by her neighbors to the northeast, she should look at this EC/EFTA expansion as a last chance to get her own house in order.

Despite the fact that, between 1981 and 1989, Greece received the equivalent of 14 billion US dollars from the EC (and borrowed as much again), not a cent was invested in productive development; all went to pay government salaries, set up otiose public enterprises or went down the drain of consumer spending. There should be no surprise that, this year, 60 percent or more of tax revenue goes to pay the interest on the public debt. The expansion of the EC is inevitable; but Greece's permanent place at the top table is not. ■



# Busy as a Broker

**F**ortunately, insurance broker Nikos Makropoulos is a youthful 43 years of age and has energy to throw into a clutch of important events which have kept him busy around the clock in recent months.

Last October his company, Nima SA International Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers, became the first entity in Greece to be licensed by Lloyd's of London as a correspondent with binding authority for non-marine business. Nima now represents one of the best known of Lloyd's brokers, the Lowndes Lambert Group, and has been readying documents and policies in Greek, the first time such an undertaking has been performed in this market.

As secretary of the Hellenic Insurance Brokers Association (HIBA) and an impeccable English speaker, Makropoulos was given the task of organizing and chairing the association's first ever congress which took place last month at the Grande Bretagne Hotel in Athens.

He confesses that he didn't realize the enormity of the job when he first took it on, but the long hours of preparation were worth it as what was conceived as a relatively modest affair turned into a star-studded international event within the context of the insurance world.

The participation of David Coleridge of Lloyd's at the conference marked the first time a chairman of the world's most famous insurance organization has made an official visit to Greece, while the chairmen of brokers' associations in the UK, Italy and Spain, top executives of Sun Alliance, March McLennan, Cigna and the Wing Network of France, as well as Trade and Industry Minister Andreas Adrianopoulos were among others who addressed some 300 delegates.

According to Makropoulos, the fact that so many high level figures were eager to speak at the event indicates a healthy international interest in the developing Greek insurance market.

Now his mind is turning to yet more important preparations, his own marriage in London's Westminster Abbey in a few week's time.

The only disappointment in this frantic and successful period is that new legislation, which would actually make the activity of brokers legal in the coun-

**Brokers feel uncomfortable that their profession has still not been recognized.**

try for the first time, was not passed before HIBA's congress.

A number of the larger insurance agents began to offer brokering services two years ago, and HIBA was then formed to act as a lobby and a forum for their activities.

Brokers feel uncomfortable that their profession has still not been recognized but have been assured by Adrianopoulos that it is now only a matter of weeks before the curious anomaly is put right. The clause forms part of a much larger Bill covering the whole of the insurance sector and it has been delayed by some 18 months as the government has been overrun by the need to modernize legislation in just about every branch of commercial and civil life.

However, that is not to say that the arrival of brokers in the market has been welcomed by everyone, admits Makropoulos.

**Makropoulos says that experience suggests brokers will be a great success in Greece.**

"The main reason we held the conference was to inform a suspicious market about what brokers actually do. A lot of insurance companies are actually against the introduction of brokers, mainly because they fear big foreign brokers will come and take away a large part of the market," he says.

"As brokers we represent the client and help the buyer of insurance get the best coverage. I would say the market has suffered due to the absence of brokers, but our role has only become vital recently, since the fixed state tariff

for fire insurance began to be phased out."

Insurers in Greece have traditionally counted on the property market as a reliable source of profits because the tariff was high, while tied agents also did well out of the system by enjoying a compulsory 32,5 percent commission. Fire helped to offset losses in the motor branch, which was governed by a low tariff.

Since January 1 the market for risks of more than 20m Ecu has been liberalized, and it is predicted that there will be cut-throat competition, perhaps for the next two years before the market settles down.

Makropoulos says that experience suggests brokers will be a great success in Greece, though he is unable to predict who the players will be. During its first two years, HIBA's membership has doubled to 50, but many of these may be unable to afford the guarantees which the government is likely to ask for in order to issue a licence.

Under the draft Bill, brokers would be required to deposit a guarantee of Drs 35m, or a reduced sum provided that the applicant carries professional indemnity cover of at least Drs 75m. HIBA is currently exploring whether a collective errors and omissions policy for members is possible in the London market in order to reduce the burden which would be placed on smaller brokers. However, Makropoulos emphasizes that he is generally in favor of high standards for companies or individuals to qualify as brokers.

Makropoulos, who initially was trained in textiles in the UK and thought he would join his family's large textile business before discovering the field of private insurance in 1970, also considers it unfortunate that the coming of brokers and the licensing of the first non-marine broker by Lloyd's should coincide with a period of poor publicity for the London institution.

The troubles of Lloyd's, which has reported huge losses for the most recent year on which its books have been closed and which is facing a number of reforms, have been widely reported.

But Makropoulos says that there have been many misleading articles published in Greek newspapers and Lloyd's should remain the world's most respected insurance organization. ■



# AFTER A WINTER OF DISCONTENT

by Paul Anastasi

## **Volatile conditions in neighboring countries may cause headaches for Athens, but Greece should be thankful for its relative prosperity and ethnic stability.**

Opening with a description of the weather is usually the analyst's last resort in covering up a lack of news, yet the weather in Greece was not only newsworthy and record-breaking itself, but its sudden changes from winter to spring to summer all in one day, aptly reflected the country's continuing political shifts and abrupt changes of fortune at home and abroad. With five blizzards in Attica, the sharpest winter since World War II continued into March, bringing Athens its 15th snowfall in four months. Social unrest, general strikes, a mired economy and continuing uneasy relations with neighboring countries did not dispel the wintry mood.

Even Greeks' traditional hopes, dreams and nationalist near-hysteria over major international sporting successes went wrong: teams which reached the final stages of European volley, basketball and football found their hopes dashed, literally, at the very last stage. So did national pride over the possibility of Paul Tsongas running as US President come to an early halt. Like most Greeks nowadays, he simply ran out of money...

The question of recognition of the neighboring Yugoslav Republic of 'Macedonia', or of 'Skopje', has still not been resolved. The European Community three times agreed to the Greek demand for a postponement of recognition, unless Athens' demands are met for a change of name and withdrawal of real or implied territorial claims against this country. After the successful mass rally held in Thessaloniki to demonstrate Greek anger to the world, the large Greek communities abroad took to the streets in a show of force in Australia, the United States, Canada and Germany.

Greek enthusiasm over the growing pro-Macedonian fervor was somewhat dampened when the US government was rumored to be favoring recognition of 'Macedonia' and all the remaining Yugoslav Republics, as a means of contributing towards stability and a drop of

military tension in the area. But Greek lobbying again had a certain effect in Washington, and the issue today still remains in abeyance.

Neither have relations improved with neighboring Albania. Amidst the holding of the general elections on March 22, the issue of the alleged mistreatment of the ethnic Greek minority there reached a new climax. Greece charged that the minority's political party was in effect outlawed, that its candidates were harassed so as not to participate in the elections under a broader human right banner, and that mass violence was inflicted against ethnic Greeks and their homes and shops. At the same time, Athens put its armed forces on partial alert so as to confront hungry, marauding Albanians swooping across the border to loot the homes and stores of defenseless Greek villagers. A small number of Albanian thieves were shot dead in such incidents, while at the same time thousands more were rounded up within Greece and pushed back across the border.

The Albanian regime of President Ramiz Alia countered through fiery speeches that Greece was interfering in its domestic affairs, that Athens was using the ethnic Greek minority to pursue long-term territorial ambitions in 'northern Epirus', as southern Albania is referred to by the Greeks, and that it was not assisting the country to face its economic plight.

As to Bulgaria, Greek relations with that struggling regime appear to have entered a kind of coma over the past two months. The close ties with Sofia, indeed the 'special axis' against

Turkey that had developed over the past few years, almost vanished overnight as Bulgaria apparently decided that its interests were better served through friendship with Ankara. Matters were made worse when Bulgaria became the first country in the world, followed closely by Turkey, to recognize the Republic of 'Macedonia'. But since those ugly days, Greek-Bulgarian relations appear to have smoothed out somewhat, at least to the point where they are currently not regarded as of immediate concern.

Relations with Turkey over Cyprus certainly worsened. Indeed, they have apparently broken down altogether after Greece interpreted a change and a hardening in Turkey's stance over all Greek-Turkish relations. Athens interpreted this as a result of Washington's decision to assign Turkey the task of 'controlling' the newly independent Moslem Republics of the former Soviet Union's southern tier. In other words Turkey, noting the importance attached to it by the West to play the role of barrier against the fanning of pro-Iranian radical Moslem fundamentalism in these new countries, felt that it could afford to take a tougher stance against Greece.

Whatever the case, it is certainly true that the Cyprus issue is deadlocked for the umpteenth time. It is now hardly likely that the much publicized, American-sponsored international summit on the crisis will even take place within the year, no matter to actually find a solution to the military and territorial division existing since Turkey's invasion of the Mediterranean island republic in 1974. Any optimism generated by the February meeting in Switzerland between the Greek and Turkish prime ministers, and their agreement to negotiate a treaty of friendship and co-operation, has certainly evaporated since then.

Yet Greece this time has not only had trouble with its Balkan neighbors. Greek anger over the Macedonian issue spilt over to certain Community



partners who were seen as the driving force behind the tacit support for this Yugoslav Republic. Primary recipients of Greek fury were Italy and Holland through a boycott of their products. The issue was deflated, luckily, before it led to a major diplomatic breakdown and to the case being dragged before the European courts.

Amidst this stormy sea, only Serbia still appeared solid in its support for Greek positions. Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic's lightning mystery visit to Greece at the end of March, though purportedly only for private and health reasons, appeared to underscore this marriage of convenience. The two sides, though somewhat isolated in their diplomatic positions for the time being, insist that the European Community and Washington have made a major mistake in supporting the break-up of Yugoslavia and the hasty recognition of the republics. They claim this will only lead to greater instability, and more local wars and strife that could draw in the western powers. The two sides, both Christian Orthodox countries, are also concerned that developments in the Balkans open the way for Turkish influence and the encouragement of the large Moslem minorities in the area.

Foreign wars – real or imaginary – aside, conflict on the domestic front has been as colorful as ever. Reports have been rampant over a conflict between Prime Minister Mitsotakis and Foreign Minister Samaras as to a respective 'hard' and 'soft' line on the above foreign policy issues. The reports (or rumors) include talk of a pending dismissal of the Foreign Minister or, to the contrary, of the formation of a strong lobby within the conservative New Democracy Party that could topple Mr Mitsotakis. Rumors aside, both men claim their relations are "excellent".

Greece, unfortunately, over the past month has come no closer to solving any of its outstanding tasks nor does it appear that it will be able to in the months ahead. The main consolation is the fact that nowadays Greeks do not only have to lament their negative comparison to their more prosperous and more democratic Community partners, but can look around to their immediate Balkan neighbors and count themselves fortunate for being far better off: we have no wars, no rampant poverty, and no serious ethnic or religious differences within our frontiers. In the months ahead, Greeks almost alone among the peoples of the Balkans, can look to a happier spring, focusing their energy on hosting the hordes of foreign tourists on what is predicted as a record-breaking summer. ■



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# THE PERILS OF BALKANIZATION

by Maria Vassiliou

**Deputy Foreign Minister  
Virginia Tsouderou  
recently summed up  
the government's hopes and fears  
in its relations with uneasy,  
instable neighbors.**

**A** new Balkan order should be based on the same principles and attitudes that have made co-operation in the European Community possible. "This means that chauvinism and nationalist claims should give way to a convergence of the Balkan economies and should be replaced by respect for all ethnic groups," said the Greek Foreign Under-Secretary, Virginia Tsouderou, early last month.

Mrs Tsouderou was addressing a crowded meeting organized by the Greek Political Organization and held at the Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. Mrs Tsouderou talked about Greek foreign policy in the Balkans, the risks and possible opportunities presented by the current situation in Yugoslavia and the role of diplomacy in securing peace in the area.

Her speech was delivered only a few hours after hostilities in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina were reported to be escalating. The conflict followed an independence referendum carried out on the weekend of February 29 and March 1. 33 percent of the Republic's population are Serbs. Strongly opposed to independence, they boycotted the poll. It should be noted that Bosnia had remained relatively peaceful during the six-month conflict carried out in the north of Yugoslavia, which had killed thousands and made half a million people homeless. The extension of hostilities southwards was an outcome the Greek government has long feared.

"The Balkans have become a bubbling pot of nationalist claims and religious prejudice. As such, the Balkan

States appear to be an easy target to those determined to expand their economies and fulfill their national ambitions," Mrs Tsouderou said. "Within this state of affairs - of chaos and anarchy - Greece is trying to support and promote stability in the area."

The Greek government has followed the break-up of Yugoslavia with careful scrutiny. Prior to the European Community's decision to recognize the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia as independent states in January, Greece had maintained that the Republics of Yugoslavia should have been retained within a loose confederation of states to avoid further spread of hostilities.

"Our European partners did not take into consideration our warnings," Mrs Tsouderou said. "Today in Bosnia-Herzegovina unrest is on the rise. A few people have already been killed. Only 59 percent showed up in the referendum, which arouses the question whether the majority of the population agrees with the republic's claim to independence. Bosnia is heading towards instability."

Mrs Tsouderou stressed that Greece had been consistent in its Balkan policy and that its positions had always aimed at enhancing "friendship, good neighborliness and co-operation in all sectors" on both bilateral and inter-Balkan levels. Greece currently holds that the remaining four Yugoslav Republics of Serbia, Bosnia, Macedonia and Montenegro should come together under the same confederation. The Greek government believes that the total break-up of Yugoslavia will bear destructive consequences. "Long-term instability in the Balkans will give rise to

various trends within the European Community itself, which will ultimately weaken the voice of the 12," Mrs Tsouderou said.

She hinted, nevertheless, that the current Greece stance was more likely doomed to fail. The creation of a 'New Yugoslavia' depends on a number of parameters which look very flexible at the moment. It very largely depends on the willingness of the Serbs of Croatia, Kossovo and Bosnia to co-operate towards this goal. It also depends on political forces, both internal and external, which might enter the scene.

Mrs Tsouderou referred at length to the role that Greece "is called to play in the area". She stressed that Greece, being the only solidly democratic and ethnically homogeneous Balkan State as well as a member of the EC and NATO, should promote democracy and stability in the area. She said that Greece must also protect its own interests which have been seriously disrupted by the situation in Yugoslavia.

Firstly, the Greek economy has been directly affected. "The losses are expected to be several billion drachmas," Mrs Tsouderou said. Secondly, Greek territorial integrity has been under threat. "The Constitution drawn by Skopje is based on a 1944 manifesto which called for the unification of the geographic area of Macedonia," Mrs Tsouderou said. Thirdly, Greece is called upon to ask for the protection of its ethnic population which is spread all around the Balkans, including Albania, Skopje and Bulgaria.

In this context, Mrs Tsouderou mentioned the efforts already made by the Greek Orthodox Church and the



Patriarchate of Constantinople to take the 'opportunity' given by the collapse of the Eastern Bloc and act as an irresistible magnet of attraction for the Orthodox nations of the Balkans and the Eastern European countries.

Mrs Tsouderou referred to the so-called Macedonian issue. She said that the Greek government is willing to recognize Skopje as an independent state if its administration complies with the three conditions set by the EC on the Republic of Skopje. These conditions call on Skopje to denounce territorial claims, to cease exercising hostile propaganda and to eschew the name 'Macedonia', the use of which in itself signifies expansionist intentions. She said that the Greek government is willing to support a Skopjean independent state economically. "Today, 50 percent of the joint ventures in Skopje are Greek," Mrs Tsouderou said.

Asked later by a member of the audience whether the use of the name 'Macedonia' might cause war between Greece and Skopje, Tsouderou firmly denied such a possibility. "Greece will exercise all means of diplomacy to prevent such an outcome. We act on the principle of respect for the territorial integrity of other countries. Today we experience efforts made by the international community to solve problems in ways of diplomacy. We recently witnessed the 'diplomacy of the Super Markets' here." Mrs Tsouderou seemed to approve the decision taken by Greek consumers to boycott Dutch and Italian products, calling the Hague and Rome to support the Greek position and adopt a tougher stance against Skopje.

Talking about Greek-Albanian rela-

tions, Mrs Tsouderou emphasized again that it was through diplomatic measures that the Albanian authorities had been persuaded to put an end to the attacks carried out in February against ethnic Greeks. It should be noted that the EC called on Albania to avoid such incidents and comply with its commitment to the decrees of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), a violation of which was the banning from the general elections of the Omonia Party, which represents the Greek minority. Mrs Tsouderou said that the Greek government was committed to supporting the Greek minority of Albania economically and culturally. "A prosperous Greek community could act as a link establishing co-operation between the two governments," Mrs Tsouderou said.

Turkey's intention to 'meddle' in the Balkans was another issue brought up by the Foreign Under-Secretary. "Lately, Turkey has fervently associated its foreign policy with the Muslim communities in the Balkans." The Greek government has been concerned by the possible strengthening of the Muslim communities in the Balkans stretching from Bosnia into Macedonia and across into Bulgaria. Greece fears that these communities will provide Turkey with a strong foothold in the area.

In conclusion, Mrs Tsouderou warned that a tough fight lies ahead for Greek foreign policy. But she granted that if it avoided falling into the trap of "indifference, egocentrism and naivety", Greece would ultimately survive the risks posed by the nationalist claims of surrounding nations. ■

## Virginia Tsouderou

Virginia Tsouderou first obtained a Master's Degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics at Oxford University. At the University of Minneapolis in Minnesota she completed another Master of Arts in Economics, after which she went on to study Economics and Politics at Harvard University.

In 1987, Mrs Tsouderou was honored as the "European Woman for Greece". She has been elected a Member of the Parliament since 1974 and since the latest cabinet reshuffle she is serving as Foreign Under-Secretary.

She has worked in the past as a journalist (1960-67) and as a civil servant for international organizations (1949-56). She is fluent in English and French.



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# HOMAGE TO THE QUEEN CITY



Christ Pantocrator. Church of Agia Sophia.

**P**era Palace Hotel has not changed since the Belle Epoque of the city when it was the natural termination of the Orient Express. A cup of tea at the Pâtisserie, served in silver and porcelain, completes the atmosphere of the hotel's beginning of the century grandeur. In Pera and Galata, a generation ago, one could hear nothing but Greek and French spoken. This is no longer the case, but Pera's Grand Rue (Istiklal Caddesi or Independence Street) has been completely restored and has become a pedestrian street. The old reclaimed red and white tram is once again clinging its bells from the tunnel to Taxim Square. Walking down Grand Rue, one can still see some of the most beautiful shops in Europe, untouched and preserved as if time has stood still; the buildings in some cases are breathtakingly beautiful: Constantinople at its best.

The reason for any visitor, and particularly any Greek, to be in the city is to visit one of the greatest monuments of Hellenism: the Church of Holy Wisdom, or *Agia Sophia* as even the Turks still call it. The taste for splendor, the style of rich flamboyant material, and yet the natural and humble existence on earth are as such the new and profound transformation of artistic language for the Byzantine Greeks.

by Michael Anastasiades

**It is not just Constantinople;  
it is also Istanbul,  
a city of mixed,  
mainly Oriental, origin  
with a touch of  
Levantine flair.**

On the holy ground of Agia Sophia, the marbles of many colors, the alabasters, the jasper ornaments, the porphyries, the serpentine impose the feeling of being in a garden of purple flowers. The conqueror violated the mosaics and plastered over all human representation of God; only a few frescoes are to be seen. But the lower part of this prodigious church is panelled with marble inlays of heavenly variety and size. Fine jagged molds and large sculpted arches frame the marble inlays symmetrically positioned, iridescent in tone or veined concordantly. The enamel, this chromatic magic, spangles set with gold and colored stones to the highest degree of perfection, never attained elsewhere. Gold was here for the first time used to capture light so as to represent man in art, or heaven on earth.

Vladimir, Prince of Kiev, sent emissaries to the Muslim, the Jew, the Latin and the Greek to find out which was the appropriate religion to adopt. When they arrived to Constantinople, they were taken to Agia Sophia on a feast day. There, under the great dome studded with mosaic, with incense burning, in the blaze of candles and during the psalmody of "Holy, Holy, Holy is the Eternal", the Boyars were bedazzled and believed the saying that "during the Greek Liturgy, the angels descend from heaven and celebrate liturgy with the priests." Upon return, they declared to Vladimir: "We do not know whether we were in heaven or on earth, for on earth there is no such beauty. We do not know what to say, but one thing we do know: God is there, with man."

In order to comprehend the spirit and the internal logic of Byzantine art, one has to keep in mind that Christ is the perfect God and the perfect Man unalloyed and unconfused", as announced during the Council of Chalcedon in AD 451. It is this humanism regarded as sacred that has helped Byzantine art save the human figure from foundering as happened to the Monophysites, Islam and the barbaric West. In the rest of the Christian world, the human figure was either





The Christ with Emperor Leo VI at his feet. End of ninth century. Church of Agia Sophia.

reduced to an ornamental sign or devored by the barbaric bestiary. Byzantium reinvented beauty already to be seen on the faces of the Orants of the Rotunda of Saint George in Thessaloniki, in the Nea Moni Monastery at Chios, or the Church of the Holy Savior in Chora in Constantinople.

Byzantium will continue to celebrate the mediations accomplished by Christ. Saint Maximus stated that "Christ unites man and woman, heaven and earth, the sensible and spiritual beings, and, ineffably the created and the uncreated nature." He also showed that "celestial and earthly beings form one solemn ring." It is this image of a conceived existence as a liturgic act, a cultural adoration and a "solemn ring" which Byzantium has realized on earth in the ecclesiastic rites and the palace ceremonies.

The Greek language and the Orthodox faith united the Empire as Byzantium was a second revival of Hellenism to which Christianity was grafted and which had a determining effect on western civilization. Byzantine Orthodoxy has given Hellenism its veritable historic dimension. Consider the Orthodox Fathers and their good old Greek confidence in nature, radiant in the canons of Saint Basil, the monastic legislator, in the gracious works of Gregory of Nyssa; or in the writings of Maximus the Confessor. The world is not this

tenebrous prison that primitive Christianity vowed to apocalyptic destruction. The world is a *Theophania*, a 'manifestation of God' as Dionysios Aeropagitis said. In this universe where all existence is *Theophania*, every being is good, and evil is nothing but an unreal shadow. That is why the Greek Byzantines refused to portray demonic contortions that apocalyptic visions carved upon the portals of Northern European churches. No wonder the decadent painters of Byzantium used the paintings of Dürer, Cranach and the illustrations in the Bible of Piscator to depict the horrific Apocalypse at the Convent of Dionysiou, or the churches of Jeroslav.

The expression of the ancient *Philokalia* was the fusion between man and God as a "drop of vinegar uniting with the waters of the oceans."

"If," as Eusebius defined it, "the Empire upon this earth is the reflection of celestial Heaven," then no human can enter Agia Sophia without a chill that signifies the heavenly expression of the greatness of God in these premises, even for the staunchest non-believer.

Constantinople is not just Agia Sophia, but a continuous flow of churches and monuments that have painted, carved and built Hellenic history on this holy soil over the centuries.

The Byzantine churches have suffered but have survived. The

Ecumenical Patriarchate is cocooned in Phanar, once a glittering Greek neighborhood. The Greeks had to leave and their houses were either left for time to reduce them to rubble, or were occupied by Anatolians of another civilization. Houses standing since the 16th century fell prey to "modernization or cleaning up programs."

Constantinople is still alive and kicking in the Vlachernes area (Karagumruk-Ayvansaray) with its numerous churches: in Philadelphion (Suleymaniye) under restoration; in Galata and Pera; in Mesochorion (Ortakoy) and Mega Revma (Arnautkoy) under restoration, with its lovely Sunday street bazaar, and where the Patriarch has his residence; lastly, in the aristocratic suburb of Bebeki. Everywhere else the city is quickly changing into a city of mixed, mainly Oriental, origin with a touch of Levantine flair one could experience in Beirut before it was destroyed.

The Municipality of Istanbul is actually restoring a good part of the city and the monuments the Greeks left behind, though the people that put the stones up are no longer there. The Heptapyrgion area and the Theodosian Walls near the Golden Gate, facing at the enemy from the West, are being completely restored with UNESCO funds, and look like the kitsch one can admire in *Ben Hur* or *Spartacus*.



# INTERVIEW WITH HIS HOLINESS THE PATRIARCH

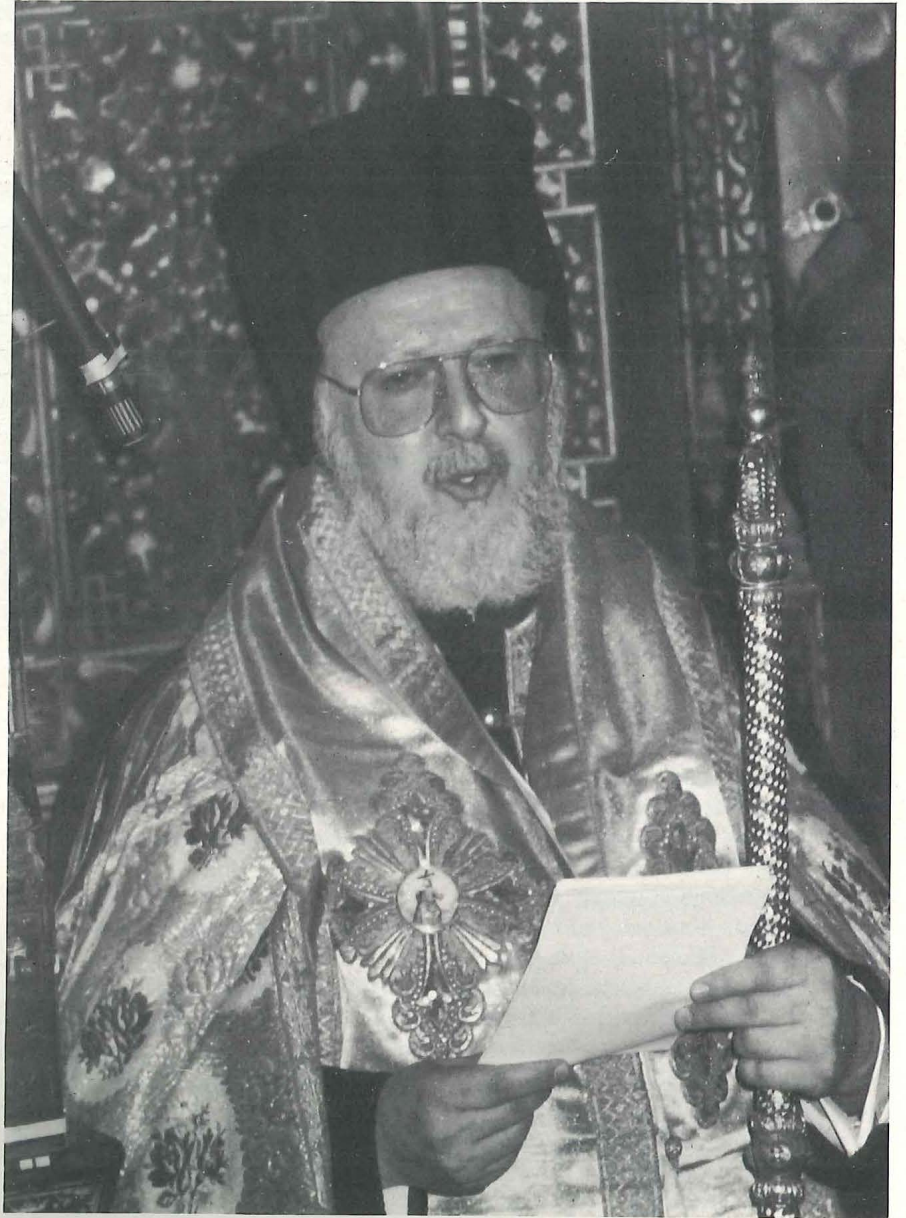
The Prince's Islands have not moved a stone for more than a couple of centuries, and Dr Sozen, the Mayor of Greater Istanbul, promised no one will dare touch a stone for as long as he is around. One should accredit Dr Sozen with the greatest restoration enterprise since Suleiman the Magnificent, without any exaggeration. Anyone who visited the city a few years ago would testify so.

But the city is not just Constantinople; it is also Istanbul. It is alive and, despite the soot that emanates from the burning of coal for heating purposes which covers and pollutes absolutely everything, it is an enjoyable city, especially for a Greek. I have had the pleasurable experience to be advised by many Turks I met that Greeks are more liked than any other visitor; I was treated with nobility you no longer encounter in many places. I was even invited to stay and live there. Dr Sozen is actually inviting all the *Romii* (Greeks with Turkish citizenship) to return to the city of their forefathers.

Food in Istanbul is good and service in tavernas is excellent. In some tavernas, people sit around the charcoal fire and watch the cook prepare their meat, just as described by Anna Comnena and Constantine Porphyrogenetus. Surely a togetherness Westerners have never experienced. The food has a style which gives it a sense of history as dishes have a mixture of Turkish, Farsi, Arabic and Greek names. This makes it difficult for any neurotic nationalist to trace its origin, if ever one could trace the origin of food. Good restaurants have, for generations, adopted a Byzantine and Levantine style that knows no structural border. Tavernas and restaurants are not as lively as the ones in Athens. By about eleven, things quiet down, and everyone is gone by midnight. Nightlife is poor and bars are rare.

Turkey is a man's world. Women are not to be seen in the streets and, if seen, they have to wear a scarf or even more. One can notice many people from Eastern Europe selling their cheap items around the University area and the Covered Bazaar where things are more expensive than in other parts of the city as the tourist trade here, too, has pushed up prices while pushing down quality. Istanbul is a city of about 11 million people, three seas and two continents: a world you cannot discover in a few days.

Very few cities are as noble as Constantinople and as attractive as Istanbul. Where else can one encounter so many faces of history? No wonder it is still called the *Vasilevousa*, the Queen City. ■



His Holiness the Patriarch Bartholomeos

by Michael Anastasiades

*"The Church is Heaven on earth where  
the Celestial God lives and prevails" -  
Patriarch Germain (633-733 AD).*

After the sad month of May 1453, Constantinople is no longer the "city guarded by God", but "Istanbul" (in-the-city) as named by the Turks; a continuation of a different essence. The Turkish Sultan recognized in Patriarch Gennadios, enthroned in Byzantine grandeur, the

"Head of the Greek Nation". His Holiness Patriarch Bartholomeos is the direct descendant to this same throne which for all Greeks symbolizes the historic presence of the *genos* (race) of the Hellenes on the holy soil of New Rome.

His Holiness Patriarch Barth-



olomeos accepted to grant *The Athenian* an interview. No word can describe the humility of the person and the simplicity of the reception.

*"Your Holiness, for the first time in many years, the Orthodox Churches of Europe gathered in Chalkidiki, Greece, in order to draw up an approach towards solving common difficulties facing the Orthodox Church after the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe and after Your ascendance to the throne of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. This gathering was in view to prepare the Holy Assembly (Synaxis) of the Orthodox Churches here in the Phanarion on Sunday of Orthodoxy, March 15. Might You tell us something about this Assembly?"*

First of all, let me thank you for the interest you show in matters of Our Church. We need to have sound information of Our flock on Church matters as disinformation many times complicates things. Nothing is more useful therefore than a direct interview.

We have indeed planned a Holy Assembly of the Orthodox Churches on Sunday of Orthodoxy on March 15 during which all the 14 Heads of Our Church and Our Patriarchate as Head of all Our Churches will come together as a Panorthodox Family. We will meet next Thursday (March 12) in order to prepare our work. We will all together conduct Holy Service on that Sunday in the Patriarchal Church of Saint George during which We will announce a message to Our believers and the rest of the world.

The meeting at Chalkidiki was meant to prepare Our Church Holy Assembly. All the Orthodox Churches were represented and therefore worked together to prepare the order of the day. They drew up a first draft of the message which We, the Heads of the Church, shall announce.

This is a historical event for the Orthodox Church as it is the first time that something of this sort is organized. I must acknowledge that many other Heads of Our Church such as the Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Moscow and Serbia have in the past showed interest in having a Holy Assembly. We, as Head of Our Church, have decided to implement this consensus. We hope that this historic Holy Assembly will contribute in essence to join further Our Fraternal Orthodox Churches for the best of Our flock and all the Christian world. Our Holy Assembly will also be a contribu-

tion for peace, understanding and good accord between the peoples of the world. Each Patriarch represents millions of believers to whom he will take Our message of unity and co-operation in an ever-changing world moving towards the 21st century. The hopes and expectations of the world emanate from the rapid and unforeseen changes which have taken place the last two to three years. Unfortunately, there still are many war zones, though the Cold War is over. Man should firstly and mainly try to supersede suspicion in order to live in peace and love with his neighbor, for God has created this world for man to live in peace and concord with his fellow man.

As you are a writer on environmental issues, Mr Anastasiades, I should say to you that Our Holy Assembly will also discuss this important and ecumenical problem to consider the responsibility of the Church. As you know, the Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios, my predecessor, had proclaimed the first of September each year as day of prayer and service for the protection of the environment. A hymnographer from Mount Athos, who unfortunately died recently, has written a hymnography for the protection of the environment which is chanted every first of September. The Ecumenical Patriarchate is well aware of the problems of the modern world, and We are not just for the "Kyrie Eleison" as many seem to believe unjustly. We are a part of this world; Christ said to His disciples that they have to be part of this world but not from it. In other words, We should not have the conviction of this world but the conviction of the Church, living and acting in this world as Christians, trying to change this world for the better.

We pray that all will go well and that you will soon get the announcement of Our Holy Assembly which We hope you will publish if you chose to and comment discreetly or extensively as a man of letters for We believe in the liberty of the intellect. Everyone will draw his own conclusion.

Our aim is to reveal a united and indivisible Orthodox Church which has one position and one mind. Despite the autocephalous character of Our Churches, We have one wish and that is to co-operate with Our fellow Christians with whom We unfortunately are still divided. We also would like to work together with all people of good faith in view to prepare humanity for a better world in the third millennium after Christ.

*"You have mentioned that You wish to co-operate with other Christian Churches, Your Holiness. However, there seem to be considerable difficulties in terms of relations with the Catholic Church because of the problems caused by the Uniates in certain countries, in the Ukraine in particular. How can these problems be solved?"*

In the past, We had very good relations with the Church of Rome which is a great Church in number and spiritual strength. This started during the reign of Pope John XXIII and Our Patriarch Athenagoras and was continued by Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Dimitrios. This Dialogue of Love, as it is called and which must continue, existed alongside the theological Dialogue of the Truth in order to bridge theological differences between Us. The Dialogue of Truth was initiated in 1980 at Patmos and Rhodes. For ten years, all went very well. The first black clouds showed up just after the fall of Communism, when all faiths acquired the liberty to exist. This, of course, includes the Uniates who are Catholics of an Eastern Church tradition and who live in the Ukraine, Transylvania, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. They moved out of the dark, just like the Orthodox, and demanded back their establishments and Churches that were once theirs. The means they have used to get back their former property were not very normal as violent methods were used. There were cases of Orthodox Church Liturgy interruption in order to occupy the Church during Holy Service; there was open conflict and bloodshed. At the same time, the Pope in the Vatican, in open support to the Uniates who spiritually belong to the Catholic Church, appointed new bishops and sent representatives from Rome. According to the complaints of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Vatican became very active and started sending representatives there where there were few or no Catholics at all. This was interpreted by the Orthodox as an expansionist policy of the Vatican and an attempt to penetrate in a region of the world which is traditionally Orthodox in order to proselytize new believers. It is well known that the Catholic Church has the means for this purpose, means which the Orthodox do not possess despite the acquired liberty in these countries.

This is how We came to tenseness in relations, mainly because of the revival and the reactivation of the Uniates. We came to the point of limiting the



theoretical dialogue which had a certain thematology until We sort out the question of the Uniates and outright proselytism. We can continue Our dialogue when We reconcile Our differences, of course.

Next week, We shall be discussing Our relations with Rome. We hope and pray that We would not have to stop Our dialogue and break Our relations, for We personally believe that difficulties can only be sorted out through dialogue, when the two counterparts are sitting face to face and are trying to find a solution of common accord. Mark the Noble, who is considered to be the champion of Orthodoxy because he refused to sign the union of the Church during the Synod of Florence [Council of 1439], said that if the counterparts stand apart the gap grows; if, however, We stand close We will find out that the gap will draw back and differences could be bridged. This is the point of view of the Ecumenical Patriarchate and We believe that only through dialogue will Rome understand the faults it has made. Then, Our dialogue can continue for the good of Our faith.

*"Besides the problems with the Uniates, some difficulties seem to exist with the Church of Skopje, at least according to the Church of Greece. How would You comment on this, Your Holiness?"*

Allow me not to comment here as this is a political issue and the Ecumenical Patriarchate, as a matter of principle, does not interfere. Our role

is to consider matters of spiritual, religious and even social matters only.

*"The Ecumenical Patriarchate has initiated a dialogue with the Turkish State in order to improve relations with Ankara and reopen the Theological School of Chalki. Can You tell us something more about this delicate issue, Your Holiness?"*

After my election to this throne and, as is usual in this case, I visited Ankara in order to meet the political government of our country. I visited our leaders both as Patriarch and as a Greek of Turkish citizenship. I found great kindness and comprehension for the problems facing Our minority and Our Church. We asked to acquire the possibility to reopen the School of Chalki which, as you know, Mr Anastasiades, is a burning issue as far as We are concerned. Every ecumenical establishment needs to have an institution where the new generation of Our clergy could be trained in order to constitute the cadres of Our Church. We urgently need an educational institution for Our theologians. Unfortunately, the School of Chalki, a famous theological centre, closed down 21 years ago. This School has produced some of the best theologians of the Orthodox Church. We believe that the reopening of the School of Chalki, which first opened in 1844, will be beneficial not only for the Ecumenical Patriarchate but also for Turkey on the territory of which this will have to take place. We feel that the present good

relations between the Ecumenical Patriarchate and Ankara will continue, and that there will be no setbacks in the future. We are a very old Institution which does not interfere in political matters as We have already mentioned.

Turkey is aware of the fact that an old Christian spiritual Institution as Ours, existing on its territory, is a matter of great importance that has to be assisted. The survival of a similar institution in Iran or Saudi Arabia would be very difficult, but that does not mean that We have never had problems. Quite to the contrary, We had great problems in the past, the proof of which is that the greater part of Our flock had to leave this country. We are about 5000 people today, but fortunately We have strong links with many parts of the world. We hope that our relations with the Turkish State, on the territory of which We are established, will continue to be good. On the other hand, international relations require an improvement of relations.

Mr Demirel said to Us a few weeks ago that he would like to behave impeccably towards Our minority, not only because this is the way, as he said, "our conscience dictates us, but also because it is in the best interest of Turkey to behave well and fairly towards all the minorities living in the country." This says it all.

We thank you again for the interest you have shown Our Church and hope we will meet again soon. ■

*Michael Anastasiades in the Phanarion, Constantinople, March 6, 1992. ■*

## THE MESSAGE OF ORTHODOX SUNDAY

On the Sunday of Orthodoxy, March 15, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomeos I joined seven patriarchs and four archbishops who are leaders of autocephalous Orthodox churches in a mass held at the Church of St George in Phanar, Istanbul.

"The spirit of religious fanaticism is alien to Orthodoxy," said the Patriarch, "and this obliges us to contribute with all the moral and spiritual strength we possess as a Church in order to transcend national, religious and social conflicts, wherever they may arise."

The Patriarch did, however, condemn the Uniates, Eastern-rite Catholics who recognize the supremacy of the Pope, as "a serious obstacle both as a means of conversion and as a model for the unification of the churches.

"Instead of trying to convert people who are traditionally Orthodox," the Patriarch said, "the Roman Catholic Church should extend its assistance to them, many of whom have been victims of Communist regimes and are in need of moral support."

At this historical manifestation of the unity of Orthodoxy, a message was read addressing major contemporary problems.

"Man must have learned that, separated from God, scientific and technological progress becomes an instrument for the destruction of nature as well as of social life...."

"Problems created by this progress are great for the survival of man as a free person created in the image and likeness of God. Progress in genetics may contribute greatly to combating many diseases but it is also possible that it may turn the human being from a free person into a controlled one...."

"Dangers posed for the survival of the natural environment are similar. The careless and profitable use of material creation by man, with the assistance of scientific and technological progress, have already started to bring about irreparable damage to the natural environment."

The Holy Assembly declared September 1 a day of prayer "for the salvation of the creation of God."



# Interview with the Mayor of Istanbul

A trip to Istanbul is a pilgrimage to a land that is familiar to all Greeks from the point of view of civilization. The Greeks have built two monuments that still determine the "Fire of Signs" of the human intellect: the Parthenon in Athens and the Church of Agia Sophia in Constantinople, the "artifice of eternity".

Professor Doctor Nurettin Sozen, the Mayor of Greater Istanbul took office in 1989 for a five-year term, and can be credited with impressive major interventions in the urban structure of the city. Dr Sozen is not a stranger to Greece where he has many friends and acquaintances. During the interview, Dr Sozen was assisted by his advisor and secretary general of Eurodialogue, Dr Biltin Toker.

Eurodialogue is concerned with "cultural strategies for the protection and development of the European way of city life." It was initiated in September 1991 with the participation of the mayors of Tirana, Albania; Rabat, Morocco; Lahore, Pakistan; but also Oxford, Belgrade, Bilbao and Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

**Dr Sozen:** This city is one of the largest metropolises in the world. Already in the 11th century, one million people lived here. Many civilizations have existed on this soil, and history has had its ups and downs here.

There have been problems in the past and I am totally against massive resettlement of populations which I consider to be retrogressive in our modern world. We should therefore let bygones be bygones and try to figure how we can improve our relations in order to build a better world. The people of the city have nevertheless contributed greatly to civilization.

We have accepted refugees from abroad: the Sephardic Jews who were running away from the Spanish Inquisition were given safe haven by the sultan of the time. The heroes of Poland, 150 years ago, were also given haven, and they have created a Polish village just outside the city, on the Asian side. In the 1930s, many German Jewish intellectuals settled here to escape Nazi Europe.

Under the light of these events, I believe that people should be able to live together, side by side without any religious or national discrimination. In my opinion, the three different cultures which developed and flourished in the city contributed to the history of this area.

Istanbul is the largest city in Turkey with 40 percent of the industry, and its most important cultural centre. It is growing by 400,000 people every year, mainly immigrants from rural areas. This is how the city is changing.

We try our best to preserve the history of the city. Take the Galata Tower area and Pera, for example, which together with Philadelphion (Suleymaniye) and Mesochorion (Ortakoy) are Greek quarters. We are actively trying to preserve and develop these urban creations of the Greeks. We are also trying to modernize the city as much as possible: public services, biological water treatment, water cisterns, transportation.

**The Athenian:** What is being done to monitor air quality in the city and pollution around the Golden Horn?

**Dr Sozen:** When we took over the administration of the city, we started to implement one of the world's largest projects for the use of natural gas for urban purposes. 98 percent of this project is now completed and one third of the city will be using natural gas by next year. At the same time, we are refurbishing public transport facilities: railways, trams, subways, etc. We are planning a rail tube crossing the Bosphorus in order to make public transport more attractive.

**The Athenian:** At the beginning of the century there were about a quarter of a million Greeks here. How would you feel if these people decided to return and settle in the land of their forefathers?

**Dr Sozen:** This is an open city and anybody can come and settle anywhere they wish and take an active part in the local urban economy. Turkish citizens are most welcome here and I will welcome them personally. Those who left Istanbul left because it was their own choice. If, however, they choose to come back and feel they would be happy here, then I would not differentiate between them and any other Turkish subjects of any religious affiliation. Greeks of Turkish citizenship are welcome any time.

I would like to mention that one of the oldest senior citizens' home in Europe has a Church, a Mosque and a Synagogue in its courtyard. This symbolizes the cultural background of our city.

**The Athenian:** In September 1955,

there were pogroms against the Greeks of this city; then in the 1960s many were deported expediently.

**Dr Sozen:** The pogroms were perpetrated because of the bombing of the house of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in Thessaloniki. Of course, this does not mean that we agree with such behavior. It was not a movement specifically directed against Greeks or any other minority. All those responsible for this despicable behavior have been tried in a court of law. Our country lost a lot of prestige because of these incidents. We cannot possibly approve of, or support, such actions.

As far as the Theological School at Chalki is concerned, one should consider international agreements and the present legal situation. We have many schools in Istanbul which teach in Greek and various other languages. I do not therefore see why the Theological School cannot function again. However, I do not know the government's point of view on this matter. I am therefore not able to comment on whether I would help the Patriarch. After our interview, I will look into this matter and see what I can do. A matter of this sort should not be a problem between friendly countries. I therefore believe that the School should be able to reopen. Greece and Turkey are important partners in our region, and in our time and age difficulties of this type should not occur.

**The Athenian:** History seems to be presented differently in Turkey where I was told that the ancient Greek Ionian inhabitants of Ephesus and Miletus spoke Ephesian and Milesian. Troy was built by the Akhans. The Byzantines spoke Byzantine. Why is the word "Greek" a taboo? Wouldn't it be better for Greeks and Turks to find some kind of consensus to improve relations?

**Dr Sozen:** I share your point of view, but you know every story has two sides. What you mentioned should be implemented on the Greek side as well. In our time, we should no longer consider the past only. We should rather see what we can do now and in the future in order to live peacefully together.

The recent changes in Eastern Europe have given Istanbul a new role in the region. Istanbul should become a meeting point of all the cultures and ethnic groups for the freedom of individuals, world peace, and democracy. Istanbul will continue to be a world city and live up to its new role bearing in mind its multinational cultural history.

*Michael Anastasiades in Istanbul, March 9, 1992.*



Whatever happens in Turkey is always of concern to Greece; and right now rather a lot is happening. Since the recent break-up of the Soviet Union and the demise of official communism, Ankara has brilliantly initiated a lightning series of overlapping trade agreements. First with eight newly-democratized Black Sea nations, and then in Teheran with such unlikely partners as Iran and Pakistan as well as five other Central Asian States.

Casting its net even wider, Ankara has declared the Bulgarian President Zheliu Zhelef, who was supported in his recent election by the country's one-and-a-quarter-million strong Turkish minority, a "true friend". And Turkey was first off the mark to recognize any state seceding from the union of Yugoslavia especially those with Moslem communities, offering them desperately needed trade links and free market know-how. In the case of Albania, it proffered military training.

With consummate diplomatic skill Turkey has wrong-footed Greece which has suddenly found itself flanked by neighboring countries influenced, however tenuously for the moment, by its arch-rival. These efforts were prompted partly by a genuine desire to stabilize the dangerously chaotic situation in what it sees as its sphere of interest, and partly to take quick advantage of the sudden economic vacuum caused by the crumbling of the communist system to increase its own political and commercial clout.

In all its endeavors it has been given a green light by both the US and the EC, particularly Holland, Italy, and Germany with which it has long had a special relationship. Hilmet Cetin, Turkey's new Foreign Minister, paid his first visit abroad to Bonn. Ankara's ace cards in this game of realpolitik are the Central Asian States which have been cut adrift without protection on the morass of international free trade.

"Mother" Turkey, which has ethnic, linguistic and religious affinities, albeit no shared frontiers, with most of these former Soviet republics, was quick to offer much-needed anchorage. While the Western Powers, appalled at the possibility of these Moslem countries, some of which have nuclear arsenals, falling under the shadow of fundamentalist Iran, are marketing Turkey for all it is worth, as a bastion of democratic stability, free trade and secularized Islamism, in an area seething with unbridled nationalism and economic disintegration. Under the circumstances, Greece's justifiable anxiety at this sudden altering of the balance of

# TURKEY'S BURGEONING INFLUENCE

by J.M. Thursby

**Ideas have no frontiers,  
and while playing the dangerous game of encouraging  
ethnic, religious and economic independence  
in the Central Asian States and in the Balkans,  
Turkey is suppressing  
its own Kurdish minority.**



A sixteenth-century miniature of the Ottoman Sultan dining.



influence in the Eastern Mediterranean has, despite its EC membership, been ignored and hopes for a just, US-brokered settlement in Cyprus are fading.

Already some companies, such as Benetton, attracted by the enormous potential of the Central Asia markets which stretch as far as the Chinese frontier, are planning to open factories in Turkey. And Ankara, followed more cautiously by the private banks, is busy setting up the organization to ease the states' changeover to a market economy. Their former communist presidents, now suitably metamorphosed into free-trade-loving democrats, regularly visit Turkey where they are enthusiastically welcomed by their long-lost Turkic cousins.

Turkish Islamic newspapers are now on sale in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan which has been sent books, teachers and typewriters and is currently in the throes of switching from the Russian Cyrillic alphabet to the Latin one. Other states, it is hoped, will follow suit. Places have been set aside for them at Ankara University, and Turkey is ambitiously planning to launch a satellite which would beam TV programs across the vast Turkic-speaking region.

Once again Turkey is looking eastward. And despite assurances perhaps genuine, of both its westernized Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and President Turgut Ozal, that the government is only seeking to take advantage of the new opportunities for economic co-operation opening up in the area, Pan-Turkism is spreading. This Turkish dream which never died but which was only put on hold during Imperial Russia's/Soviet Union's iron grip on Central Asia, was reawakened by the influential writing of Ziya Gokalp, one of Turkey's leading philosophers who died in 1924.

It briefly took on tangible form during the break-up of the Ottoman Empire and upheavals produced by the Bolshevik Revolution in 1918 and again in 1942 when Hitler's armies were marching towards the Caspian Sea. Today the barriers between the Turks and their original Asian homelands have suddenly and unexpectedly collapsed. An event which is causing a wave of excitement to sweep through the ordinary populace of Anatolia.

According to Chinese sources which refer to them as 'Tu-chueh', the linguistically and ethnically variant Turks started life as a servile metal-working clan under the mighty Mongolian 'Hsiung Nu' and 'Juan-Juan' powers against whom the Chinese built the Great Wall. At some point they re-

volted and the first Turkish empire was created out of a loose-knit dynasty of Turkic-speaking nomadic tribes, which throughout the centuries constantly split and regrouped, conquered and indulged in internecine warfare. Some settled among sedentary peoples while others moved steadily westward following ancient trade links like the Silk Route, often controlling sections of it, through legendary centers of culture and wealth like Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Merv.

By the 11th century the Turks had entered the mainstream of European history and were to be found in the Holy Land, where their maltreatment

of pilgrims to Jerusalem and other Biblical sites, helped give rise to the Crusades. Slowly they infiltrated into the Byzantine Empire through its eastern back door. To the Russians they were known as Polovstians and Cumans controlling the steppes of the lower Volga, Don and Dneiper Rivers. Following the fall of Constantinople, the Ottoman Turks reached north to the suburbs of Vienna, south to the Persian frontier and as far west as Algeria. But they were blocked from their original homeland on the Altaic steppes by Russia's vigorous drive east to the Pacific Ocean - until now.

Ankara is presently basking in a



Map showing Moslem states of central Asia. Turkey and Azerbaijan are separated by Christian Armenia and Georgia.



The Opera House, one of the city's thirteen main theatres in Erevan, the historic capital of Armenia.





**Baku on the Caspian Sea, capital of Azerbaijan and one of the richest centres of oil production and refining in the world.**

honeymoon atmosphere of renewed international influence and unaccustomed praise pouring in both from the West and from its Turkic and Moslem cousins. But will there be a marriage of convenience? Media and marketing hype contrasting Turkey, as a model state, with backward Central Asian republics emerging from an economic ice-age, doesn't stand up to scrutiny.

With inflation raging around 70 per cent and heavy unemployment, Turkey has no bottoming in its economy and may not be able to deliver, even as middlemen, what its Turkic and Moslem friends are being led to expect. With its high illiteracy, around 50 per cent but higher in Kurdish areas, and its Islamic-dominated provincial school system covering only elementary learning, the broad mass of Turkey's population is unlikely to be as educated as those in the former Soviet States.

Whatever the present ills caused by the stultification and corruption of the Soviet system, it did settle the predominantly nomadic peoples of Central Asia and introduce industry, collective farming, mining, oil drilling and standard militarization, however inefficient they may be. Kazakhstan has a space centre at Baykonur and a large nuclear arsenal, an extensive network of oil pipelines and was the largest producer of lead and copper in the former Soviet Union. Uzbekistan is the world's third largest producer of cotton. The desert areas have been partly tamed by a vast system of dams and canals; while Turmenistan has one of the world's largest

irrigation and shipping canals crossing the sandy Kara Kum. All states have their own, controlled, newspapers, TV and film studios which mainly turn out Russian movies. Some have ancient cultural cities like Samarkand in Uzbekistan, Tamerlane's capital, himself of Turkic origin and a Turk hero; some have theatres and circuses; others, like Kirgizstan, their own Philharmonic orchestra.

Ideas have no frontiers, and while playing the dangerous game of encouraging ethnic, religious and economic independence in the Central Asian States and in the Balkans, Turkey is suppressing its own substantial Kurdish minority, officially set at 15 million and which is now planning to step up a campaign of violence. State death squads are reportedly active in the Kurdish provinces in the south-east of the country while the interrogation centres and prisons of Diabakir, the Kurdish 'capital', are infamous. Honest Turkish journalists even hinting at the problem are warned off, and if they persist have been known to 'disappear'.

Violence is also threatening all over the highly diverse ethnic patchwork of Georgia, Transcaucasia and beyond, where nationalist 'time bombs' are all set to explode. Nakhicheva, a Moslem Azeri enclave in Christian Armenia, which as long ago as 1990 invited Turkey to send in militia to ensure its independence, is now seeking total integration with Turkey with which it shares a tiny ten-kilometre-long frontier.

The corresponding Christian Armenian enclave of Nogorno-Kharabakh situated in the mountains of Shi-ite Azerbaijan is now under severe attack and has been propelled from obscurity into the international limelight. Its inhabitants have no fuel, little food or fresh water, and full-scale war is threatening to erupt. Suleyman Demirel ominously stated recently that his government "would not stand by" and see Azeris slaughtered. Lying between Moslem Azerbaijan and Turkey is the newly-independent state of Armenia, all that is left of greater Armenia, a Christian country since the third century, whose history dates back to the 11th century BC. It remains to be seen whether longstanding religious and ethnic hatreds will prove stronger than the current expressions of goodwill and signatures freshly penned on paper agreements.

Turkey and the Western Powers are not the only ones interested in the Central Asian States, all of which have large Russian and Ukrainian communities. When these two powerful nations get their respective economic acts together, they may seek to re-establish stronger commercial ties than those presently existing within the framework of the hastily cobbled together CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States). Japan and Korea are also keen to create new markets in the area. The inhabitants of the former Soviet States may yet remember their old horse-trading skills and play off one against the other. ■



# HAVEN IN AEGINA FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES

by Anne Yannoulis

**There is a cormorant  
standing on my feet!  
Oh, yes, he is from  
the Wildlife Hospital  
down the road.**

**M**y friend, returning from a swim, looked bemused. "I thought I saw an albatross flying along the cliff," she said, "but perhaps it was a pelican. Do you have pelicans on Aegina?"

"Oh, yes," I said, "and storks and flamingoes and swans and owls and herons and hawks and eagles. They all live together just down the road from here at the Hellenic Wildlife Hospital. They have all been injured in one way or another (80 percent shot by hunters) and are recovering. There are hundreds to be returned to the wild, but many which cannot, or choose not to leave, are fed and cared for in the park created for them. The largest animal is a blind cormorant which begs everyone for a fish. It is the only centre in Europe which treats pelicans and endangered species."

Not only birds are taken in here. There are also other injured animals, a fox with a broken leg (run over by a car, but sent in by the driver for surgery), two wolf cubs whose mother was shot, and several mature ones now living peaceably in Aegina's former prison. Among recent patients, loggerhead turtles – the endangered *Caretta caretta* – sadly died of their injuries, severe blows on the head.

Last autumn a young striped dolphin was washed up on an Aegina beach. It was suffering from murbilivirius and had an immune deficiency. It was cared for in the swimming-pool of the Hotel Danae, next door to the Hospital, by devoted helpers led by Terry, a Californian girl with some experience of dolphins. They called it Max and gave it antibiotics and vitamins, encouraging it to swim a little, and sharing watches, stayed with it night and day, as it showed signs of distress when left alone. Unfortunately,



**Philip with an aged Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) nearly blind and twice shot**

ly, however, it died on the fourth day. It was one of the first around the shores of Greece to fall victim to the virus, now reaching epidemic proportions and the only one to live for a little while in a friendly environment. It was visited by numerous people, including groups of school children, and received a wide press coverage.

Another distressing incident, which took place last summer, was the dastardly shooting of a convalescent stork, with an airgun at close range. It had become well-known in the district for it was used to humans and it had no fear of them – unfortunately. It walked

home to the Centre with a broken wing, and died two or three days later, much mourned, not least by its mate who would not return to the nest.

The Centre originated as the result of efforts made by Yiannis Pouloupoulos when an agricultural student in Thessaloniki where his thesis was on the care of maimed birds. With the help of Philip Dragoumis and his wife Maria, the Dragoumis family home in Aegina was turned into a sanctuary in 1988. The Hellenic Wildlife Hospital was established two years later. It has intensive care rooms in a cool basement which opens onto a deep, disused quarry, an ideally enclosed space open to the sky above.

More than 40 hawks are recovering there now, as well as a nearly blind honey buzzard, and several other wild fowl. Beyond the house is an enclosed garden with two large pools for the growing number of birds which cannot fly and find security amongst their own kind. Some of them have mated and raised their young, and these are returned to the wild when they are ready.

A number of storks which would be free to join migratory flocks passing overhead to Africa, have stayed in Aegina, finding sanctuary there. The Electricity Company (DEI) has helped by erecting large metal baskets on the top of several poles for the storks to nest in, compensating in a way for power lines being one of the hazards faced by big birds.

Philip, Maria and Yiannis work continuously (and are over-worked during holidays and the hunting season) with only two full-time assistants. A number of part-time volunteers, however, feed and medicate the sick, clean out cages, prepare newly-arrived patients for professional treatment and surgery by local vets. They also welcome visitors: the



press, school parties, and foreign specialists. This is a necessary interruption to their daily round because of the importance of spreading the word about the catastrophic effects that our modern life and technology have on nature and the ecology.

In Greece alone, millions of wild animals are killed annually by indiscriminate shooting by hunters – 350,000 of them licensed and as many more operating without licenses, during the long ‘open’ season, from 20 August to 10 March, a period which also covers the birds migratory period. Birds found shot have marker rings from six or eight northern European countries. Others



The garden sanctuary ; pelicans, storks and other birds living happily together.



Release of the Spotted eagle (*Aquila clanga*)

are caught for ‘fun’; song birds trapped and kept illegally in tiny cages in dark shops or in the blazing sun till they die. Some rare birds are shot deliberately to be embalmed to decorate a shop or home, an eagle or a heron or even a flamingo, the latest in fashion. Private and often badly-run municipal zoos account for further misery and slow death. In one, a lion observed by visitors to be sick died two days later. Only then was it noticed by the official attendants when they came to clean out its cage. A second one died later of malnutrition.

Greece has been singled out as hav-



Maria treating a fox

ing the worst ecological record in the European Community, but due mainly to dedicated individuals, organizations dedicated to animal welfare are slowly coming into being. The first of these was the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, founded by Reginald and Eleanor Close in 1959 during their term in Athens at the British Council. Over the decades it helped innumerable dogs and cats, mules and donkeys suffering ill-treatment and neglect. It is now opening a shelter outside Athens. Other, smaller groups also look after stray dogs and cats. The loggerhead turtles of Zakynthos are protected to

enable them to breed in peace, as are the monk seals, and half-hearted attempts have been made to save the few remaining bears of Greece.

Now birds have their champions, and the first true hospital for rehabilitating injured wild creatures. Every year nearly 2000 are received at the Wildlife Hospital from the furthest corners of Greece. A network of cooperation has been established with such organizations as the port authorities, forestry departments and municipalities, as well as members of the public who volunteer to see to the timely despatch to the Centre of any injured





**A maimed Black Stork in one of the pools in the garden. (One wing is missing)**



**A White Stork in its first days of life and hand-rearing. This chick was born of maimed parents.**



**A shot Eagle Owl on surgical table.**

wild animals found in their districts. Volunteers are also instructed in first aid, and how to prepare the patients for transport. Others arrange slide shows.

Wide publicity has been given in Greece to the activities of the Hospital in Aegina, which includes bringing pressure to bear on the State to enforce and improve existing laws (specifically the EC Birds Directive 79/409) which

are flagrantly flouted.

The majority of injured birds received at the Hospital are of officially protected and even endangered species. (A recent arrival is a splendid black swan, originating in Australia). All have been shot and no action is taken to bring the offending hunters to book. It is a lucrative trade and many blind eyes are turned towards it. Of the

400 species of wild birds in Greece, only 35 may be officially hunted. Included among the officially protected species are buzzards, of which there are now 200 in the Aegina Hospital, whose maintenance is supported by the mayor. There are 14 eagles including a Golden eagle, a Short-toed, a Booted and four Spotted and Lesser-Spotted varieties. Endangered species received at the Hospital include the Eleonora falcon, ten at present under treatment, one sociably living in the house, and 12 returned to the wild. A Banellis eagle, found with a broken wing in a school yard on Andros, recovered after two weeks of treatment, and was recently returned to its mate living nearby the school, amidst the cheers of the pupils.

Wolves are not protected in Greece as in other countries of the European Community, and foxes have a price on their heads in most districts. Wolves living in the Aegina prison are as friendly as tame dogs; they even dance with their attendants.

Other hazards facing wild life in all 'developed' countries include poisoning – either by pesticides or by poisoned baits, – accidents resulting from flying into power lines, being run over by fast-moving vehicles, and being trapped in forest fires. Numerous birds drop dead from exhaustion during migration from Europe to Africa, crossing the Greek mainland and islands, due to a lack of suitable habitats amid growing urbanization.

The cost of running the Aegina Wildlife Hospital is around 600,000 drachmas a month, and expenses mount as improvements are made. Payment for foodstuffs often comes out of the pockets of the resident couple who do not even have a van to collect sick animals, relying on a bicycle and a motor bicycle, and help from volunteers. Financing is received in part from the following: the Bagion Foundation (a charity devoted to the preservation of the Greek heritage), a third of the total; the World Wildlife Fund for Nature; the Greek Animal Welfare Fund in England (an extension of the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society) and from private individuals and institutions. One school raised 100,000 drachmas. Nevertheless, further financial aid is urgently needed. Contributions can be made to the National Bank of Greece, account number: 241/745090-75, or to the Hellenic Wildlife Hospital at 42, Nikos Kazantzakis Street, 180 10 Aegina. (Tel. 0297-22882).

Unless more is done, and done quickly, for the wild life of Greece, the pelican and many species of birds and animals will become as rare as the albatross or as dead as the dodo. ■



# THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

THE ATHENIAN PRESS Ltd. PETA 4, 105 58 ATHENS, GREECE TEL: 322-2802, FAX 322-3052

## Useful numbers

### Police

Tourist police	☎ 171
City police	☎ 100
Traffic police	☎ 523-0111
Coastguard patrol	☎ 108
Aliens' bureau	☎ 770-5711

### Fire

☎ 199

### Health care

Doctors 2pm-7am	☎ 105
First aid	☎ 166
Poison control	☎ 779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs	☎ 107
Pharmacies open 24 hrs (suburbs)	☎ 102
Hospitals	☎ 106
US Military first aid	☎ 981-2740
US citizens' emergency aid	☎ 721-2951
National AIDS Center	☎ 644-4906

### Animal Welfare

Animal Welfare	☎ 0297/22-882
Garby, Enosis Zoofilon Ellados	☎ 882-2356
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals	☎ 346-0360
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	☎ 643-5391
Hellenic Wildlife	☎ 572-6619
St Francis Society	☎ 253-1977

### Automobile and touring

Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)	☎ 779-1615
ELPA road assistance	☎ 104
ELPA touring guidance	☎ 174

### Tourism

EOT information, Kar Servias 2	☎ 322-2545
EOT office, Amerikis 11	☎ 322-3111
Athens Mayor's office	☎ 524-2369
For items in buses or taxis	☎ 642-1616
Peace & Friendship Stadium	☎ 481-9512

### Telephone and telegrams

Telephone information, general	☎ 134
Numbers in Athens and Attica	☎ 131
Numbers elsewhere in Greece	☎ 132
International telephone information	☎ 161, 162
International telegrams	☎ 165
Domestic operator	☎ 151, 152
Domestic telegrams	☎ 155
Complaints	☎ 135
Repairs	☎ 121 + first 2 digits of your number
Application for new telephone	☎ 138
Transfer of telephone	☎ 139
Wake-up service	☎ 182

### Recorded information (in Greek)

Time	☎ 141
Weather	☎ 148
News	☎ 115

### Utilities

Electricity (24-hr service)	☎ 324-5311
Gas (24-hr service)	☎ 346-3365
Garbage collection	☎ 512-9450
Street lights	☎ 324-5603
Water (24-hr service)	☎ 777-0866

### Main post offices

(open 7:30am to 8:00pm)	
Aeolou 100	☎ 321-6023
Syntagma Square	☎ 323-7573

### Parcel post offices

(For parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	☎ 524-9359
Stadiou 4, in arcade	☎ 322-8940
Psychiko	☎ 671-2701
Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection.	

## Travel and transport

### Flight Information

Olympic Airways	☎ 981-1201
Olympic timetable (recording)	☎ 144
International flights except Olympic	☎ 969-9466/67

### Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	☎ 322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 14	☎ 360-7936
Air Canada, Othonos 10	☎ 322-3206
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	☎ 323-8507
Air India, Omirou 15	☎ 360-3584
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-9101
Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	☎ 324-1377
Alitalia, Nikis 10	☎ 322-9414/9

Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	☎ 323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	☎ 322-6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
British Air ways, Othonos 10	☎ 325-0601
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	☎ 323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	☎ 324-6965
Delta Airlines, Othonos 4	☎ 323-5242
Egypt Air, Othonos 10	☎ 323-3575
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	☎ 323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	☎ 323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	☎ 325-4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	☎ 323-4523
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	☎ 923-0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	☎ 360-7611
Iraq Airways, Syngrou 23	☎ 922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	☎ 324-8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	☎ 323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	☎ 324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Vouli 22 Info:	☎ 323-0755
Reservations:	☎ 325-1311
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	☎ 323-4506
Korean Airways, Psylla 6	☎ 324-7511
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	☎ 324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	☎ 322-1121
Lufthansa, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 771-6002, 771-6402
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	☎ 923-9002
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	☎ 322-6911
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	☎ 961-6161
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-1931
Qantas (Australian), Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-9411
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	☎ 324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	☎ 323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6 & Vissarionos	☎ 363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	☎ 322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 323-9111
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	☎ 321-6411
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	☎ 324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	☎ 323-7581
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-8711
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4807
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	☎ 324-3241
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-0104
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	☎ 322-6451
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	☎ 323-8685
Yemenia, Patission 9	☎ 524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	☎ 413-3244

### Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers ☎ 142

### Trains

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

### Ships

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

### Marinas

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

## Embassies and consulates

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

Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91	☎ 360-1377
Cuba, Sofocleous 5, Filothei	☎ 684-2807
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	☎ 723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-3755
Denmark, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-8315
Dominican Republic, Poseidonos 56, Faliro	☎ 981-8466
Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus	☎ 412-2361
Egypt, Vas Sofias 3	☎ 361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros	☎ 692-0565
EC, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-1775
France, Vas Sofias 7	☎ 361-1665
French Consulate, Vas Konstantinou 5	☎ 729-0151
Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22	☎ 523-6795
German Federal Republic, Vas Sofias 10, Maroussi	☎ 369-4111
Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus	☎ 418-2111
Haiti, Dimokritou 5	☎ 361-0766
Honduras, Vas Sofias 86	☎ 777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-6154
India, Kleanthous 3	☎ 721-6481
Indonesia, Skyrou 11-13	☎ 881-4082
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-1436
Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-1566
Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	☎ 361-1722
Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4	☎ 775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko	☎ 647-4161
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-3593
Lebanon, 25 Martiou 6, Pal Psychiko	☎ 685-5873-4
Liberia, Efplias 2, Piraeus	☎ 453-1046
Libya, Vyronos 13, Pal Psychiko	☎ 674-1841
Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus	☎ 417-9515
Madagascar, Ermou 23-25	☎ 233-7453
Malaysia, Alimou 114, Argyroupolis	☎ 991-6523
Maldives, K. Politi 15, Filothei	☎ 681-9127
Malta, Efplias 2 Piraeus	☎ 452-3957
Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko	☎ 723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-9701
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	☎ 902-5807
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 724-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	☎ 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 324-1615
Poland, Chrisanthemon 22, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6917
Portugal, Karneadou 44	☎ 729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6911
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus	☎ 452-6384
Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	☎ 684-7294
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South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou	☎ 692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-2122
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	☎ 721-4885
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-4763
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	☎ 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5577
Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-7969
Togo, Filellinon 7	☎ 323-0330
Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri	☎ 671-7590
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	☎ 724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91	☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1	☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patission 9	☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	☎ 701-6171

## UN Offices

Information Centre (UNIC), Amalias 36	☎ 322-9624
High Commission for Refugees, Skoufa 59	☎ 363-3607
Environment Program (UNEP/MAP)	☎ 724-4536

## Ministries

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



# THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

Education, Mitropoleos 15 .....	☎ 323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou 80 .....	☎ 770-8616
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10 ...	☎ 322-4071, 322-6014
Foreign Affairs, Akademies 1 .....	☎ 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17 .....	☎ 325-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27 .....	☎ 322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos .....	☎ 522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40 .....	☎ 523-3110
Merchant Marine, Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus .....	☎ 412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq .....	☎ 646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq .....	☎ 323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki .....	☎ (031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment, Amaliados 17 .....	☎ 634-1460
Presidency, El Venizelou 15 .....	☎ 364-0502
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10 .....	☎ 363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodo Attikou 19 .....	☎ 724-0654
Public Order, Katehaki 1 .....	☎ 692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29 .....	☎ 323-9010

## Banks

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

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

## Foreign Banks

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

## Places of Worship

Agia Irmil, Aeolou .....	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi) .....	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezli 10 .....	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotir, Kidathineon .....	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8 .....	☎ 325-2823
Chrisospilotissa, Aeolou 60 .....	☎ 321-6357
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66 .....	☎ 361-2713
Church of Christ International, Pireos 28 .....	☎ 524-5527
Crossroads International Christian Centre, Lambrou Katsoni 58 (Ambelokipi) .....	☎ 644-6980
First Church of Christ (Scientist), Vissarionos 7A .....	☎ 721-1520
Metropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos .....	☎ 322-1308
Mosque, Caravel Hotel, Vas. Alexandrou 2 .....	☎ 729-0721
St Andrews Protestant Church, 3 Papanikoli, Papagou .....	☎ 652-1401
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24 .....	☎ 362-3603
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21 .....	☎ 323-1090

St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29 .....	☎ 721-4906
St Peter's (Anglican), Kifissia .....	☎ 807-5335
Scandinavian Church (Swedish), Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus .....	☎ 451-6564
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58 .....	☎ 895-0165
Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18 .....	☎ 522-4962

## Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 54 .....	☎ 723-6314
Archaeological School of the Netherlands, Alex. Soutsou 24, .....	☎ 362-2555
Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23, .....	☎ 324-4842
Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavrion .....	☎ (0292)25158
British School of Archaeol. 52 Souidias .....	☎ 721-0974
Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B, .....	☎ 722-3201
Finish Archaeol. Institute, Kariatidon 18, .....	☎ 922-1152
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6 .....	☎ 361-2518
Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6 .....	☎ 724-1811
German School of Archaeology, 1 Fidiou, .....	☎ 362-0092
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16 .....	☎ 360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 .....	☎ 362-9886
Institut Français, Sina 31 .....	☎ 361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18 .....	☎ 361-0013
Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Patission 47 .....	☎ 522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 .....	☎ 325-2823
Norwegian Institute, Erechtheiou 30 .....	☎ 923-1351
Soc. for Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46 .....	☎ 363-9872
Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31 .....	☎ 360-3568
Swedish Archaeological Institute, Mitseon 9 .....	☎ 923-2102
The Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14 .....	☎ 361-1042

## Educational Institutions

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim .....	☎ 721-3070/3706
American Community Schools .....	☎ 639-3200
Athens Centre .....	☎ 701-2268
Athens College (Psychiko) .....	☎ 671-4621
Athens College (Kantza) .....	☎ 665-9991
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Campion School .....	☎ 813-2013
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European University, Marathonodromon 81, Paleo Psychiko .....	☎ 647-7113
Green Hill School, Kifissia .....	☎ 801-7115/872
Hellinikon .....	☎ 961-2732
Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka .....	☎ 324-6614/5
Italian School .....	☎ 228-0338
La Verne College .....	☎ 807-7357/8, 800-1118
Lycée Français .....	☎ 362-4301
Kifissia Montessori School .....	☎ 808-0322
Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98 .....	☎ 364-6022/5116
Pooh Corner .....	☎ 801-1827
Southeastern College .....	☎ 364-3405,
St Catherine's British Embassy .....	☎ 282-9750
St Lawrence College .....	☎ 894-2725
Stepping Stones Bicultural Children's Centre, .....	☎ 751-1965
Tasis Hellenic International School .....	☎ 808-1426
The Old Mill (remedial) .....	☎ 801-2558
3-4-5 Brit. Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron .....	☎ 983-2204
University Centre for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112 .....	☎ 923-7835
TASIS Elementary .....	☎ 681-4753

## Social/Sports Clubs

The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144 .....	☎ 881-1768
Alcoholics Anonymous .....	☎ 962-7122, 962-7218
Al-Anon, .....	☎ 779-6017, 935-3873
Amnesty International, Mavromichali 20 .....	☎ 360-0628
Athenian Hockey Club .....	☎ 802-9530, 807-7719
The Athens Singers .....	☎ 801-3672
American Legion, Tzirailon 9 .....	☎ 922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, Halandri .....	☎ 639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia .....	☎ 801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2 .....	☎ 923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei .....	☎ 681-2557
Au Pair Homestay USA (EIL) .....	☎ 807-4955
Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8 .....	☎ 322-0723
Canadian Women's Club .....	☎ 804-3823
Cross-Cultural Association .....	☎ 804-1212
Daughters of Penelope, .....	☎ 751-9731
Democrats Abroad .....	☎ 722-4645

Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali .....	☎ 813-2685
English Speaking Society .....	☎ 672-5485
Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6 .....	☎ 321-0490
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, .....	☎ 323-4107
Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsanioi 8 .....	☎ 723-5158
Golf Club, Glyfada .....	☎ 894-6820
Greek Girl Guides Association .....	☎ 323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1 .....	☎ 724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12 .....	☎ 524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia .....	☎ 808-0565
Hippodrome, Faliro .....	☎ 941-7761
Overeaters Anonymous .....	☎ 346-2800
Players English Theatre Group .....	☎ 202-2361
The Players .....	☎ 666-6394
Republicans Abroad (Greece) .....	☎ 681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos .....	☎ 682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas .....	☎ 661-1088
Spastics Society .....	☎ 701-5634
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas .....	☎ 981-5572
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18, .....	☎ 801-1566
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei .....	☎ 681-3562
World Wide Fund for Nature .....	☎ 362-3342, 363-4661
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano .....	☎ 417-9730
YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28 .....	☎ 362-6970
YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11 .....	☎ 362-4291

## Business Associations

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

## Chambers of Commerce

### Greek

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

### Foreign Chambers of Commerce

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



## POINTERS

Compiled by Theodosia Dacoglou

A new school for bilingual secretaries was recently opened by EUROLINK, the established recruitment and advertising consultants. A four-month, full time course is designed to help you achieve the best professional standards sought after by major companies. One of the advantages EUROLINK offers is the opportunity of work experience. If you wish to return to work after a break or start a career now, be prudent and *euro-think!* EUROLINK, 9 Ipitou (off Voulis st), tel: 323-6230, 323- 7077.

Are you interested in Greek design? Visit BLE at the foot of the Acropolis, 26-28 Parthenonos and Rovertou Galli, tel: 922-9839 or in Apollonia, Sifnos, tel: 0284-31252. BLE is a gallery of contemporary Greek handicrafts. New ideas emerge out of traditional themes shaped by artists who work silver, bronze, terra-cotta, wood, silk and other natural materials. BLE is the alternative gift shop, addressed to those who are searching for the beauty of contemporary Greece. Prices are surprisingly low!

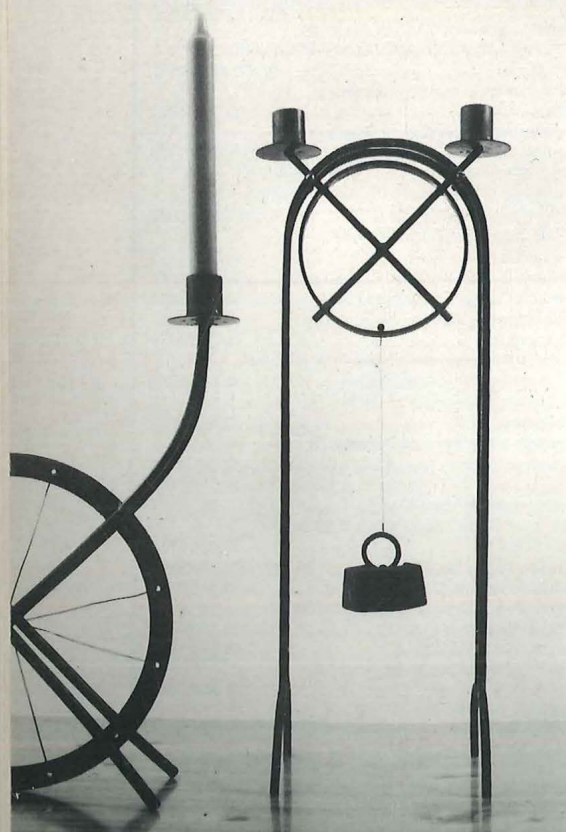


**TED LAPIDUS' 1992-1993 Winter Collection of Prêt-à-Porter** was presented on 11 March at the Ledra Marriott Hotel. The successful event was organized by I.KOUMIANOS & ASS. in celebrating their exclusive representation of Lapidus in Greece. The exquisite clothes and accessories designed for men and women can be found at I. KOUMIANOS & ASS., Vas. Olgas 144, Agios Dimitrios, tel: 971-1542, 973-6966.

Your favorite **BALLOONORAMA** shop of 12 Anagnostopoulou, in Kolonaki had a change of telephone number. The new number is: 363-1424 while the number for the shop in Pangrati remains: 724-3359. Remember you can find beautiful gifts as well as all your party gear in **BALLOONORAMA**.



**ANDROMEDA ATHENS** is a unique 5-star hotel in the capital. Designed for the demanding business traveller, it is situated on 22 Timoleonos Vassou St., in a quiet residential, yet central, area near the American Embassy. Amenities such as in-room fax and computer access, satellite TV, round-the-clock room service and more are provided in all the 30 spacious rooms which are decorated exquisitely in romantic Renaissance style. Two halls are available for large and small social gatherings, seminars and private luncheons. You do not have to be a resident to enjoy the **WHITE ELEPHANT**, the small Polynesian restaurant with delicious dishes. Tel: 643-7302/4, fax: 646-6361.



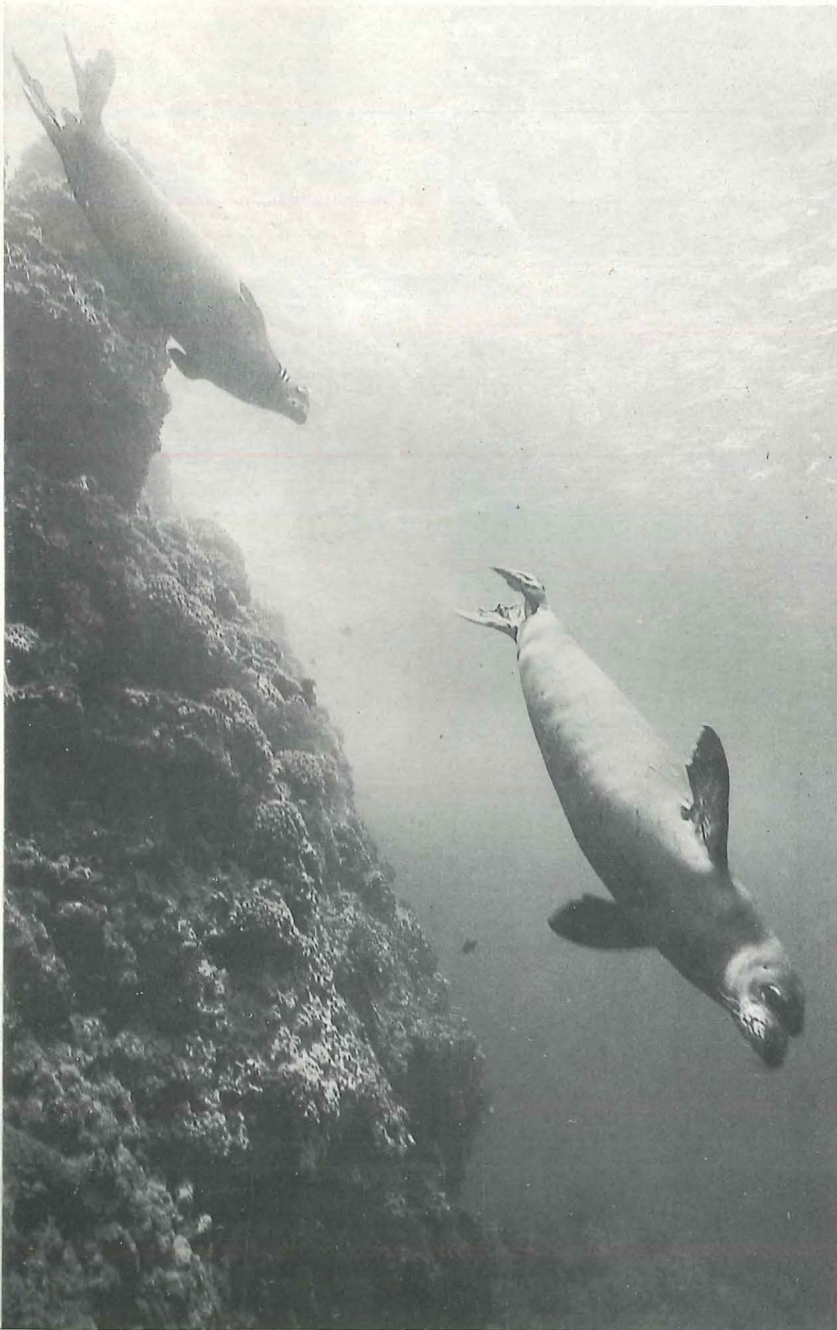


# SWANSONG FOR GREEK FAUNA

by Anne Peters

**Tourism, land draining,  
overfishing, pollution,  
man's voraciousness  
and persecution.  
How can the fauna resist?**

**The Genus *Monachus* has been reduced to less than 350 animals in the Mediterranean.**



Living in Athens, it would be easy to fall under the impression that wildlife in Greece amounts to a few voracious stray cats and dogs and the canary on your neighbor's balcony. But away from this inhospitable concrete jungle, along much of Greece's 15,000 kilometres of coastline (most of which is still relatively unpolluted in comparison with the Western Mediterranean), in those wetlands of northern Greece that have not yet been drained for agriculture, in the remaining woodlands, lies a wealth of fauna, some species still miraculously thriving but others threatened with extinction by man's selfishness.

Many of the birds received by the Hellenic Wildlife Hospital on Aegina are migratory, and spend their winters in Africa, returning to Greece in the spring. In fact, out of a total of 408 different species of migratory bird, an incredible 240 (60 percent) are found in Greece, and many also breed here. One such bird is the stork (both the black and white strains) which, though not an endangered species here, is far less common than it was a hundred years ago due mainly to the draining of marshlands for agricultural purposes.

Apparently indifferent to human disturbance, the stork builds its nest, which may weigh up to 50 kilos and measure over two metres in diameter, on church towers, electricity poles and chimney tops. The male is the first to arrive in the spring, returning always to the same nest year after year, and he waits for the female, to whom he remains faithful for life before starting general repairs on the nest.

In March or April, the female lays four white eggs, which she sits on for about a month while the male guards the nest. Then in September, the family begins the long haul back to Africa.

Pelicans (including the threatened Dalmatian variety, once widespread in Europe but now found only in Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia) are also migratory in Greece. They spend their summers in the wetlands of northern Greece, notably Lake Mikri Prespa on the border with Albania which harbors the richest colony of fish-eating birds in Europe, but part of which has unfortunately already been drained for agricultural use.

The heron (also migratory) and the cormorant (endemic to northern Greece, migrating to southern Greece for the winter) are two more endangered species that come to the lake regions and river deltas of northern Greece for the summer. The latter builds its nest in high trees next to the





The Dalmatian pelican.



The Eleonora falcon.

water and makes spectacular dives to catch the fish on which it lives.

The flamingo, though essentially a bird of the tropics, crosses the Mediterranean to Greece, especially in warm years, heading for the shallow salty lagoons of northern Greece.

Even the graceful swan has become

a target of hunters in recent years. There are two species of wild swan in Greece: the mute and the whistling swan, the latter so-called after the trumpet-like sound it makes, hence Pausanias' assertion that swans are versed in the Muses' craft and that they "sing before they die." Superb swim-

mers and flyers (reaching speeds of up to 100 miles per hour), they winter in warm climates but breed and spend the summer further north, their white plumage recalling their natural habitat. A pair remain faithful to each other for life, and frequently indulge in fondling rituals. Since antiquity, this most elegant of birds has been domesticated, adding a touch of grace to the gardens of the rich. The swan was a great source of inspiration to the ancient Greeks. It was the sacred bird of Apollo – he appears frequently in art riding on a swan's back or in a chariot drawn by swans, perhaps off on a visit to the Hyperboreans, a happy people in legend living in sunshine beyond the north wind. The most famous myth concerning a swan is that of Leda, who was ravished by Zeus in the form of a swan next to the River Eurotas. She subsequently laid an egg from which Helen of Troy (amongst others) hatched.

Of the 38 different species of birds of prey, an amazing 36 are found in Greece, 26 of which also breed here. These include more cultures than anywhere else in Europe and a variety of eagles, Zeus' favorite bird and one of his three emblems. Nine species of hawk and falcon are found here, most of which are migratory, including the Peregrine falcon, Europe's most common hawk, resident in Greece from February to September. The Eleonora falcon migrates to East Africa and Madagascar in winter and returns to breed in the Mediterranean in the summer. In fact about 350 pairs (60 percent of the entire world population) of these superb birds nest in the cliffs of the remote Sporades island of Piperi, 25 kilometres from the nearest inhabited island.

Many of the animals treated at the Hellenic Wildlife Hospital are also endangered species or suffer from persecution at the hands of man. These include the unfortunate wolf, now a protected species in Greece, which has paid dearly for its fairy tale reputation for fierceness and rapacity. As a result of the action of frightened farmers, it has now completely disappeared in many parts of the world. (The last wolf in the UK was shot in Scotland in 1743!). Today, studies have shown, however, that the wolf leads a harmonious family life, and parents and other members of the pack care lovingly for their offspring. And, like other members of the canis genus, it is perfectly harmless if it gets enough to eat. The bona fide wolf, the canis lupus, survives in the forests of northern Greece.

The loggerhead turtle, or Caretta



caretta, is perhaps the animal that has received the most publicity in Greece as a result of its persecution by man. The waters around the island of Zakynthos are home to the last large sea turtle colony in Europe. Sea turtles live in all the warmer tropical seas, as well as the Mediterranean, but here the fact

that the gently shelving sandy beaches that they require to lay their eggs are also 'required' by tourists for sunbathing and swimming, makes the business of reproduction, precarious at the best of times, almost impossible. In fact they only come onto land every three years to lay their eggs, which they bury

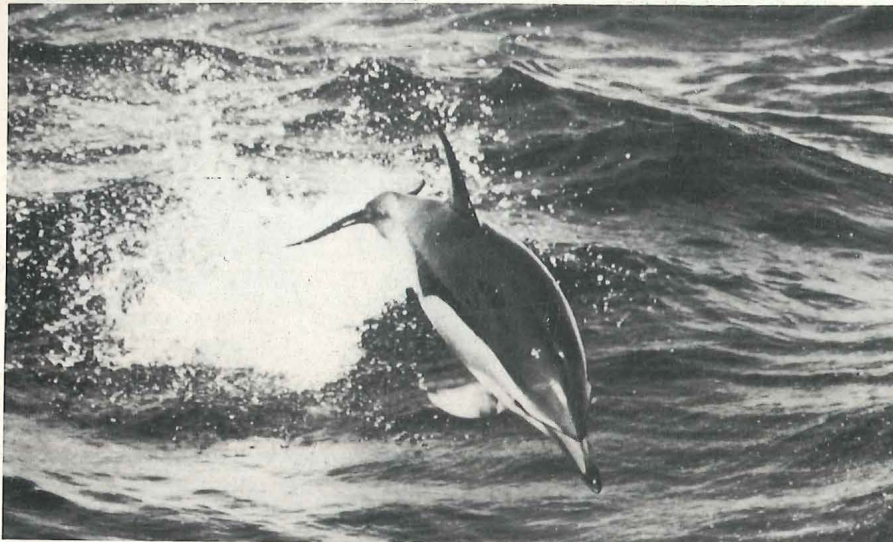
in the sand, perhaps only to be dug up again and even sold! After hatching, the baby turtles have to make their way to the sea – the most hazardous journey of their lives. Only three or four out of every 100 will make it, faced not only with natural hazards such as vultures, but also with modern menaces such as cars, discos and beach parties. For, despite all the publicity, the many warning signs which have been erected and information kiosks which have been established by the World Wildlife Fund, holiday makers continue to disturb the turtles.

There has been a lot of publicity of late surrounding the morbillivirus which has caused the death of many striped dolphins in Greek waters in recent months, sparking off speculation that the dolphin may soon also become a threatened species here. The sickness, which affects the dolphin's immune system and leads inevitably to death, was at first interpreted somewhat romantically by the Greek press as 'dying for love' and/or 'mass suicide'. In fact, similar epidemics among different sea mammal populations in different seas have occurred seven or eight times in the past 20 years. Although not the direct cause, it is thought that pollution may in some way reduce the dolphins' resistance to the deadly virus, and tests are being carried out in The Netherlands to establish whether this is the case.

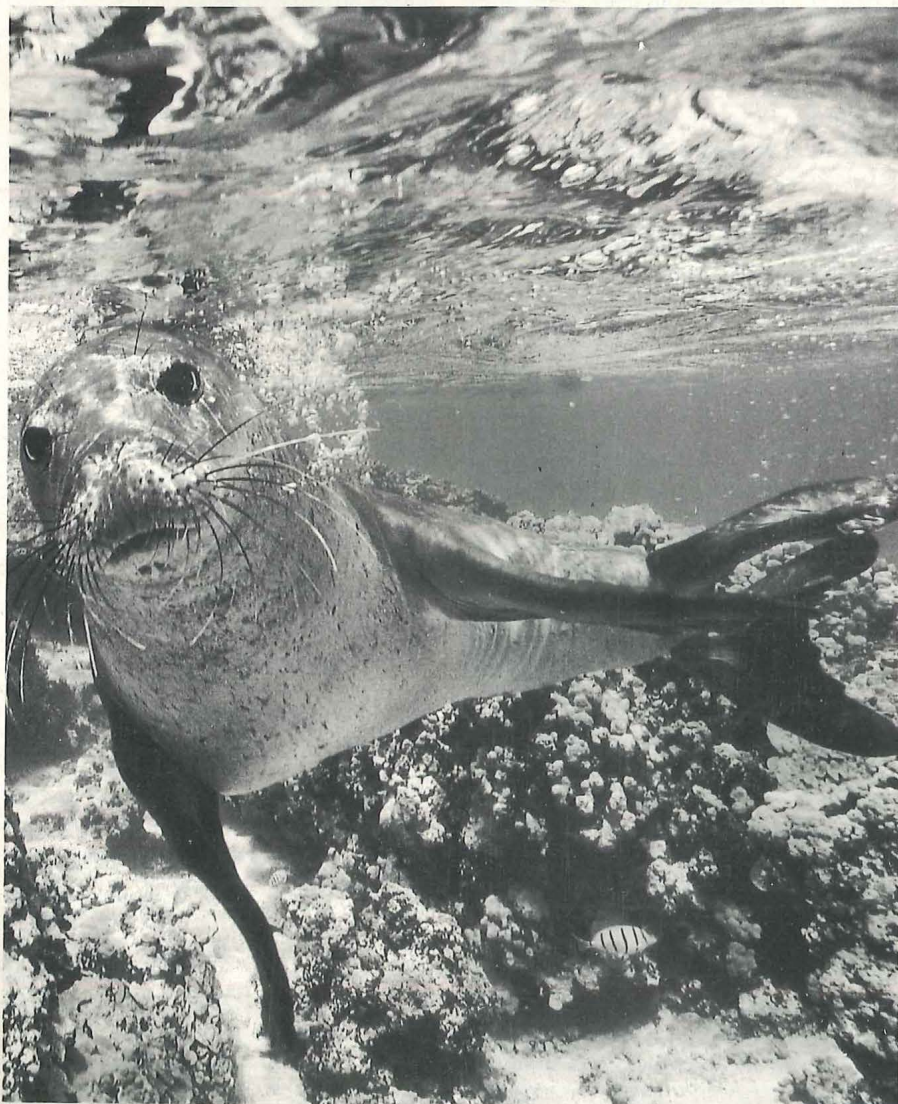
Fortunately, the virus has not so far been detected among the population of Europe's rarest mammal, the monk seal. Once extremely common in the waters of the Mediterranean (it is the only seal found in the Mediterranean), the animal that gave its name to the ancient city of Phocaea in Asia Minor seems more or less certain to die out (though fortunately it survives in slightly larger numbers in the Hawaiian Islands). There are now believed to be fewer than 350 left, about 30 of which live in the Ionian Sea, the rest in the Aegean, a sad testimony to man's voraciousness. As the Mediterranean began to be fished more intensively, seals were killed as they were seen as competition for fish. Then as catches began to get smaller, seals took the blame, when in reality the sea's resources of fish were becoming exhausted due to overfishing. Nowadays, tourist pose the biggest threat to the seal's existence. Like all seals, the monk requires a gently sloping sandy beach on which to give birth and the increase in tourism means that fewer and fewer of these places are available.

Will we ever learn from our mistakes? ■

### Dolphin.



Monk Seal, Europe's rarest mammal.





# REBORN IN GREECE

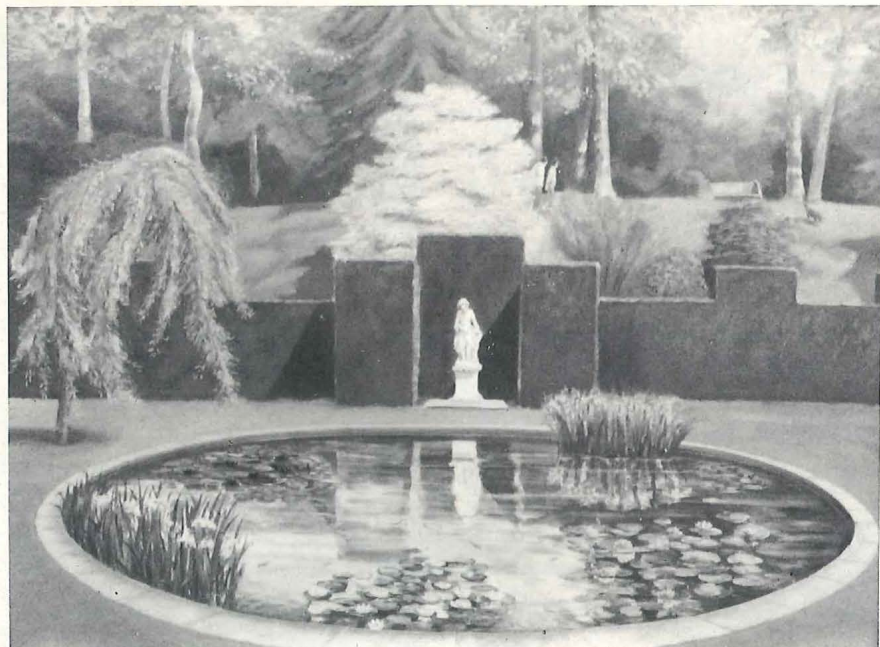
by Maria Vassiliou

**The portrait of a British painter who has been deeply influenced by Greece.**

It is true that we do not choose where we are born. But when it comes to Hilary Adair it seems that she has resolved the dilemma. "I was reborn here," she said of Greece, the country where she chose to paint and bear her two boys. Today she only spends a couple of weeks in the summer in Greece as her children needed to go to school and the family moved to England but she looks forward to come back to Greece where she spent a decade and developed as an artist. In England her art still relates to Greece. It is either entirely inspired by Greece or develops out of the classical Greek patterns that one observes in the Western European countries.

Hilary Adair left Greece in 1980. She had just bought a house in the village of Koskina on the island of Evia where she goes for holidays. Koskina is situated in a valley which lies between the sea strands and the steep bushy slopes. Along the main road one can see the wheat stalks, dry and broken. The cicadas are persistently trilling. It was midday when, dazzled by the sun and the colors of the countryside, Hilary Adair engaged in a conversation about light. "When we first came to Greece we settled in Kastella over Piraeus. I was just discovering the light. I was painting the same thing at different times of a day and discovering reflections."

Adair studied painting and printmaking at Brighton and St Martin's Colleges of Art in Britain. From 1966 to 1971 she taught at Stoke-on-Trent and West Surrey Colleges of Art. In 1971 she arrived in Greece. When Adair started painting in Greece she changed from abstract painting to



The Lily Pond, 1986.

figurative. "I found the figurative world in Greece more exciting. The light is stunning here." Exhibitions of her work have been held all around Britain. In Spring last year Adair had an exhibition at Sue Rankin Gallery in London. In Athens she has exhibited in the past with the British Council and, for the last few years, with Jill Yakas Gallery in Kifissia. Her recent work is currently shown there too.

Her more recent work on Greece is inspired by the area around Koskina. She loves painting the seashore of Kalamos. Her point of view seems always the same. She sits back in a tavern and observes the difference between the muted light inside and the brilliance of the sun light. "Greece made me think of light. The people have a fantastic sense of color. The way



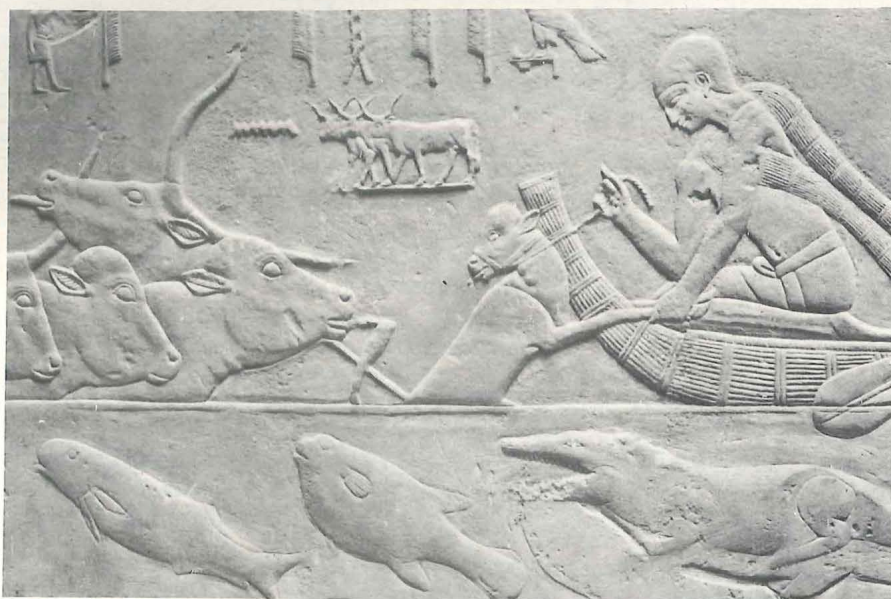
Taverna Chair and Table, 1985.

they can take a brush and paint their *avli* (yard) is astonishingly beautiful," she said. She talked about the social differences between London and Athens. "The social system in Greece is less crippling than in London. Greece allows an artist to accept a low standard of living."

The first period of her work in Greece was almost exclusively influenced by Kastella. But what gradually attracted her was the contrast between past and present. "The dissimilitude between contemporary Greece, which has taken on so many different cultures, and classical Greece had impressed me here. I wanted to marry these things up." She understood how the classical forms were incorporated in contemporary life. In one series of paintings Adair took images from Minoan frescoes and juxtapose them with contemporary life paintings. "Seeing these women engulfed in the volcano you could have been yourself."

Her current work in England follows the same trend. It comes out of the 'Greekness' that permeates into the Western European culture. Gardens based on classical patterns and their statues have become her favorite subject. In *The Lily Pond*, the classical Greek statue of a nymph gazes at her reflection in perpetuity. In *Classical Urn*, reminiscent of John Keats' famous Ode, the form of the urn speaks out for itself. "My work in England queues in with what I have done in Greece." Indeed, *Monkeys in the Park*, *Patmos Courtyard*, *Hydra Courtyard* and *Sparta - Winter Morning*, all painted in Greece, show that the ideas and style of her 'English' work originate in Greece. ■





Detail of the friezes  
decorating  
the tombs at Saqqara

In little over an hour, the same time it might take to fly to Rome or the Balkans, you can hop to another continent, and more to the point, to another world altogether.

Egypt, the land of Durrell's Alexandria ("the great winepress of love"), the land of Sinai's Saint Catherine's Monastery with the largest collection of icons in the world and monastic life unchanged since the sixth century, the land of Alan Moorehead's Nile ("a never-ending flood of warm, life-giving water that spans half Africa from the Equator to the Mediterranean... the mightiest river on the earth"), the land of the Pharaohs.

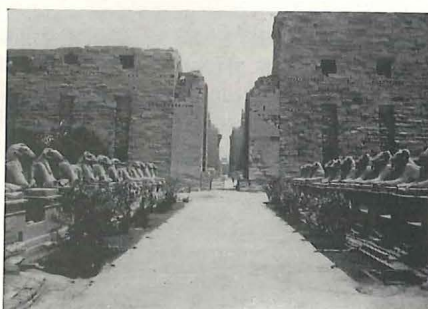
And of course the land of modern Cairo, 16 million people (nearly a third of the country), living and working amid ceaseless traffic jams, pressing crowds, infuriating bureaucracy. Yet Egyptians are among the world's most cheerful people. Imagine the stereotypical Egyptian and the smile is the first thing you notice.

Most package tours include a few days in Cairo and environs, then on to Luxor – by boat up the Nile if you are lucky – and then perhaps the Aswan dam and Abu Simbel, if time and pocketbook permit.

Even just a long weekend in Cairo gives you a chance to see the Egyptian Museum, dusty, overcrowded, overwhelming, and with the magnificent Tutankhamun collection, one of the great museums of the world. You can take a half day trip to Giza to visit the Pyramids and the Sphinx, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and to

## EGYPT

by Pat Hamilton



Ram-headed Sphinxes at Karnak

Temple at Aswan



Saqqara, the oldest Ancient Egyptian cemetery, noted for the wall inscriptions within the tombs, minutely detailed friezes depicting the daily lives of the ancient Egyptians.

Because of the emphasis on pharaonic antiquity, tourists often see only that, but there are countless mosques in Cairo, their muezzins on loudspeakers heard above the din of the city, calling the faithful to prayers, and Arabic architecture can be seen here at its most spectacular.

Upper Egypt is dominated by Luxor, on the site of ancient Thebes, with the Tombs of the Valley of the Kings and Queens across the Nile (including that of King Tutankhamun). A painless and exciting introduction to Ancient Egypt is the Sound and Light show in the Karnak Temple, with different parts of the area lighting up and sounding off as you walk through them.

Aswan is only another 250 kms upriver and worth the trip if only to marvel at the High Dam, but the town itself, a great caravan centre in its day, is charming. Then as long as you have come this far, you can not leave without visiting Abu Simbel, a stone's throw from the Sudanese border, to see the massive temples built 3000 years ago by Ramses II, described as the finest spectacle on the Nile. The larger temple is decorated by four seated colossi, carved out of the cliff-face. The massive figures (an ear is over a meter in length, the shoulder span 7 meters) have been preserved, as so much of Ancient Egypt, under centuries of sand. ■



## The Dinosaur Virus



Commander Mimis Bondopoulos, or Agent 007-Up of the Greek Secret Service, sat outside the office of his boss, Alpha-Beta, the ageing head of the service, who had, over the years, so carefully concealed himself from the public eye that everybody thought he wasn't a real person, but a cunningly disguised supermarket.

Miss Drachmoula, Alpha-Beta's efficient secretary, eyed Bondopoulos longingly and wondered why he had never made a pass at her. Not that she would have responded to it other than by putting him in his place with a sharp word or a slap on the wrist, but it would have been nice to have him pay some attention to her. She sighed inwardly, bit the hairy mole on her upper lip and went back to her typing.

Bondopoulos turned his gaze from the window, from which he had been keeping an anxious eye on his Autobianchi, parked on a yellow line in the street below, and asked Drachmoula:

"What does he want me for, do you know?"

"Oh, no, Commander, but it's very urgent. The prime minister's on the line

right now and he'll see you as soon as he hangs up."

From experience, Drachmoula knew that every time she told Bondopoulos he could go into Alpha-Beta's office, he would stride panther-like across the room, stumble over a fold in the carpet and nearly kill himself bursting through Alpha Beta's door.

So this time, when the buzzer sounded, she got up quickly and placed herself between him and the door – but she wasn't quick enough and Alpha-Beta got the shock of his life as his door suddenly burst open and Bondopoulos fell sprawling on the floor with Miss Drachmoula under him.

Her position, the whiff of male raunchiness combined with Old Spice and the proximity of Bondopoulos' face to her own, sent Drachmoula to a seventh heaven of ecstasy before she shrieked with pain when Agent 007-Up planted a bony knee in her groin as he got up.

When all three had recovered from the shock and Drachmoula had left the room, Alpha-Beta said:

"Look here, 007-Up, if you have

designs on my secretary, d'you mind not executing them on my carpet?"

Bondopoulos glared at his boss and winced as the twinges from a dozen scars, healed fractures and bullet wounds all over his body, came over him in waves as a result of his fall.

"Only kidding," Alpha-Beta said quickly, mistaking the horrible grimaces on his top agent's face for murderous intent.

"I've sent for you because we have a very delicate and very dangerous situation that I believe only you can handle."

Alpha-Beta paused to let his compliment sink in.

Bondopoulos saw his chance.

"What about that raise I've been asking for these past three years? You keep putting me off with promises, promises, promises. I'm really fed up. You don't believe me when I tell you I simply can't make ends meet. I want to turn in the Autobianchi and get a new car with a catalytic converter and I don't even have a lousy million and a half drachmas to do that."

"I'd stick to the Autobianchi, if I were you," Alpha-Beta said quickly.



"Those converters are tricky things, and they smell awful. Anyway, you know very well the government's put a lid on raises. You'll just have to be patient. We're all in the same boat. I haven't had a raise in years either."

It was on the tip of 007-Up's tongue to remind Alpha-Beta that his wife owned a fleet of five tankers, three bulk carriers, four container ships and two car ferries but he kept silent. He knew the torture Alpha-Beta was going through, keeping out of the public eye while his wife made merry in London and New York, ostensibly looking after her shipping interests.

"All right, then, I'm resigning after this assignment. I've been offered twice what I'm making here by Wackenhut Security for driving one of their little vans around Psychiko," 007-Up said.

Alpha-Beta shook his head.

"You carry out this assignment successfully," he said, "and we'll both be sitting pretty. The prime minister has given me his word that if we carry it off, we're both slated for cabinet posts."

Bondopoulos raised his eyebrows. "Really?" he said, his interest aroused. The idea of going round in a chauffeur-driven Mercedes was immensely appealing to him.

"And as you probably realize," Alpha-Beta went on, "it will also solve my domestic problem."

Bondopoulos nodded. As a cabinet minister, Alpha-Beta would no longer have to keep his identity under wraps and he could join his wife in her gallivanting, or even indulge in some of his own.

"What's the job?" Bondopoulos asked, pulling his chair closer to Alpha-Beta's desk.

"It's this," Alpha-Beta said. "We have reliable information that a crazy young scientist has developed a virus that will kill off all Greek politicians over the age of sixty-five."

Bondopoulos gasped.

"But that means Mi..."

"Exactly," Alpha-Beta interrupted.

"And Pa..."

"Yes," Alpha-Beta again interrupted.

"And Ka..."

"Most assuredly, as well as a number of others who have guided the destinies of our country for more than three decades."

"And who is this fellow? Why hasn't he been arrested?" 007-Up asked.

"We don't know who he is. He has offered to sell the virus to Simitis and Evert and both dismissed him as a crackpot. They didn't take him seriously until he said he would use it on

retired politicians to prove its effectiveness. And he did. Two weeks ago he informed us he had infected the *skordalia* (garlic sauce) that went with the *bakaliaro* (codfish) on the dinner menu of the Athens Club on the night of March 10. His note was accompanied by a list of the members and guests dining at the Club on that night, among whom were three retired politicians, Yannis Rousfetakias, Dimitris Voutikis and Manolis Polyskandalos, aged 72, 78 and 83 respectively. They were all in perfect health and, as you know, they all died last week. A post mortem has revealed the cause of death to be an unknown virus. None of the other people who ate *bakaliaro* with *skordalia* at the Club that night, including two active politicians below the age of 65, were affected."

"So the threat is a real one!" 007-Up exclaimed.

"Indeed it is."

"And is it money he wants?"

"Strangely enough, not entirely. In his last communication, he said he needed a certain amount of money to carry on other research. He was willing, he said, to give up the 'dinosaur virus' as he calls it, if he was given a large enough sum to enable him to equip a proper laboratory of his own and to live comfortably for the rest of his life. If he didn't get it, he was prepared to wipe out the country's senior politicians who, he maintains, are holding back progress and preventing Greece from taking its rightful place in the modern world. He has given us until next Monday to come up with ten million dollars in small, used bills, in exchange for the only existing syringe containing the virus, or else he goes ahead with the extermination."

"Why, that's ridiculous!" Bondopoulos exclaimed. "He can easily set up a good lab with two million dollars and live comfortably with another three. Why does he want ten? Have you tried to knock him down?"

"No, the people who are affected have offered to put up the money from their own funds if we don't succeed in arresting him before the deadline. So you see now how important it is to them and why they're prepared to reward us so handsomely."

"They've got that kind of dough?" Bondopoulos asked incredulously.

Alpha-Beta shrugged.

"Have we got any leads?"

"Well, there aren't too many virologists doing research in this country and we've carried out discreet inquiries which put them all in the clear with the exception of one man."

"Who's that?"

"Professor Lakis Ideologos, who teaches biology at the University of Arta."

"What makes him suspicious?"

"He once wrote an article in *Kathimerini* claiming the dinosaurs had been made extinct by a virus."

"Hm'm. That must be our man. I'm off to Arta."

"Be careful," Alpha-Beta warned him, "make sure it's him first and then get the virus before you arrest him!"

"Don't worry," Bondopoulos replied with a grim smile. "I know how to handle this."

A week later the deadline expired, the ten million dollars were paid, the syringe with the virus handed over and every Greek politician over the age of 65 breathed a sigh of relief.

Meanwhile, Alpha-Beta had heard nothing from 007-Up, who seemed to have disappeared from the face of the earth, and the Secret Service was very much in disgrace with the government. Alpha-Beta's dream of occupying a cabinet post had been totally shattered.

Then, shortly after he had received a severe and bitter reprimand from the prime minister, Alpha-Beta was astounded to see 007-Up tripping over the carpet and bursting into his office, holding a canvas bag which he threw on Alpha-Beta's desk.

"There you are," he said. "Two and a half million dollars in small, used bills. It's all yours. Count it."

"What do you mean? What's all this? Where have you been all this time? I demand an explanation!" Alpha-Beta shouted at him.

007-Up smiled and settled comfortably in the chair before Alpha-Beta's desk.

"I found the guy. I put the squeeze on him and I said we'd all be happy if he took five million and gave the other five to us. Which he did."

"You made a deal with him?"

"Sure. He got five and we get two and a half each. I can retire happily and you can live it up with your lady or dump her and find another one. How does that strike you?"

Alpha-Beta was too busy counting the money to make any reply.

Then he looked up at Bondopoulos and said:

"How do we know he doesn't have another batch of the virus hidden somewhere and won't go ahead with his plan, anyway?"

"Well, he did suggest it, but I dissuaded him. I told him that wouldn't be at all honest, and he agreed. After all, the man has ideals," 007-Up said. ■





Yiannis Petsas, oil and collage

## AN IMAGERY OF SENSATIONS

A talented young painter is presenting his first individual show at Gallery Titanium which should not be missed. "Days Between 1987-92" is the exhibition's theme alluding to the tensions of a changing world and reflecting the progressive development of Petsas' art.

The compositions may be read as vast landscapes whose surface illusion is constantly renewed, or perhaps as walls on which time has created its own murals.

Petsas builds thickly woven surfaces to create an abstract imagery of sensations, color and texture. The color patterns move, re-form, and sparkle, at times, appearing in another painting in a more developed aspect, or, as its central theme. The palette is dark and laced with earth tonalities, black, and a dash of bright color. The black, smooth and velvety, surfaces on the side evokes receding space and frequently surrounds an 'island of light' defining a dramatic play of chiaroscuro. The rich textural detail is animated by vibrant streaks of color.

Many of the paintings are large three-panel series whose textural surfaces are spread over relief elements of charcoal and newspaper collage generating the sense of ashes or burnt paper. It is interesting that in his most recent paintings, Petsas discards the collage to recreate this same feeling through paint.

The motion of the paintings, enhanced by the rhythms of quick brush-

strokes, moves horizontally, but so do the painterly shapes which sometimes stretches to flow in the same direction. Motion and color meander through these powerful panels.

Petsas studied painting at the Athens School of Fine Arts with Dimitris Mytaras and Yiannis Moralis. He lives in the former house of Yiannis Spiropoulos who had a great influence in his life and work.

*Gallery Titanium*  
*Vas. Constantinou 44*  
*15 April-3 May*

Nikos Kontos, "Vathi Boukouri", mixed media



A professional photographer's Avocation is on display this month at Gallery Zalokosta 7 and should not be missed for it is an innovative and most artistic presentation.

Kontos creates a microcosm of miniature figures shaped out of scraps of wood and other debris gathered during walks in the country. These figures are tiny, generally no higher than 7-8 inches, with bodies assuming the shape of different types of wood. The heads are molded out of *pierre humide*, a soft moist mass that later hardens like stone.

With infallible artistic sense and skill, Kontos endows these tiny figures with human attributes, presenting his own perception of human nature.

Kontos creates small tableaux which enhance the concept of these little creatures. Each little creature is worth a close scrutiny, noting such details as how the shorter figures, overpowered by taller ones, push forward to be seen and heard; the varied expressions of the mouths; or the actor-types hamming it up. The bodies are also interesting for their diversity of material: rolls of dried leaves; pine cones whose open bristles evoke a costume and closed ones a hefty Wagnerian singer; large kidney-shaped pods that seem to be bowing to applause; or branches with open 'arms' signaling the finale.

Another interesting feature are the enigmatic titles which are in Arvanitika, a disappearing dialect common to



the district where Kontos gathers his material. *Vathi Boukouri* or *The Handsome Coop* depicts the figures within the enclosure of old, peeling window slats set vertically to resemble a fence. The attractive herd of 'little people' is enhanced by its finery of bearded wheat and dried flowers.

Nikos Kontos is well-known in the field of photography. His studio specializes in museum work, paintings and engravings, folk dances, tourist landscapes. He has also worked in the past for *Paris-Match* magazine.

*Gallery Zalokosta*  
7, Zalokosta  
30 March-11 April



Lydia Gravani, oil

## NATURE AD INFINITUM

Lydia Gravani's colorful paintings currently on show at Maria Papadopoulou Gallery are an expressionist's outburst of inner feelings and emotions. The warmth of pulsating colors, exuberant brushstroke, and rich surface texture of paint flowing outwards on the canvas make their own passionate statement of expression.

Gravani creates an almost fairy-tale landscape, lush and dense, which may be read as an allegory of the living world. She fills the landscape with fanciful animals, beautiful wild flowers, and even with distinguished-looking Chinese personages.

The imagery is forceful and imaginative, each panel unfolding its own narrative: a yellow butterfly flying into the dark cavity of an old house conveying the sense of a dying soul; two tiger cubs playfully attacking each other; fish swimming in deep water. A dramatic atmosphere is evoked in the

painting of a group of large insects hovering over the same victim. An eerie yellow glow highlights their dark purple bodies augmenting their ominous movements. In contrast, another painting depicts the beauty of two cormorants, their delicate white bodies surrounded by flowers pulsating by vivid red hues.

The *Red Landscape* is a striking painting with a seductive red background, a fiery sunset outlining the bare branches of a tree and the graceful soar of an eagle. In another painting, red highlights the elaborate robe of a Chinese who seems captivated by the fury of the tiger towering above him. Gravani portrays man and animal to define man and his instincts.

Gravani studied painting and engraving at the Athens School of Fine Arts, and drama, later acting for 10 years in the theater. She has had several individual shows, has participated in many group shows (Athens, Moscow, Cyprus, New York) and has also designed for the theatre.

*Gallery Maria Papadopoulou*  
33 Xenokratous  
2 April-24 April

## A TAPESTRY OF SHAPES

An imagery of "Timeless Space" is the theme of Fani Goumas' solo exhibition at Gallery Dada, reflecting a

tapestry of shapes gliding like fleeting thoughts through the mind's space.

Goumas alternates linear and painterly shapes, the enigmatic imagery evoking each time a different sense of space. A geometric structure dominates most of the landscapes as shifting patterns push and pull with intensity. The forms and rhythms of the interweaving patterns offer an architectural semblance.

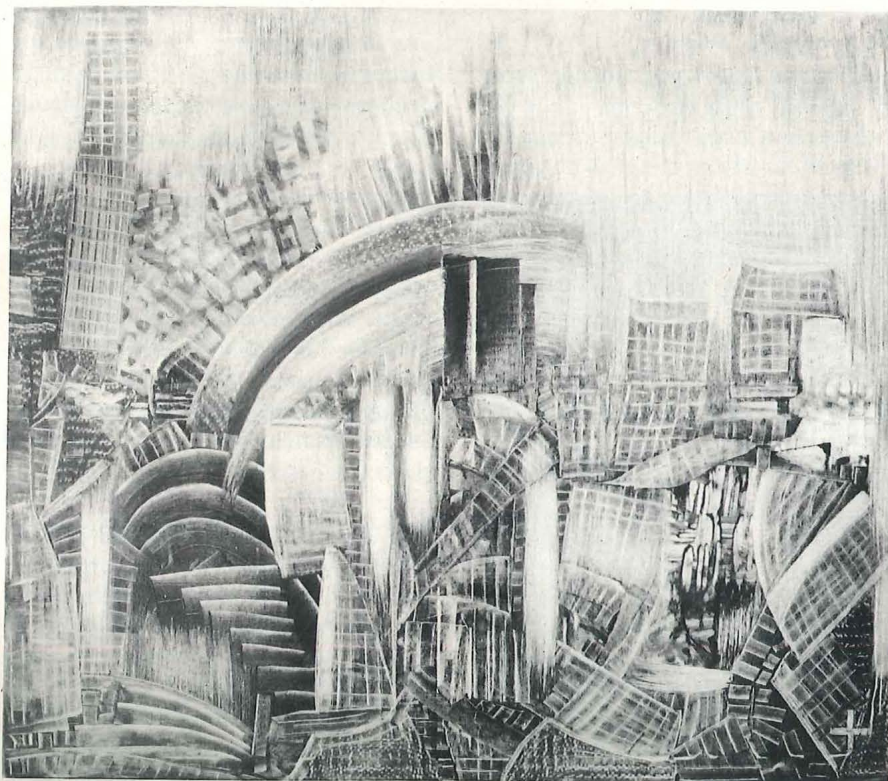
The imagery changes as the forms are delicately modelled and more ornate in detail. A group of women gathering the harvest is a striking composition. Juxtaposed are the obscure shapes of the shawl-covered figures and the finely delineated wheat. Warm reds and a rich yellow glow permeate this painting.

In another, Goumas builds up huge fiery piles of rich color and textural effects. Sticks of wood emerge from this mass while the eye is compellingly drawn into a central dark cavity. Cavorting over all this blazing motion are the vague outlines of little devils.

Goumas, a self-taught painter, is also a writer of religious articles and books, and of music. She has composed an extraordinary music of echoes, not originating from musical instruments, which will be played during the exhibit. The sounds are haunting and beautiful but Goumas will not divulge their origin.

*Gallery Dada*  
6, Niriidon and Pratinou  
From 2 April on

Fani Goumas, oil





# Life Is Beautiful?



Six urbanites whose lives are changed in "Grand Canyon".

Cinema often provides a sociological reflection of current events. When times are troubled, in non-oppressive climates, society's ills are often depicted in a direct fashion. Lawrence Kasdan's *Grand Canyon*, an American film now playing in Athenian cinemas, is an example of a mainstream movie that seems to deal head on with some of the issues facing Americans including homelessness, violence on the streets and inter-racial relations.

*Grand Canyon* and other similar films will be hailed as "thought-provoking" and the directors lauded for their courage, while many American viewers will feel temporarily cleansed of nagging anxiety about their responsibility in creating an affluent, advanced society so full of mind-boggling paradoxes. As the film demonstrates, middle-class American homes are full of electronic gadgets such as computers and home entertainment centers designed to make life easier and more pleasurable — yet one cannot safely walk the city

streets because many of the people are armed. Homeless people live in boxes, just as they do on the streets of India, except in Los Angeles where they are in alleys just a short distance from tidy bungalows. Equal employment opportunity supposedly exists but a young minority member will only have the chance to test this if he or she escapes the ravages of gang warfare or the lure of readily available drugs.

In comparison with democratic societies, filmmakers in repressive regimes have usually not had the choice of directly confronting controversial issues but often resort to allegories as a way of expressing discontent with the status quo. In the former Soviet bloc countries of Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia animated films were the common venue for social protest, overlooked by censorship authorities because they considered them frivolous fare geared towards children or immature adults. The often thinly veiled statements of animated films and features, however, have often been

hard-hitting and prophetic, predicting the collapse of shaky governments and unpopular systems such as the Communist regime itself. Usually no attempt has been made to sugar-coat the bitter pill of harsh reality. The endings of Central European features are often ambiguous, frequently bleak, making them favorites in foreign festivals but difficult to market to general audiences at home.

Despite the freedom granted to the media in the United States, most filmmakers will follow the safe approach of the script by Lawrence Kasdan and wife Meg; touch on the relevant shortcomings of urban America in a way that will stir the audience's conscience without making viewers too uncomfortable.

In *Grand Canyon*, the wife Claire (Mary MacDonnell) makes a powerful statement about how she, her husband Mack (Kevin Kline) and their friends have come to accept the violence and poverty, so how would it ever change? Hubby Mack also makes an attempt to reach out beyond his safe, ordered life



by befriending a black tow-truck driver Simon (Danny Glover) who saved his life by convincing a gang of teenagers not to steal his car after it broke down in an isolated area. Claire's antidote to the apathy she feels she has helped perpetuate is to adopt the Latino baby she found abandoned in the bushes while jogging. Mack helps Simon's sister move her family into an integrated suburban development far away from the gangs that have consumed her son's life.

These gestures are supposed to constitute admirable ways to make personal statements and attempt to turn the tide rather than passively accepting disturbing events with a "that's life" shrug of the shoulders. The actions don't involve any deprivation for those involved or any hard-nosed fightings to convince others to join them; yet they must be seen as preferable to inaction. What tinges the plot with a saccharine strain is the insistence on wrapping it all up neatly with a happy ending in which various members of the two families join into an integrated group and instead of going to the seashore, go to ogle the Grand Canyon. Although it could be constituted as a cop-out, this dilution of social criticism might just be necessary to attract socially conscious moviegoers who need a lift to counteract the prevalent depression reported as a result of the recession-ridden economy.

The Kasdans borrowed a little bit from everywhere – the earnest older black trying to instill decent values in the younger rebel comes from *Boyz n' The Hood*. Dee (Marie-Louise Parker), the seductive young secretary who lusts after Mack, recalls *Fatal Attraction* except that here the temptation is limited to a one-night stand so that he doesn't come across as a bad guy, just a normal, sexually active guy who is devoted to his wife but succumbed to temptation just once. In their eagerness to touch on many different topics and relationships, the Kasdans have pulled out strands of numerous themes but these are not fully integrated into a cohesive whole.

In contrast to this fragmentation is Serbian filmmaker Boro Draskovic's 1985 feature *Life Is Beautiful*, a brilliant, carefully constructed metaphor scripted by Draskovic and his wife Maya based on Aleksandar Tisma's novella *Violence*. Although seven years old, it is especially timely after the violent division of Yugoslavia and is worthy of special screenings.

The action unfolds as a train stops in

the middle of nowhere because the exhausted engineer is protesting his 24-hour work shift. A cross-section of passengers from wealthy aristocrats to common workers grudgingly disembark and take over a local inn while waiting for a relief engineer to arrive.

Vita (Rade Serbedzija), a melancholy loner, observes the interaction as the weary passengers are literally held captive by the greedy innkeeper (Pavle Vujisic) and a coterie of local ruffians who bring in a gypsy group to entertain them. Vita is infatuated with Ana (Sonja Savic), a sensitive young singer who is humiliated by the macho local kingpin (Dragan Nikolic) into being forced to sing repeatedly the title song with a cowbell around her neck. Savic's riveting performance won her the Best Actress Award at the Venice Festival. The violent undertones that eventually erupt are also a forecast of actual events.

"In such circumstances of exploitation, even music is a tool of torture," says Draskovic. "This kind of civilization is at the end; it is exhausted and has to be destroyed. This film was a prediction; it has a feeling for the future."

*Life Is Beautiful* is just one example of the many fine social critiques developed in Yugoslav cinema. These were first consciously formulated into an ideology in the "New Film" movement of the 1960s described by Daniel J. Goulding in his thorough and enlightening study *Liberated Cinema: The Yugoslav Experience* as "a period in which film advanced to the forefront of artistic experimentation and was often a lightning rod which attracted heated polemic exchanges on the 'proper role' of artistic expression in a socialist state and on how far the boundaries of 'free expression' and stylistic experimentation should be extended." *Life Is Beautiful* was one of the few films dealing with political repression in the mid-1980s and Draskovic was censored, as he had been years before, for his outspoken views.

The patchwork union of Yugoslav republics has now splintered, and one must speak of Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Bosnian films rather than Yugoslav. Leading Serbian director Srdan Karanovic' *Vergina: A Kind Of Woman*, was one of the new films to receive funding from both Croatia and Serbia – and undoubtedly the last for some years to come. The shooting of *Vergina* in Croatia was stopped a couple of times and personnel changed in order to meet the required ratio of at

least 50 percent Croatian workers, a sign of increasing separation between the six republics that eventually erupted into full-scale war.

Huge Avala Studio outside Belgrade has been privatized and is equipped to do full production and post-production processing. It was unscathed by recent conflicts as was Jadran Studio of Zagreb, Croatia. But Jadran's props warehouse was raided and the authentic tanks and trucks used in filming US mini-series such as *Winds Of War* and *War And Remembrance* were confiscated by the Croatian army and used in actual combat. According to Jadran film producer Anton Jovanovic, "We just hope that when this war is over we can get back to business as usual."

Getting back to business as usual for the filmmakers of the now separated republics of Yugoslavia will include learning to cope with the newly-established freedom to deal directly with social issues rather than resorting to metaphors. Although this option will present tempting opportunities to grapple with political themes, filmmakers will also have to cater to popular taste. After armed conflict, it has been proven audiences crave escapist fare with themes far removed from the painful circumstances they have survived. It will not be surprising if happy endings in which the protagonists go to the seashore will outnumber the former pessimistic finishes, at least until life seems closer to being beautiful. ■

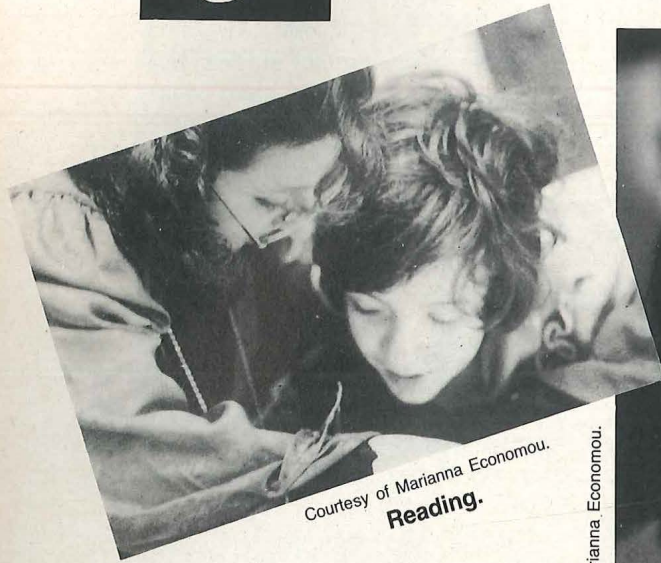
**Mack (Kevin Klive) and Claire (Mary Mc Donnell) say goodbye to their son (Alfred Woodard) as he goes off to summer camp in "Grand Canyon".**







# Help Me to Fly Higher

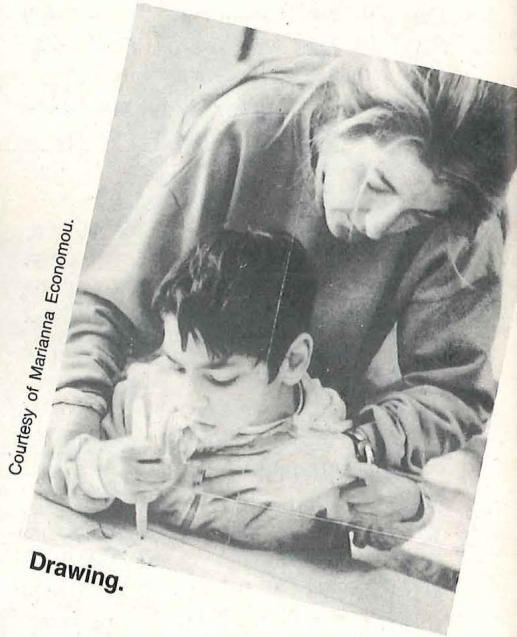


Courtesy of Marianna Economou.  
**Reading.**



Courtesy of Marianna Economou.

**Daphne Economou.**



Courtesy of Marianna Economou.

**Drawing.**

**D**aphne Economou confesses, "It keeps me awake at night very often, the Spastics Society. It can make us very anxious at times because of the financial problems hanging over our heads."

Economou and her husband, whose third child had cerebral palsy, founded the Spastics Society in 1972 with the parents of 19 spastic children because there was no place in Greece to answer the specific needs of cerebral palsy victims. The Society, which has no premises of its own, receives no government funding and offers all its services free of charge, has a budget this year of 140 million drachmas, a third of which should come from their Christmas card project, a third from private donors and a third from various fund raising activities, such as this month's Kathey Heyndels Fashion Show (13 April) and the annual Bazaar (21 and 22 April).

The founding members included 'public enlightenment' as one of their aims because relatively little is known about cerebral palsy. "Spastic children have nothing wrong with their chromosomes, nothing genetic," Economou insists. "It is an accident, usually an accident at birth where a perfectly normal child doesn't get enough oxygen and the resulting brain damage affects movement."

"There is nothing deformed about a cerebral palsy child, they are children with a physical disability. This has to be made clear, because many people mistakenly believe they are mentally retarded."

Symptoms begin to show up when a baby is about three months and not doing things other children begin to do at that age. Economou's own child

caught a virus in the hospital after birth and in a paper she presented to the International Cerebral Palsy Society in Cyprus she describes the process all parents with handicapped children go through.

"The symptoms of abnormality in one's own child are soon evident, both parents know immediately that something is wrong but, imprisoned in their own ignorance, each keeps his apprehensions to himself, while guarding the other's secret and in a primitive superstitious way, prays that the unknown fear will go away if it is never put into words."

Economou was fortunate to have Spyros Doxiadis as her son's doctor who eventually helped them found the Spastics Society, but she says most families go to dozens of doctors trying to find one with good news.

"It is a terrifying experience, however prepared one is, one is never prepared for this kind of thing. There are no magic cures to make the whole problem dissolve overnight. So parents, unable to find help outside themselves, turn towards their child and discover him as a human being instead of a medical case. And here comes the first happy break for everyone."

"Parents automatically begin to create a good environment in which their 'special' child will be happy and, consequently, through the child's happiness, they begin to feel happier themselves."

Economou's son was taken to a center for the disabled but because

cerebral palsy is so different from other orthopedic handicaps, they soon realized the need for a Spastics Society.

"At first it was going to be a parents' society, but we didn't want it to be so segregated. They often become very ingrown, looking after their own children and never getting any farther than that."

So from the beginning the Spastics Society has been a mix of professions, all of whom, insists Economou, have been needed over the years. "If you are going to do anything about cerebral palsy, you need architects and journalists and actors and therapists – people of good will."

They noticed a need in the early days for recreation. Children were either getting masses of education and therapy – "forced labor it was" – or others were getting nothing at all, sitting home in front of a television all day. So the first programs were recreational groups where children came to have a good time, and although the Society went on to open Greece's first Gymnasium and Lyceum for spastic children, and has helped over 500 families with spastic children, when you visit the Spastic Society today, it is immediately apparent that children are still coming to have a good time.

Economou, who grew up in India where her father worked for a Greek firm and had most of her education in England, is involved full-time with administrative matters for the Spastics Society, but her real love is art and



what she does "for her own pleasure" is to run the drama group, a mixed group of handicapped and non-handicapped young people.

"There are a lot of able-bodied members in the group who don't come as helpers, they are keen on drama and come as actors. I enjoy it enormously and we put on wonderful performances."

Their next public performance will be part of the Very Special Arts Show on 18 May, featuring mime, acting, painting, sculpture and other forms of art by the physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, blind and deaf. Very Special Arts was started by the Kennedys in the US and is an international organization, brought to Greece originally by the Spastics Society, and now an independent organization, run by a former Society staff member.

Economou has, no doubt, left her mark on the organization in countless ways, but the most obvious is the art. Visiting the Spastics Society often feels like walking through an art school, one class painting, another singing, another acting. She is vehement and enthusiastic about its benefit for children who are not able to move a great deal, as a way to communicate for those who often can't speak.

"You should see their paintings," says Economou, about the children's art work that is often used on the Society's Christmas cards, "it is just incredible how they can speak through their painting."

Economou lost her son when he was 17 and admits that many people believe losing a handicapped child is not as hard as losing a healthy one.

"I think in ways it is worse because these children are so brave and so deeply beloved. You feel it is so unfair. I think we all feel that our Themo was a great blessing, with all the heartbreak that goes with it. Close to the handicapped child, it is often we who are educated, helped and healed.

"I really believe and continue to believe that people who work with these children are enriched by the contact."

(Spastics Society, 42 Archimidous Street, tel. 701-8158.)

★ Bazaar on 21 and 22 April, Cultural Center of Athens, Academias Street. Donations are needed for the Bazaar, even up to the last minute: second-hand books, clothes, toys, crafts, homemade sweets, jams and relishes, etc.

★ Fashion Show at Athenaeum Inter-Continental.



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Unbeknownst to many residents of Greece, as well as the hundreds of thousands of tourists who spend time enjoying her incredible beaches and revelling in her special light, there is a group of top executives keeping watch over the incoming and outgoing travelling public: the Board of Airline Representatives (BAR) is composed of the highest official from each and every airline that has an office in Greece.

Whereas BAR's primary function is to deal collectively with the many problems of the airline industry at a government and industry level, at the same time, their every action is taken with you, the passenger, in mind. Reporting to them is the Airport Operating Committee (AOC) which strives to improve all airport functions – from the vital: security, fire hazards, weather reporting, Control Tower procedures, etc; to the mundane, such as transportation service from the West Airport to the East (remember when we walked?), the availability of taxis awaiting your arrival, parking (not solved yet), the cleanliness of the facilities, and sufficient carts for baggage (who among us has not illegally ducked under the barrier to get out through customs to run across the street to retrieve one while a spouse waits inside?)

These busy executives are due a big congratulation for the work that they do behind the scenes with the Hellenic Tourism Organization and the Civil Aviation Department to make arrivals and departures easier for passengers at Hellinikon!

With these lovely ladies on tap, who among us would not want to go off to the Philippines on the next plane? They are Tiboli maidens dressed in all of their finery, members of the Philippine Bayanihan Dance Company who came to Athens to perform under the auspices of Mrs Marika Mitsotakis, in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines. This rare performance attracted a sell-out crowd at the Pallas Theatre with the proceeds going to the livelihood and rehabilitation projects for the benefit of victims of the Mt Pinatubo eruptions. The Company has made 10 world tours since its formation for the 1958 Brussels World Fair. We hope they will come again.



**Members of the Philippine Bayanihan Dance Company.**

A trio of airline 'daffy-nitions' immediately recognizable by any frequent traveller: *Group* – A large loud pack of passengers travelling on one ticket. The group leader who has the ticket usually waits in the bar until the requisite pre-boarding time of five minutes until departure, or until there are no seats left together, whichever comes last... *On Time* – Obscure term, meaning unknown... *Flight Schedule* – An entertaining work of paperback fiction.

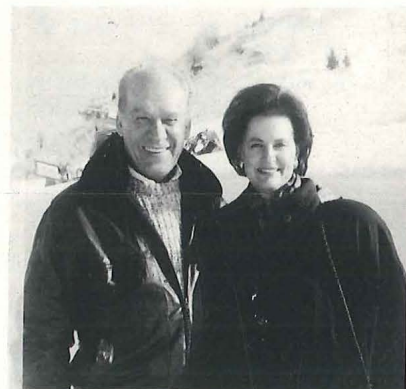


**Mrs Estelle Sotirhos, wife of the US Ambassador Michael Sotirhos, is obviously pleased to have her AA hats to take home. They were on hand to congratulate American Airlines.**

American Airlines, the biggest airline in the Western world, has appointed Exotic Express as its GSA (General Sales Agent) in Greece and celebrated with a really proper bash recently at the Grande Bretagne Hotel. AA Sales Manager for Middle East, South Asia and Africa, Mr Daniel M. Naoumovitch, flew to Athens especially to welcome the hundreds of guests from the travel trade, the press, and potential customers as well as to introduce Mr Tassos Pantazopoulos, President of Exotic Express. A beautiful model AA airplane was the

center of attraction, with an on-going multi-media video panel projecting tantalizing AA destinations. Since the 1930s AA has stood for excellence – on the ground and in the air, and even though for the present time they will be off-line in Athens, it would be worth travelling to one of their many gateway cities in Europe by another airline in order to connect directly with their non-stop flights to numerous US cities. Consult your travel agent or telephone AA directly at 325-0241 or 323-0434.

*Reader Trip* – Pericles Papathanassiou, Director General of the Hellenic Postal Service (ELTA), and his wife Kathrine were invited to the Opening of the Winter Olympics by Yves Cousquer, President of the French Postal Service (La Poste) in Albertville, France. They were present together with the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, French President François Mitterrand, Queen Sophia of Spain, US Vice President and Mrs Dan Quayle, former King Constantine and Queen Anna Maria of Greece, US Postmaster General Frank and many other dignitaries.



**Pericles and Katherine Papathanassiou at Winter Olympics, Albertville, France.**

ELTA and La Poste have co-sponsored a stamp for the 1992 Summer Olympics to be held in Spain and the Papathanassiou hosted Mr Cousquer during his visit to Greece for the passing of the Olympic Flame and the unveiling of the stamp. Their visit included the Opening Ceremonies (with Greece leading the delegations as always) and four days of Olympic activity including couples' ice skating, speed skating, cross country and men's downhill skiing. Official luncheons and dinners completed this VIP program which the Papathanassiou term 'unforgettable!' ■

Next Month: Getting to the Summer Olympics  
What the new Greek airlines mean for you.



# Tidy Tricks for Painting Professionally

*"We're made so that we love first when we see them painted,  
Things we have passed perhaps a hundred times  
Nor cared to see; and so they are better painted." Fra Lippo Lippi*

**B**irds are trilling, warm spring breezes are blowing, and the incredible sight of Syntagma Square deep in snow is a fast fading memory: it is time to clean away the dinginess of winter. What may seem hard work can be lightened by the thought of how beautiful the results will be and by the fact that, because of a world-wide recession, do-it-yourself is easier than ever. There is even a new type of sponge-brush that are said to do a better job than bristle brushes, and they are available here.

Whatever the job, nothing saves time and effort more than proper preparation and the right supplies: which is what this is all about. You don't have to buy the most expensive, but don't buy the cheapest, either. Cheap paint will 'pull' and takes twice as long to use. It also chips easily and cleans badly. Don't buy 'wrap-around' bristle brushes, those with a hollow core, they do a terrible job. 'Cure' new brushes by standing in linseed oil overnight. This keeps the bristles from shedding and makes the brush easier to clean. Hard paint in old brushes comes out when softened with hot vinegar. Wash in hot soapy water (liquid detergent is good). Keep brushes from touching bottom by looping the handles through wire or through slitted cardboard. Keep the brush from drying out while painting by sealing in a plastic bag.

Many stores will mix paint colors for you but always be sure there is some left over for touching up. A kitchen wire whip is ideal for stirring paint; pantyhose and pieces of old curtains for straining lumps of paint which will cause streaking. Keep a roller pan clean by covering with a large plastic bag. Also place a small magnet at the shallow end of the tray to keep the roller out of the paint when not in use.

One of the advantages of doing-it-yourself is that you can take the time to properly protect everything that is not being painted – a quite hazy conception otherwise if one is to judge by the usual scene of desolation left behind which gives the impression of the flyby of a very relieved flock of birds. If it is not possible to move everything to one corner of a room, at least, clear the space to finish one entire wall. Where

carpeting cannot be removed, paint the baseboards by using a dustpan to depress the carpet. Before painting window frames, dig out the dirt from the corners and, to protect the glass, sponge on a wet stripe around the pane and stick on strips of newspaper. Coat metal handles, hinges, etc, with petroleum jelly. Always paint furniture, cabinets and cupboards inside out and from down to up.

It is easy to repair small holes and cracks in walls and woodwork even if you run out of spackle. Stuff small deep holes with wet tissue or newspaper before applying plaster. Small holes can be filled with a mixture of half flour, half salt, fine sawdust and plaster with the paint you are using as the bonding agent. Even toothpaste (but not chewing gum!) on white walls is a good substitute. Where there are hair-line cracks, scrape a clean edge with a pointed can opener. If an area of plaster is chipped or seems uncertain, it is often possible to cover it with a self-adhesive paper before painting. It will remain unnoticed for years. One still runs into ceilings that have not been painted, but whitewashed. Paint will not adhere to them so the only solution is to dampen an area with a roller, using warm water, and strip with a spatula. It will take a thicker than normal paint mixture to cover afterwards. An entire staircase can be painted and still used if you paint alternate steps. If there are slippery outside staircases, mix a little sand in the paint for the treads.

## Wallpaper

Wall coverings come in 'runs', meaning different printings. It is important, therefore, to get enough first time around so that it all matches. The number of rolls required is determined by measuring the area to be covered; multiply the width by the height and divide by the width of the covering you are using. Deduct for doors and window. When using 'Contact' paper, remember that it shrinks in cold weather; to avoid hot weather gaps put in refrigerator overnight.

If you run into other seam and

corner gaps, mix some paint the same background color as the paper and paint the wall before pasting on the paper. Eliminate bulges by making a small slit, inserting paste, then smooth down with the bowl of a spoon. Some heavy papers refuse to stay put. Keep the edges from curling by sealing with clear varnish. If pictures, etc, are going back on the wall where they were, stick a small straight pin or a toothpick in the hanging hole and press the paper over. If you have to patch, tear – not cut – the matching piece toward the wrong side of the paper. There are times when it pays to paper a badly scarred wall before painting. On the other hand, to remove old wallpaper, just roll on hot vinegar water and let soak for a few minutes. Grease spots on wallpaper can usually be leached out by applying a warm iron over a paper towel, or patting on talcum powder and rubbing off, or painting on a mixture of cornstarch and water and rubbing off after dry. When all else fails, cover the spot with clear varnish or shellac. Remove crayon marks with baking soda on a damp cloth and cellotape with a warm iron and towel. Wrought iron is best painted with small pieces of sponge: better, quicker and uses less paint!

Recently a curious piece came up for auction, the Triple Throne from the Palace of the Half-Moon, and speculation ran that it might go for as much as one million dollars. Was this the throne Regent Tsarevna Sophia sat on flanked by her half brothers, the future Peter the Great and Ivan IV as co-Tsars? No. Actually it was a three-hole outhouse toilet seat splattered with white paint in a drunken spree at a garden party (in the same spirit, generation of farm boys have painted outhouse seats with tar) by none other than Willem de Kooning and Jackson Pollack. It remained unsold, however, because in a rare moment of sanity in the mad world of art auctions, no one was willing to pay more than 7500 dollars for it.

This is by way of saying that even bath tiles and fixtures can be painted if you can't live with their present color. They must be perfectly clean, perhaps gone over with a fine sandpaper to ensure perfect bonding, and then painted with an epoxy-based paint ■



# KATEY'S corner



Katey Angelis

*The Easter season in Greece always brings to mind the sound of bells. The innumerable Orthodox churches call their faithful to worship with their sometimes insistent pealing of bells. To the foreigner, the sound of bells ringing everywhere reflects the devotion of the people. Whatever your faith, the Easter season renews it. Plan as well, for an unforgettable religious experience, to gather with your family and friends for the annual Sunrise Service on Philopapou Hill on the occasion of the Western Easter, the morning of 19 April.*

★ This is a **Presidential Election year in the United States** and US citizens around the world are planning to join in the process through the medium of the absentee ballot. The Republicans and the Democrats are organized to help them in many countries. In Greece, the Republicans (681-5747) were first out of the gate with a Voter Registration and Pitta Cutting Kick Off Party and the Democrats (722-4645) followed with a dinner-dance at which the head of the New Hampshire Party spoke. The two organizations will no doubt be combining later in the year to support the American Embassy efforts to locate voters and get them registered. Remember: "Opinions are important, but votes count!"

★ The British also have an important election this year – and shortly! Many British citizens living abroad have the privilege of an absentee ballot. Check your Embassy

Consular Section to find out whether or not you now qualify. Ask about the new law that gives you a 20-year absence as well as the possibility of locating a 'home' address if you left England before you were old enough to register.

★ Over 500 delighted guests enjoyed the **Daughters of Penelope** (Hesperus Chapter) St Valentine's bridal

**W**hen the Propeller Club Ball went to Hollywood recently, it took a lot of 'stars' with it! The American Women's Club had faithfully produced the old Grauman's Chinese Theatre at the Athens Hilton, and there were autograph hunters and photographers on hand just like at a Hollywood First Night. Two lucky prize winners are now off to the United States thanks to TWA to stay in two different cities for four nights courtesy of Marriott Hotels. A super dinner, a stimulating orchestra and congenial company filled out the evening. Our photo shows US Ambassador Michael G. Sotirhos (center) carefully choosing his lottery numbers from the bevy of 'sellers'.



gown showing held at the Athens Hilton Hotel with proceeds going to Cooley's Anemia Foundation. There is something that makes everybody starry-eyed about beautiful wedding gowns anyway, and then to have traditional examples dating from the 1900s made the whole display truly special. Congratulations to everyone and especially to Ann Bokolinis, Chairman.

★ **St Paul's Anglican Church** Chaplain Father Colin Holbrook, assisted by Chaplain Hal Sasser of the American Episcopal Church officiated at a particularly effective Solemn Evening Song on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of England by Queen Elizabeth.

Her Royal Majesty's Ambassador to Greece, HE Sir David Miers gave one of the readings and the service was attended by the Ambassadors of Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Pakistan, the Consul of New Zealand and from the Synod of Greece, Archimandrite George Pangalis and Archimandrite Iacovos from Ag. Dionysios, as well as Father James of the Roman Catholic Church. Following

the event, the British Ambassador entertained the official guests and church dignitaries at dinner in the Residence.

★ A tardy *Corner* item reminds members of the **Hellenic Yacht Club** in Piraeus of the delightful evening they had in company with Glenkinchie, Cragganmore, Dalwhinnie, Oban, Talisker and Lagavulin – the six Classic Malt Whiskies of Scotland. The evening became happier and happier as it went along, thanks to the lovely 'personalities' of these specialities. In leaving, members pronounced the event a huge success – and are planning for an early repeat!

★ Remember when purchasing **Easter gift items** that the *Theotokos* Foundation

has a permanent exhibition of the works of its 'special' students at 29 Mithymnis road (right off Amerikis Square) which is open regular shop hours. There are a couple of parking garages within two blocks, and you know when you purchase you are delighting both your recipient and the young artists. Open regular shop hours.

★ Easter is also the theme for the **annual Fleamarket and Bazaar** held at the Scandinavian Church in Piraeus on 4 April, 6-9pm and 5 April, 11am-5pm. There will be decorations, candles, decorated eggs and second-hand items. See the Organizer for the address.



★ You may have already seen the information that the **Hellenic Animal Welfare Society** offices are now located at 34 Ag. Anargyron Street, Nea Chalkidion (working hours 9am-8pm and tel. 251-4716 and 253-1977). But remember that they are constantly collecting for the next bazaar; therefore, as you clean out your closets, remember your four-legged friends and deliver items to their other premises at Lykeou 56 and Kefala in Gyzi on Monday, Wednesday and Friday between 10 and 12 am. The telephone there is 644-4473. You can telephone either office with your pet problems.

★ **The Consular Corps in Greece**, under its President Mr Christos Papatheodorou and its enthusiastic Board of Directors, has been busy lately getting better acquainted and welcoming new arrivals. Recently they enjoyed a super 'Vassilopita' cocktail reception on board the luxury



**T**he exhibition of prints by Iris Xilas-Xanalatos entitled "Black, White, Blue" was presented jointly with the British Council and the Argo Gallery. Examples of her graceful work can be seen in our photo of the artist (right) with Ms Stephanie Mather, Assistant Director of the Council. The showing was diverse, but since we are in Greece, it was the many boats with their sails soaring in the wind that attracted the most attention.

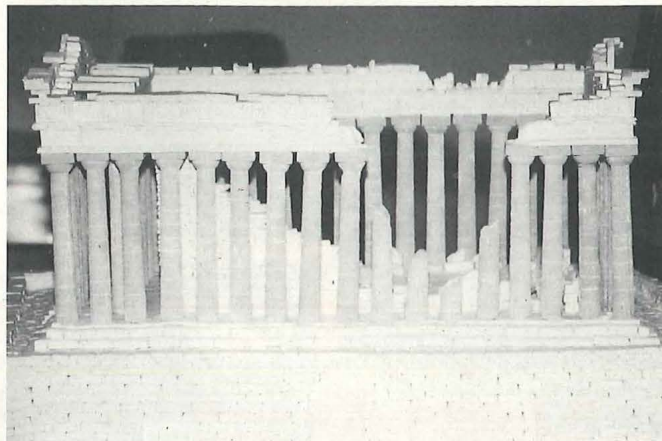


cruise vessel of Epirotiki Lines *Odysseus*. Then their next event was a luncheon at which Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Mr Sotiris Kouvelas enlightened the members and their friends on the subject of an overview on the Balkans and their background. Must have been stimulating!

**H**ow fortunate is a diplomat who has a hobby that travels around the world with him, enriching his life and that of those around him. Many Ambassadors and members from the Diplomatic Corps were present to congratulate Consul Florian Lorenz of the Austrian Embassy on his "Living in Greece" sketches, drawings and pictures exhibition held recently at the Cultural Center of the Municipality of Athens. Mr Lorenz and his wife Monique had invited many friends to enjoy the reception held on the opening night. In our photo the artist (left) is showing one of his typical Greek drawings to an appreciative visitor.



**W**ow! You may think that this is a miniature marble sculpture, but it is actually proof that the Alpine Center for Hotel and Tourism Management has done it again. Sculpted under Professor Klaus Koerner, students in the Chef Training course spent one week of preparation and two weeks of actual construction (260 hours) to produce this perfectly-proportioned scaled-down model of the Parthenon for the recent ARTOZA '92 exhibition at the Piraeus Exhibition Center. Their beautiful concoction produced a second prize in the public voting category. (It is not written who had the privilege to eat it!)



★ There is a new chapter of AHEPA in the formation stages in the Glyfada area. The enthusiastic group is awaiting their Charter from the United States and hope to be officially organized within the next few months. The prospective members got together with their friends for a Post-Valentine's gala evening at the Edem where lively music and some super lottery prizes made for a special time. Good luck for the future!

★ It was a great month for free movies with the British Council offering *A Fish Called Wanda*, Athens College Theatre previewing *J.F.K.* and *Prince of Tides*, the Hellenic-American Union weighing in with Fred

Astaire's greatest *Flying Down to Rio*, *Top Hat* and *Easter Parade*, the French Institute having a retrospective and the Danes toping everything off with a cinema week. It makes it sort of difficult to get any work done...

★ What beautiful music is being made during the **Gina Bachauer series** celebrating the ten years of the cultural program of the Athens College Theatre supported by Ballantine's. There were four concerts in February and March and there is yet time for you to enjoy the closing concert with Alexis Weissenberg on 10 April. For further information, telephone 671-7523 or 647-4676 or stop by the College to purchase your tickets - soon.

★ It was a very distinguished gathering that recently honored Mr John Marinos, famous Greek journalist, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the awarding of the Pulitzer Prize by the Columbia School of Journalism. The Columbia University Alumni Association, President Dr Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis, organized a cocktail-dinner at the Grande Bretagne Hotel to present a plaque to Mr Marinos, who was the dinner speaker, in a convivial atmosphere. The US Ambassador Michael Sotirhos and his wife were present as were many graduates of other outstanding universities of the United States.

★ Many members of the British and Greek communities were on hand recently for the joint presentation by the Association for the Study of Greek History and the Papazisi Publishers of the new book of Mr Themis Marinos **Operation Harling Gorgopotamos** (in Greek). The author was one of the key players in this famous historical incident of the resistance and adds many new elements to the narrative of Chris Woodhouse on the same subject. An introductory talk was given by former minister Mr Gerasimos Apostolatos and the author spoke of some of the experiences described in the book.

★ This is an advance notice of the **US Independence Day celebration** that is being planned by 33 US-oriented organizations. With the US National Guard Band, especially flown in for this occasion, balloons, clowns, a Kiddy Corner, a Teen Center with disco, a parade hot dogs, pop corn, and many other attractions, it is slated to be a real Home Town US celebration. Keep **Sunday, 5 July** on your calendar from now for an afternoon of real family fun!

*Happy Easter!*



# WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO

## MUSIC

The American College of Greece 1991-1992 cultural series is continuing its celebration of the Discovery of America (1492) and European Integration (1992). The fourth performance is an evening of exclusive piano concertos with pianist **Danae Kara** and **Dimitri Toufexis** conducting the Deree Chamber Orchestra. The program includes works by Bach, Kabalevsky and Haydn. The concert takes place on 3 April, 8.30 pm, at Pierce College Auditorium, 6 Graviast, Agia Paraskevi. Admission is free.

After the successful dance performances of Julio Bocca and Eleonora Cassano at the Athens Concert Hall, the Argentinian Embassy organizes another major event due to take place on 6 April. Cello soloist **Aurora Natola-Ginastera** will perform with the Athens State Orchestra at Megaron. A. Ginastera, who has been called by Pablo Casals "one of the most outstanding cellists of her generation", has performed with conductors such as Zubin Mehta, Mstislav Rostropovich, Horst Stein and more. She masters a wide repertoire ranging from early to contemporary works and frequently performs the works of her late husband, composer Alberto Ginastera who dedicated many compositions to her. Aurora Ginastera's cello is the famous *Castelbarco Stradivarius*.

The Gina Bachauer Festival at Athens College culminates on 15 April with the piano concerto by Alexis Weissenberg. His program includes: Schubert: Sonate-Fantaisie Op. 78 DV. 894 in Sol Major. Brahms: Fantasiens Op. 116.



**Aurora Natola-Ginastera at Megaron**

Schubert: Sonata Op. Posthume in Do Minor DV. 958. Brahms: 4 Klavierstucke Op. 119. Alexis Weissenberg is a well known virtuoso, with an international career. He has performed with musical directors such as George Szell and Eugene Ormandy and has recorded with the Berlin Philharmonic and Herbert von Karajan.

## THE RUSSIAN CYCLE

The tribute to 19th and early 20th century Russia at the Athens Concert Hall extends into April with performances of music and dance as well as an exhibition of archival photographic material. **Russia 1850-1910, Pictures of an Era** has been organized by art critic Efie Andreadi and

hosts photographs from the archives of Chloe Obolenski, ecclesiastical material and swords from the Benaki Museum, rare books and objects from the Xenia Chermetteff-Sfyri's collection and Efie Andreadi's family heirlooms. Part of the exhibition presents photographs of daily scenes and people practicing traditional professions. The pictures are a source of cultural information. Among other interesting aspects one finds material on dressing

**Alexis Weissenberg at Athens College**





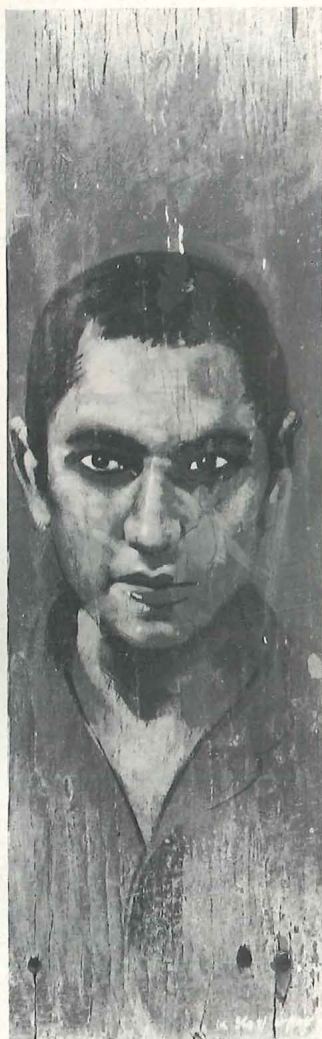
habits and fashion styles of the times. Captions with historical information as well as the catalogue are available in Greek only. Another part of the same exhibition presents aspects of the magnificent Russian city built in 1900 on the banks of the Seine in participation to the Paris' World Exhibition. It was there that Russian culture first left unforgettable impressions to the west. Nowadays, following the dramatic developments on the political scene of the gigantic state, the west experiences a revived curiosity for the cultures and artistic movements embodied in geographical boundaries. The Russian Cycle at Megaron offers the opportunity of tying the cultural knot between the developments that were taking place before the 1917 Revolution and today's hopeful expectations. Audiences leave with a feeling of magnificence.

**ART**

Medoussa, the well-known gallery in Kolonaki, has recently acquired a new space. It is an old house on the corner of 21 Xenokratous and Ploutarhou Streets. It will be open to the public every time the artists who cooperate with the gallery need its facilities to present their work in a special atmosphere. The first exhibition at **Medoussa + 1** hosts the wooden angels of sculptor **Raymondos**, until 18 April.

"Heroes and Cities" is the title of the latest exhibition by **Diamandis Aidinis** which is open until 10 April at Gallery 3. Aidinis is well known in Italy as an artist and as a contributor to the magazine *Frigidaire*. In Greece his paintings can be seen in private collections and at the Montana Club Hotel in Karpennisi. His present work consists of mixed media, acrylics and oil paintings.

The world of insects inspires **Varvara Spyrouli** to develop themes for her sculptures and paintings. Using wire, silver and plexiglass, she builds nets for imaginary spiders. Her work can be seen at Miraraki



**Kyriakos Katzourakis** at Epoches Gallery

**Diamandis Aidinis** at Gallery 3



Gallery until 10 April together with the paintings of **Takis Germenis**. His constructions and oil paintings are reminiscent of distant cities as seen through the eyes of a child.

**Kyriakos Katzourakis** presents his works of the last three years at Epoches Gallery, 2 to 22 April. 25 paintings reveal the double attribute of the artist as painter and scenographer.

Two interesting exhibitions mark the profile of Greek engraving. In **Yakinthos Gallery**, the work of established artists V. Katraki, A. Tassos and K. Grammatopoulos is on show 6-30 April. The three of them studied with Y. Kefallinos and practiced wood engraving successfully. Yet, from 1950 onwards, they expressed markedly different approaches to their art and opened new routes to Greek engraving. **Pleiades Gallery** presents the contemporary face of Greek engraving with a group exhibition of 10 artists, among them Michalis Arfaras and Manolis Charos. This exhibition titled "Engravings: Authentic Pieces of Art", will last until 18 May.

**FILMS**

Avant-première in Athens with 10 films by directors Maurice Piallat, Yves Robert, Jean-Claude Brissot, Jérôme Foulon, Patrick Bouchitey, Didier Camenka, Claude Pinoteau and Luc Besson, 13-16 April at Ideal Cinema, Panepistimiou 46, tel: 362-6720. Directors and protagonists will be present during the event. Among them are Jacques Dutronc and Alexandra London. The tribute is organized by Gaumont Company, Spentzos Film and the newspaper Ta Nea.

**SPRING SALE & CRUISE**

The **American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG)** will hold a Spring Sale on 4 April, from 9 am to 2 pm, at the Cultural Center of Eleftherias Park on Vas. Sofias Ave. There will be a wide selection of new and second-hand clothes, books, toys and other useful items. Food and beverages will be available and a lottery draw-

**Raymondos** at Medoussa+1

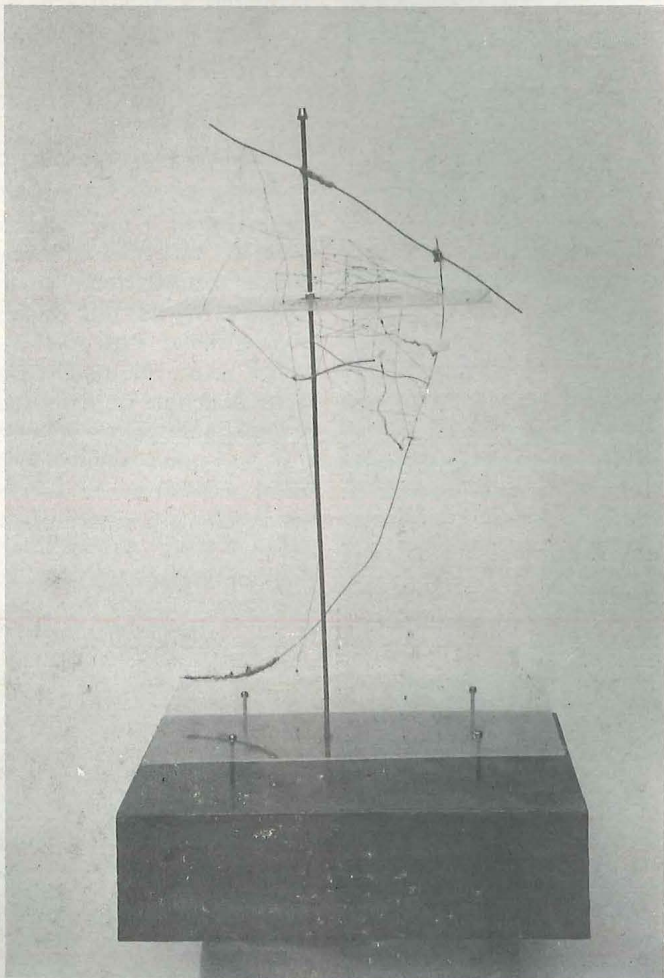




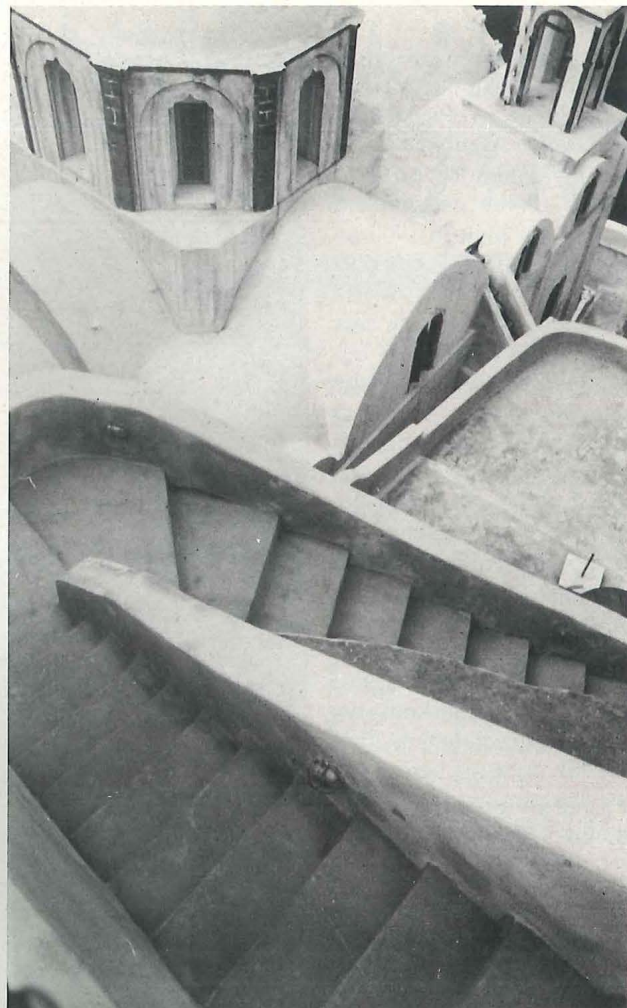
ing will be held. On 11 April AWOG sails for a Moonlight Dock Party aboard a luxury cruise liner of Epirotiki. Commencing at 8.30 pm the evening consists of entertainment, food, dancing, lottery and door prizes. The organizer is Mrs Estelle Sotirhos, wife of the American ambassador. The proceeds will support SPECIAL OLYMPICS HELLAS, the Greek Cypriot games to be held in Athens in May. For tickets telephone: 411-8070, 651-6408.

## EXHIBITIONS

An impressive exhibition of carpets and kilims from Persia and Afghanistan is held at the Eleftherias Park Art Centre on Vas. Sofias Ave. The 150-year-old collection of the Erfany-Far family of Tehran includes 400 antique carpets and contemporary kilims of traditional art, combining silk and wool, sharp details and jewel-like colors. A number of these carpets will be on show and on sale between 8 and 30 April. An informative



Varvara Spyrouli at Miraraki Gallery  
Antonis Chiotis at Pleiades Gallery



Makis Stamatakis at the Spanish Cultural Institute

catalogue will be available. **Makis Stamatakis** exhibits his photographs of the Greek countryside at the Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31, 6-16 April. Playing with color and light, he depicts a tender face of Greece, known and beloved.

## EASTER CARDS

Over the years **Jill Yakas Gallery** has hosted exhibitions by foreign artists who live in Greece and whose work has been inspired by the uniqueness and the special light of this country. Jill had the foresight to print a selection of such paintings and collages in cards, making them accessible to a wider audience. The countryside, the villages, the interior and exterior of churches, courtyards, town streets and many more aspects that capture the beauty, the roots and a spirit of revival, coincide so well with the essence of the Greek Easter.

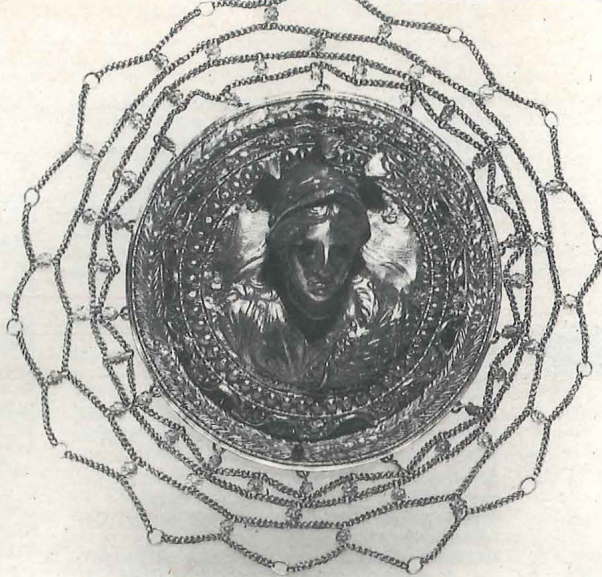
## THEATRE

The Players, the well-known English-speaking theatre group, will perform at the Athinaiko Demotiko Theatre on 3, 4, 5 April at 8 pm. A witty and enthralling play has been chosen for the spring appearances of the amateur, yet highly dedicated, group. It is **A Man For All Seasons** by **Robert Bolt**. It tells the story of the life and martyrdom of Sir Thomas More in 16th-century England when King Henry VIII challenged the Pope and declared the independence of the Anglican Church. The play was written in the early 1960s. It had a long run in New York and was then filmed. Among other works by R. Bolt is *The Thwarting of Baron Bolligrew*, a play for children written in 1965. It is hoped that in the near future an English-speaking amateur theatrical group will include a nice play for children in its repertoire. As for the present performance, the theatre is located



on Timokreontos 6a behind the church of Agios Sostis, off Syngrou Ave. The telephone there is: 934-3911. For enquiries, call The Players on 644-1590, 202-2316.

Expected to appear in Athens and Thessaloniki early this month is actress **Suzannah York**. Invited by the British Council the artist will perform two new plays by Michael Sharp, *The Star Gazer* and *A State of Limbo*. For further information, contact the British Council, tel: 363-3211.



**Athina's head. Thessalic treasure, II BC from the Benaki collection**

**BAZAARS**  
**THE WILDLIFE HOSPITAL ON AEGINA** (see article in this issue) is holding its annual bazaar on 17 May at Brass Tacks, Mesogeion 6 (next to the Galaxias Theatre). This fine volunteer organization – and Greek fauna – needs your help. Send a contribution to WLH's bank account, National Bank of Greece, Aegina Branch, A/C 241/745 090-75.



**Kilims at Eleftherias Park Art Centre**

**Terra-cotta man, V BC at the Benaki Museum**



**EXHIBITION ABROAD**

**Gold of Greece. Jewellery and Ornaments from the Benaki Museum** is the exhibition taking place at the Schmuckmuseum in Pforzheim, Germany, until 26 April. It includes 172 Greek jewellery pieces from the Benaki collections which are unique examples of goldsmith's art from prehistoric to post-byzantine times.

ances, drama seminars for teachers and pupils, exhibition on children's literature and performances organized by children. Children's Spring offer an opportunity to educators for exchanging views in forums and public discussions. This year the festival is dedicated to children with special needs. For information: Politistiki Anagennissi, Hatzidaki 23, 74100 Rethymno, Crete, tel: 0831-71200/28263, Eva Ladia, fax 25746.

newborn baby. With this in mind, consider paying a visit to the Benaki Museum, Koumbari 1, in order to become acquainted with their latest possession, a 25-century-old terra-cotta man. He is 21 cm tall and bears the characteristics of the style of the Greek colony of Taras in Southern Italy. The museum collection has also been enriched with other recent additions from Cyprus and Asia Minor.

**FOR CHILDREN**

**The Second Children's Spring Festival** is taking place in Rethymno, Crete, 4 April-31 May, with theatrical perform-

**VISIT**

It is the custom to visit a family after the arrival of a



# 5 this month

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

## NAME DAYS IN APRIL

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).

April 24	Elizabeth, Elisabet
April 25	Markos, Mark
April 27	Yiorgos, George, Yiorgia, Georgia
April 30	Anastasios, Tassos, Anastasia

## DATES TO REMEMBER

April 17	Good Friday (Western Church)
April 18	Passover
April 19	Easter Sunday (Western Church)
April 24	Good Friday (Eastern Church)
April 26	Easter Sunday (Eastern Church)

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

April 24	Good Friday
April 27	Easter Monday

## GALLERIES

**AENAON**, Andersen 18, N.Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Paintings by Yiannis Wilson, until 11 Apr. Painting and sculpture group exhibition, 13 April-2 May.

**ANEMOS**, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Paintings by Stathis Petropoulos, until 18 April.

**ARGO**, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Theodoros Markelos, until 4 Apr.

**ASTRA**, Kariatidon 8, tel 922-0236. Painting group exhibition in support of Sfendoni theatre.

**ATHENS ART GALLERY**, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Paintings by Opy Zouni, until 30 Apr.

**BOSCH GALLERY**, Kifissias 6-8, Maroussi, tel 682-4244. Group exhibition, 4-24 April.

**CHRYSOTHEMIS**, 25th Martiou 20, Halandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by Eleni Papageorgiou, until 4 April.

**DADA**, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Kostas Goumas. See Art.

**DRAKOS CONTEMPORARY ART**, Irakleiou Av. 127, Perissos, tel 253-1920. Group exhibition, until 21 April, followed by Lily Bakoyianni's ceramics.

**EKFRASSI**, Fivis 11, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Aliko Tobrou, until 12 Apr. Watercolors by Chronis Botsoglou, *Eliza's Face*, 14 April-2 May.

**ELENI'S KORONAIYOU**, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Paintings by Tina Kambani, until 16 Apr.

**EPIPEDA**, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Sculptures by Apostolos Petrides, until 11 April.

**EPOCHES**, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Kyriakos Katzourakis, 2-22 April. See Focus.

**GALLERY 3**, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Diamandis Aidinis, until 10 April. See Focus.

**GALLERY 7**, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Kontos. See Art.

**ILEANA TOUNTA**, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Installations by Per Barclay and Alfredo Romano, until 23 April. Photography by Claudio Totoro, until 11 April.

**JILL YAKAS**, Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Paintings by Hillary Adair, until 17 April.

**KOSTAS KARRAS**, Kifissias 208, tel 672-6555. Paintings by Paschalis Aggelidis, until 5 April.

**KREONIDIS**, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Photography by Eleni Leoussi, until 4 April.

**MARIA PAPADOPOULOU**, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Lydia Gravani, 2 April-2 May. See Art.

**MEDOUSA**, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Yiorgos Kazazis, until 18 Apr.

**MEDOUSA + 1**, Xenokratous 21, tel 724-4552. Sculptures by Raymondos, until 22 Apr. See Focus.

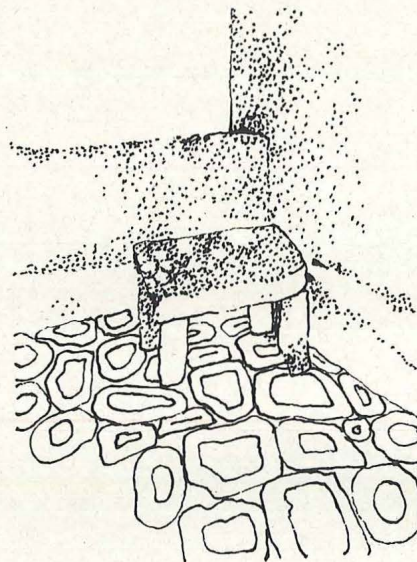
**MINI GALLERY**, L.Katsoni 58, 1st floor, tel 642-4211. Mon-Wed-Fri, 7-10 pm.

**MIRARAKI GALLERY**, Kifissias 263a, tel 808-3001. Sculptures and paintings by Varvara Spyrouli. Paintings by Takis Germenis, until 10 April. See Focus.

**NEES MORPHES**, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Yiorgos Mavroidis, until 7 Apr.

**OLGA GEORGANDEA**, Vas. Pavlou 102, Voula Shopping Center, tel 895-9467. Paintings by Kostas Oikonomou, until 20 April.

**ORA**, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Paintings by Andrea Karayian, 6-23 April.



**PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF ATHENS**, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. Retrospective of Willy Ronis, until 3 April. Panayiotis Fotiadis, b/w, 6 April-8 May.

**PLEIADES**, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Contemporary engraving group exhibition, until 18 May. Michael Arfaras, Sofia Alexiou, Lucy Gabreelidou, Vassilis Zographos, Babis Katsatsidis, Nikolaos Bliatsikas, Florentina Economidou, Afroditi Spyropoulou, Manolis Charos, Antonis Chiotis. See Focus.

**TEMPO 2000**, Xenokratous 23, tel 722-6596. Painted constructions by Pandelis Melissinos, until 3 Apr.

**THE GALLERY**, Xenofondos 9, 6th floor, tel 322-6773. Sculptures by Ivan Dobromir, 6 April-8 May.

**TITANIUM**, Vas.Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Kostas Papastamoulis, until 11 Apr. Photographs by Katey Tsekeni, until 11 Apr. Followed by Petsas. See Art.

**YAKINTHOS**, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Engravings by Grammatopoulos, Katraki, Tassos, 6-30 April. See Focus.

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

**ZYGOS**, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Paintings by Popy Zoides, until 3 Apr. By Kostas Dimopoulos and Anna Benni, 7-21 April.

## CONFERENCE

**THE ATHENS CONFERENCE**, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 8-12 April. Information tel 362-7591, fax 362-7474.

## EXHIBITIONS

**MEGARON STATHATOU**, Vas. Sofias & Herodotou. Information at the Cycladic Art Museum, tel 724-9706. *Ancient Macedonia from Mycenaean Times to Alexander the Great*, upper floor. Furniture and drawings by Ernest Ziller, first floor. Until end of April.

**ATHENS CONCERT HALL**, Vas. Sofias & Kakkali, tel 728-2000. *Russia 1850-1910. Pictures of an Era*. See Focus.

**GREEK CHAMBER OF FINE ARTS**, at the National Youth Foundation, Philhellenon 9. Painting exhibition by Niky Rouhani, until 3 April.

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

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

**NATIONAL GALLERY**, Vas. Konstantinou 50, tel 723-5938. Retrospective sculpture exhibition by Yiannis Papas, until 5 April.

**ELEFTHERIAS PARK ART CENTRE**, behind Athens Concert Hall. Tel 364-0910. Kilim exhibition. See Focus.

**SPANISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE**, Skoufa 31. Photographs by Makis Stamatakis, 6-16 April. See Focus.

**HOUSE OF CYPRUS**, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217. Record and poster exhibition, *1922-1992. 70 Years Greek Song*. Until 10 April.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE PIRAEUS SECTION**, 2nd Merarhias 36, tel 452-1812. *The French Press*. In collaboration with Unipresse.

**ALTA LINEA**, kitchen centre, Vouliagmenis 589, tel 995-0172. Painting exhibition by Yiorgos Stavropoulos, until 4 April.

**AVEROF GALLERY**, Metsovo, sculpture and painting exhibition from PIERIDES GALLERY. 17 April-end of May. Information, tel 0651-72315.

**OLP EXHIBITION CENTRE**, Piraeus port. *Chemia '92*. Exhibition about chemistry. 9-13 April. Info: 646-9090.

## EXHIBITIONS

**THE ATHENS CONFERENCE EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE NEW WORLD CONTEXT**, is the title of a conference held at the Hilton Hotel, 8-12 April. The changes in the political and economic milieu of Eastern Europe, the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East and the attempts to minimize the gap between the more and the less economically robust EC countries, will be discussed at the conference. Emphasis will be placed on matters concerning Mediterranean countries, such as relations with the EC, security measures, protection of the environment and recycling of waste. The third day of the conference is devoted to worldwide cooperation and the relations of Mediterranean countries with Black Sea countries. Invited to the conference are heads of states, political figures and businessmen. 40 countries and International organizations are represented. The Athens Conference is organized by Fondation Du Forum and is held under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## COMMUNITY

**POLYMNIA CULTURAL CENTRE**, Faistou 26 & Areos, Kifissia, tel 808-3501. Ikebana seminars for flower arrangement. Ohara style, every Tuesday, 10.30 am - 11.30 am. Corean style, for the first time in Greece, every Tuesday, 10.30 am - 11.30 am. Instructor: Natasha Georgopoulos.

**ATHENS SOCIETY FRIENDS OF THE TREES**, annual Bazaar, at Amalia Hotel, Amalias Avenue 10, on 9,10 April, 10 am - 8 pm. Information tel 322-9163.

**TASIS HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL DAY**, on 5 April, at L'Auberge in Varibobi, 10.30 am - 5 pm. Book stall, games, dancing, international menu. Piano music at the tea-room. Information tel 808-1426, 801-2362.

**LA VERNE UNIVERSITY**, organizes the *1992 Earth Symposium*, 17 April, 5.30 pm, at the Cultural Center of the Municipality of Kifissia. Theme: Influence of Environmental Factors on Human Health. Open to the public. Information tel 722-9301.

**THE ATHENS SINGERS**, at the War Museum, 19 April, 8 pm. Shubert: Mass in G. Corelli: Concerto Grosso No 9. Hendell: Chandos Anthem No 9.

**THEOTOKOS INSTITUTION**, Mithimnis 29, Amerikis sq. The shop with Easter gifts from special children. Information tel 231-1070.



## 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**, *Art of Breastfeeding and Overcoming Problems*. Athens North, 2 Apr. South, 7 Apr. Greek group, 14 Apr. Info tel 992-9639, 807-5237, 672-5961, 639-5268.

**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.

## ENVIRONMENT

**WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE** the Greek chapter of WWF International, manages over 20 conservation projects, provides members with printed material in Greek and English, offers access to a library of environmental resources. Director: Georgia Valaoras. Asklepiou 14, tel/fax: 362-3342.

**GREEN PEACE**. Ongoing campaigns. Newsletter and *Green Peace* magazine to subscribers. Director Elias Efthimiopoulos, Kallidromiou 44, tel: 364-0774/775.

**ELLINIKI ETAIRIA** (Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage). Builds, supplies and operates projects, promotes public awareness and environmental education. Tripodon 28, Plaka, tel: 360-5319, fax: 362-2535.

**HELLENIC SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE**. Conservation of the natural environment. Responsible for the biological station at the Evros Delta. Publishes the magazine *Physsis*. Nikis 24, tel: 322-4944.

**SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT** publishes the monthly magazine *Nea Ecologia*. Organizes seminars, audio-visual productions, study - programs. Expertise on energy technology, recycling, management of protected areas. Mavromichali 39, tel: 361-0423.

**SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE OF GREECE**. Researching problems caused by chemically-intensive agriculture. Promoting information on agriculture and food to producers and consumers. Chersonos 4a, Athens.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURE OF EPIROS**. Located in Ioannina, the society participated in the establishment of the Vikos-Aoos National Park. Protects important biotopes and forest life from illegal hunting. P.O Box 1226, 45001 Ioannina.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE AND ECODEVELOPMENT (EPO)**. Concerned with the wetlands of Northern Greece. Environmental education, school programs, nature work camps for youth, recycling and publications. P.O Box 47, 64200 Chrysoupolis, Kavala. Tel: 0591-23144, fax: 24236.

**EDASSA**. The Fire Protection Volunteers of Attica. Concentrates on Mount Parnis and its National Park. Establishes look-out stations manned by volunteers. Peak season between June-September. Tel: 342-5236, 342-5856, 342-5749.

**HELLENIC WILDLIFE HOSPITAL**. For birds, mammals and reptiles. Tel: 512-6008, 572-6619. 0297-22882 Aegina.

**SEA TURTLE PROTECTION SOCIETY** Member of the European Environment Bureau. Study and protection of marine turtles in Greece. Educational programs for schools. Solomou 35, 4th floor, tel/fax: 364-4146.

**HELLENIC ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. Operates a centre for bird-ringing. Branches in Thessaloniki, Xanthi

and Patras. HOS Publishes a bulletin. P.O.Box 15701, Zographou, Athens. tel: 522-5506.

**SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PROTECTION OF THE MONK SEAL**. Studies and protects the Mediterranean monk seal in Greece. Promotes public awareness. Solomou 35, 4th floor, tel: 364-4164.

**HELLENIC SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. Member of the Union for International Speleology. Systematically researching Greek caves since 1950. Mantzarou 11, tel: 361-7824.

**HELMEPA**. (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association). Protection of the Greek seas and beaches, public awareness projects, international activities. Pergamou 5, tel: 934-3088, tlx: 223179 HELM GR, fax: 935-3847.

**KINISSI POLITON**. Promotes recycling awareness, publishes newsletter. Focuses on atmospheric pollution and environmental problems of the greater Athens area. Zalokosta 7, tel: 363-5252.

**HELLENIC UNION OF ALUMINIUM**. Members are industries. The Union promotes public awareness and recycling programs in the armed forces, schools, municipalities etc. Kyrillou Loukareos 25-27, tel: 644-3109, fax: 643-2980.

**HELLENIC UNION FOR PLASTIC RECYCLING**. Formed by plastic manufacturers. Informs members on new technologies. Promotes recycling programs. Exchange with similar organizations in Greece and abroad. Kifissias 58 & Delfon 1, Maroussi.

**HELLENIC GLASS ASSOCIATION**. Members are glass producing industries. Informs members on new technologies. Studies and supports recycling projects. Amalias 20, tel: 322-3929, fax: 544-2421.

**ASSOCIATION OF GREEK PAPER INDUSTRIES**. Supports projects of recycling paper in collaboration with municipalities. Offers addresses of industries that buy used papers. Attention of Mrs Marina Matezidi, Agiou Polykarpou 57, tel: 346-7006, ext 24, fax: 347-1281.

## MUSEUMS AND SITES

**ACROPOLIS**, Open 8:00-6:30pm. Saturday & Sunday 8:30-2:30pm. The entrance fee of 1500 drs includes the museum.

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

**ANCIENT AGORA**, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-2:45pm; closed Monday. Entrance 800 drs, student prices.

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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS**, Harilaou Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. ☎ 452-1598. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 100 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

**ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA**, Papanigopoulou 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, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 10am-15:30pm, Saturday 10am-14:30pm; closed Sunday and Tuesday. 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.



# 7 restaurants and night life

## HOTELS

**THE ATHENS HILTON**, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201. **Ta Nissia**, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous, **The Athenian Lounge**, serving morning coffee, sandwiches and snacks for lunch; afternoon tea (accompanied by music) or any of your favorite drinks. **The Pan Bar**, with soft piano music. **Pool Garden Restaurant**, (operating spring/summer) with 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.

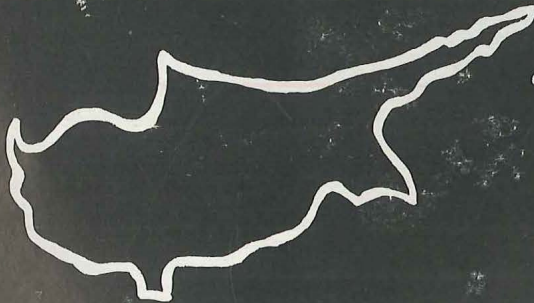
**The Rooftop**, snack bar by the pool, from 10am till 6pm. Restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30pm-1am. **HOTEL PENTELIKON**, ☎ 801-2837. **La Terrasse**, coffee shop, open from 7am till 2am. Breakfast, lunch and dinner, snacks. **Belle Epoque**, international cuisine. Live music. **Vardi's Restaurant**, French 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, pastries and ice cream. Open from 7am-2am. **FLOKA**, Leoforos Kirissias 118. ☎ 691-4001. A complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering service. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus" etc.) **ISPANIKI GONIA**, Theagenous 22, Caravel area. ☎ 723-1393. Service till 1am. Sunday closed. **KENTRIKON**, Kolokotroni 3. In arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sftiro; beef in earthenware. **KOSTOVIANNIS**, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Excharchia. ☎ 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others rabbit stifiado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday

## KOLONAKI

**BAYAZZO**, Ploutarhou 35 and Dimoharous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivolitet (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday Closed. **DELICIOUS**, Zalokosta 6, Kolonaki. ☎ 363-8455. Service till 4pm (for lunch) and till midnight (for dinner). Saturday noon and Sunday closed. **DIONISSOS**, Mt Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) ☎ 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9am -12:45pm. **DEKAKOIKTO**, Soudias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-5561. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.



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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 till 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**, Voulagmeni. ☎ 896-0211. **Grill Room**, downstairs café restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from

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TEMPURA SUKIYAKI  
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by Authentic Japanese Chef

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**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-tiropittes, 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/NORTHEN SUBURBS

**APOSTOLIS**, Gortinias 11, Kifissia. ☎ 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.  
**BELLE HELENE**, Paleologou 1, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. An international modern cuisine. 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, Politia, 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  
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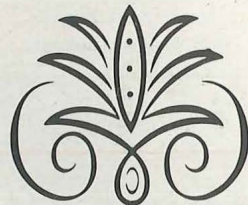
Plateia 28th of October (Tsakpini)  
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**LOTOFAGOS**, (Lotus Eater), Ay Lavras 4, Kifissia, behind the station. ☎ 801-3201. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a 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. Youvetsakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

## STEAKHOUSES

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

**THE STAGE COACH**, Leoforos Kifissias 18, Marousi ☎ 684-6995. A popular steakhouse since 1971, formally located in Kolonaki, it is now situated in Amarousi. With garden. Lunch and dinner. Reservations advisable. Closed Sunday.

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

## 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**, Spefssippou 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 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 Bussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, ☎ 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triplho à la Bussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

**LA FONTANINA**, Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Specialty Madagascar fillét. Service til 1:45 pm.

**LA STRADA**, Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-0370.

**PANE E VINO**, Spefssippou 8, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-5084.

## HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

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

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

**ERATO**, Varnali 7, Halandri. ☎ 683-1864. Greek and international cuisines. Service til 2am.

**DER SPIEGEL**, Fragoklisias 2, Marousi. ☎ 684-6393. Just like home with international cuisine. Service til 1:30am.

**HATZAKOS**, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT Hospital). ☎ 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo.

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

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

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

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

**TI PRASINO**, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. ☎ 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes 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.

## GREEK/CYPRIOI

**APAGGIO**, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-6093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened til 12 pm. Monday closed.

**DIOSCURI**, D. Vassiliou. Neo Psychiko. ☎ 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

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

**ORAIA KYPROS**, Ydasou 11, Ano Ilisia. ☎ 775-6176. A variety of Cypriot specialties.

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**THALIA'S**, 15 Thalia's Ag. Dimitrios. ☎ 973-3885. Friendly atmosphere, love towards tradition. Service til 12:30pm. 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, Ilissia. ☎ 723-3200; 724-5746. (Between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.

**COURSEUR**, 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. Closed on Sundays.

**GOLDEN PHOENIX**, Tatoiu 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 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.

**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.

**TSINI FOOD**, Dimokritou 29, Kolonaki. ☎ 645-0284. Chinese cuisine, Taiwanese table, also take-away.

## FRENCH

**LE CALVADOS**, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton). ☎ 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to mousse au chocolat; including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimp with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados, of course. Sunday Closed.

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

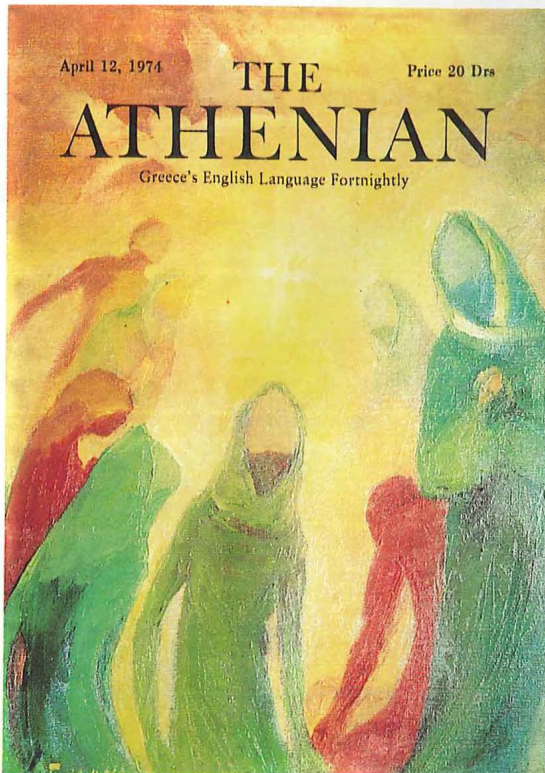
**PRECIEUX**, Akademias 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "déli". Flounder fillet, salmon fillet. Air-conditioned. Closed Sunday.

## SPANISH

**CAMILON**, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia. ☎ 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties: sepias con olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Open nightly from 8pm. Closed Sunday.

**SEVILLA**, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag Sostis Church). ☎ 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria. Monday Closed.





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*The Editor*



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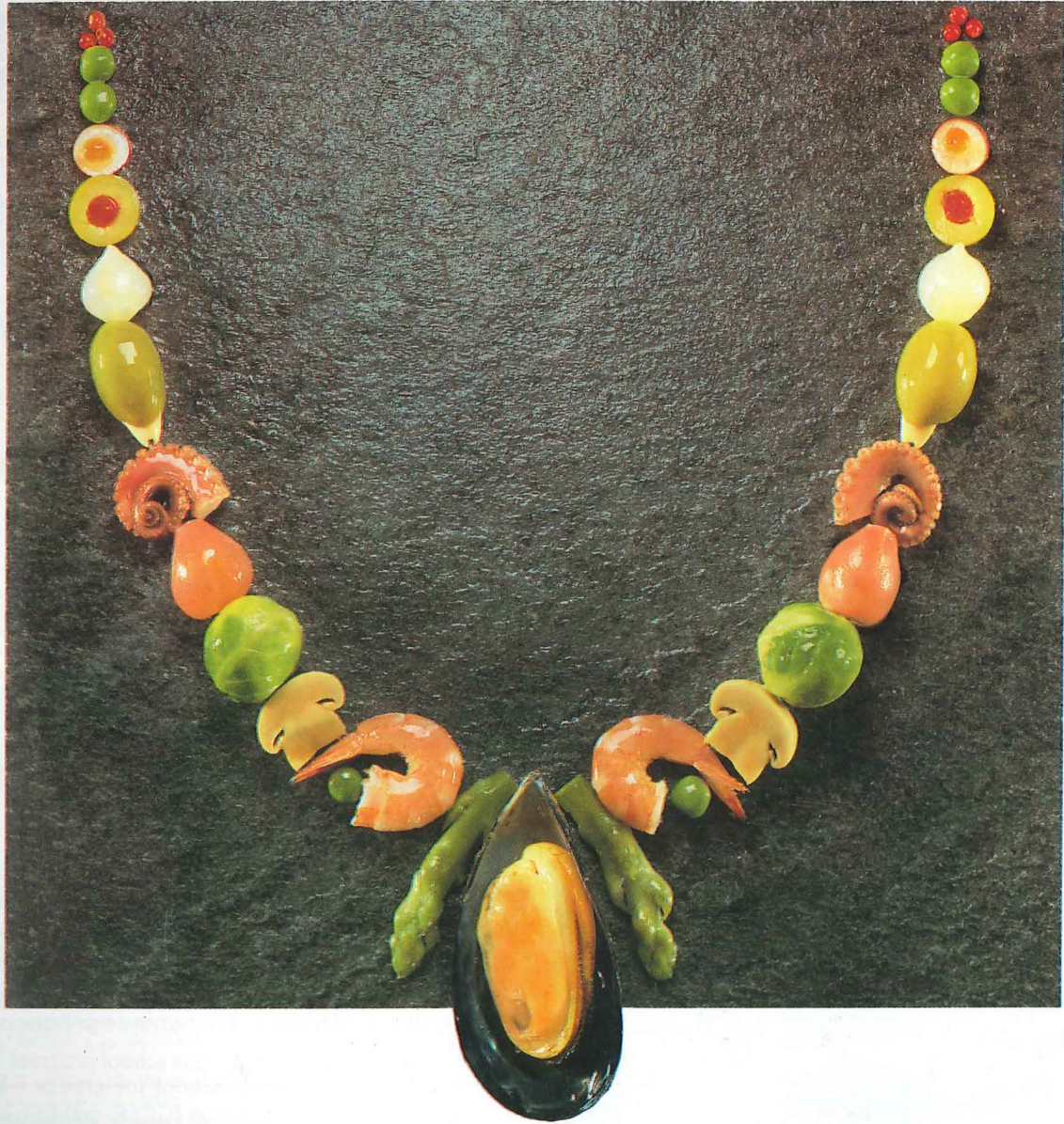
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