

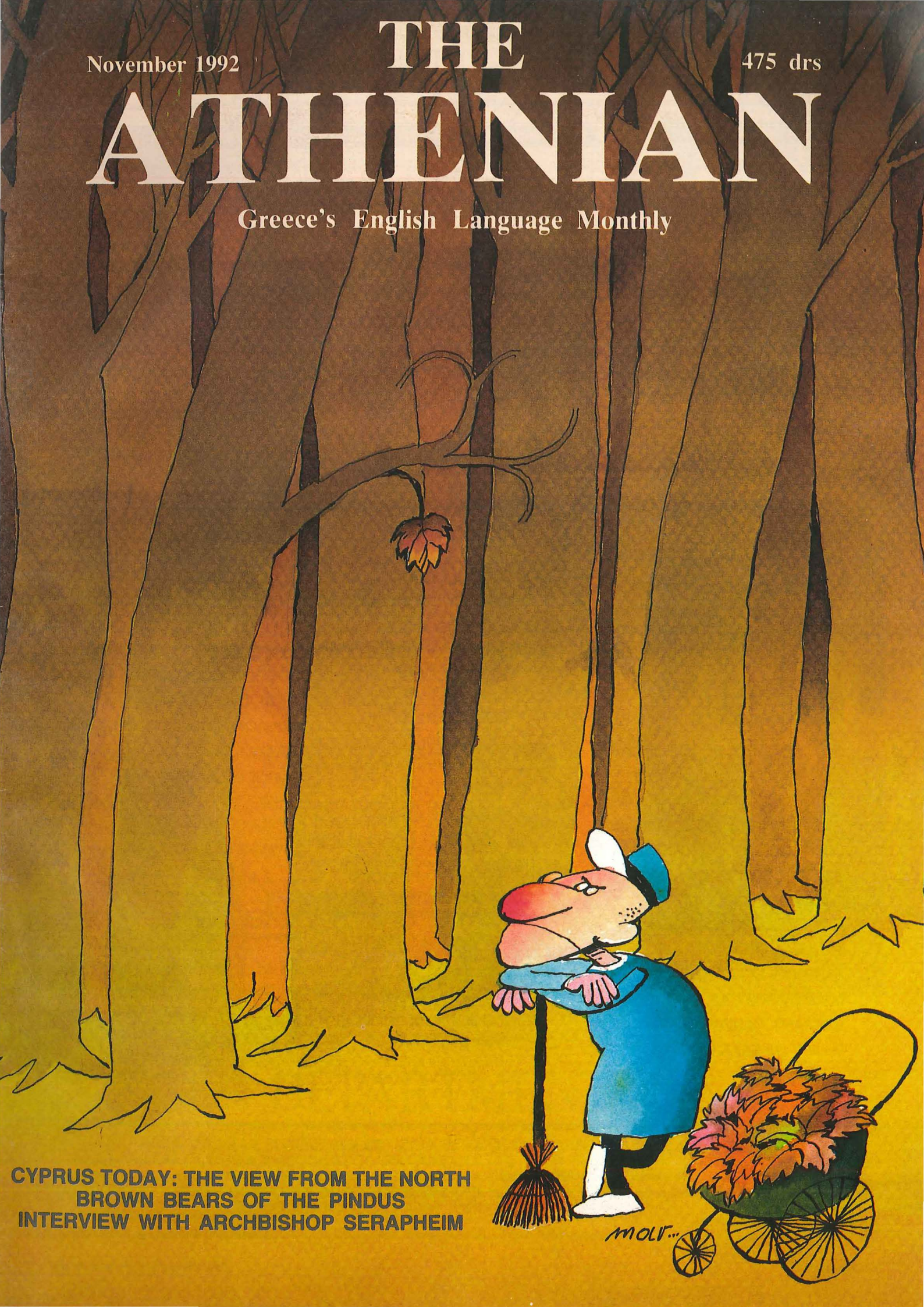
November 1992

THE

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Greece's English Language Monthly



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BROWN BEARS OF THE PINDUS
INTERVIEW WITH ARCHBISHOP SERAPHEIM**

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The cover is by Maroulakis

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

Vol. XVIII No. 229 November 1992

Owned and published by The Athenian
Press Ltd

K.Tsatsou 4 (ex-Peta), 105 58 Athens,
Greece
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PRINTED by
Kranioi - Tsatsanifos Co.

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

The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly by THE ATHENIAN PRESS LTD. Tel. 322-2802. Fax 322-3052. Single copies: 475 drachmas. Yearly subscription rates: Greece 5000 drachmas. Airmail: Europe \$US 36. World \$US 38. Send orders, changes of address and inquiries to The Athenian, K. Tsatsou 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts must be typed, double spaced and are subject to editorial changes. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with any submission. Letters to the editor are considered for publication but may be condensed due to space limitation and should include correspondent's telephone number.

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OUR TOWN

WHAT'S IN A DOUBLE NAME: 'MAC' AND 'DONIA'?

The Macedonia hot potato was gingerly passed around by a lot of old hands at the EC meeting in Birmingham last month, and then placed on the *Specialités de la Maison* list being compiled for the Edinburgh Summit menu in December by which time, most hope, it will have cooled off though one wonders how.

Not in Greece, certainly. Here the issue of the name is at such fever pitch that any backing down will look like a case of political self-destruct.

Last month the 'name' issue regarding what the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia should be called became the 'double-name' issue. At the Lisbon Summit last June the EC agreed on the demand of Greece that the newly independent country would not be known by the name 'Macedonia' or its derivatives.

Then the matter came up that if the people of Skopje really wanted to call themselves Macedonia, Greece couldn't feasibly stop them. So up came the double name formula: one by which the country would call itself domestically, and the other, the name by which it would be known internationally.

This looked much too foxy to Mr Papandreou. "I don't want to play with words," said he. "Others may, but for me it is impossible to accept the term 'Macedonia' in whatever form as a name for Skopje."

The matter might have been sidestepped had it not been for the Birmingham meeting, which was supposed to be about humanitarian problems in Yugoslavia but turned into semantic ones, too. Greece maintained that Skopje was acting hypocritically when it claimed to be facing petrol shortages and economic collapse as a mean to accelerate recognition and expedite a proposed EC amendment that would allow Skopje to use the name 'Macedonia' on its shipping invoices and contracts.

The Macedonia-Name issue went on the front burner about a year ago

during the Foreign Ministry of Antonis Samaras who had been the extreme exponent in government of Macedonia for Greeks only. This is why he was sacked by Mr Mitsotakis last spring.

"I consider the contrivance of a double name to be double robbery," Mr Samaras said on October 15, "Robbery both of our name and our intelligence."

The opposition has enthusiastically agreed with him, and enjoyed the Prime Minister's extreme discomfort. Some have even suggested that the Machiavellian Prime Minister thought up the double-name himself as a way out. But even his present Foreign Minister, Mr Papakonstantinou, admitted, "the double-name formula is clearly a meaningless concoction."

At this point the Prime Minister became exasperated and called a press conference at which he said bluntly, "The double name formula for Skopje is the only feasible formula short of war, since we cannot dictate to Skopje the name it wishes to call itself domestically."

He also quoted Mr Papandreou as having said the same thing years ago when *he* was prime minister.

On October 21 Mr Mitsotakis had a show-down with the more powerful 'dauphins' in his own party, with the result that the youngest of them, Antonis Samaras, resigned his seat in parliament.

"In today's session I asked the Prime Minister to make a clear statement to the effect that Greece does not concede to the Skopjians a right to call themselves 'Macedonia'", said Mr Samaras to reporters. "It is we who have not the right to give our blessings to their claim that they are Macedonian... The Prime Minister refused to accept this."

It was not always thus. Even a year ago someone could write to the newspapers saying that Skopjians were welcome to the name of Macedonia; that

they considered it an honor to be thought of as Greek; that trade should be stimulated, cultural ties strengthened, even space allotted to them on good terms in the port of Thessaloniki for the benefit of all, water resources on the Vardar/Axios shared, and so forth. Such people would be probably tarred and feathered today.

Skopje, truly, has been the source of anti-Greek propaganda for years. It has put the White Tower of Thessaloniki on its bank drafts and taken the Star of Vergina and put it on its flag. The Skopje region, however, has been considered a part of Macedonia from the times of Ottoman rule and if the people there should want to call themselves Macedonia, should there be a Third Balkan War over it?

The Prime Minister has accused the opposition and extremists on the right of "national irresponsibility and raving populism."

Only the Left seems to suggest a way out of the impasse. "A change of policy is now in order," said a spokesman of KKE. "Emphasis should be put on the normalization of relations with Skopje rather than on the name." He called for an inter-Balkan conference, summoned by Greece, to break the deadlock dividing the beleaguered peninsula. Unfortunately, KKE in the past has been the instigator of an independent Macedonia, and the public is not likely to have forgotten it.

"The situation is still fluid," said Mr Mitsotakis, "and we will have a great responsibility if we overshoot our targets and appear not to be responsible."

He is in the best position to see that Greece must not paint itself further into a corner and then pass the blame onto others, demanding who was the painter, what kind of paint was it, where did it come from, and who picked it up? There have been a number of similar cases of national recrimination in the past, and they all ended in tears. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

ACTIVITY ON THE BRIDGE BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA

The vexing problem of illegal migration from Turkey into Greece is becoming more intense. Both countries have agreed to begin talks, the Foreign Ministry announced on October 12, while 77 migrants, mostly Iraqi Kurds, were being held for a second week on the Greek ferry *Kostakis* which is lying on the sea border of Turkey and Greece half way between Bodrum and Cos.

The Turks refused the migrants entry because they were without passports. Greece was sending them back to Turkey, having picked up most of them stranded on islets, many without water or shelter, whence they had been conveyed clandestinely from the mainland. The method is a kind of slave trade since the boatowners charge between 800 and 1200 dollars per person (often they are women and children), to take them to 'the West' which may turn out to be an uninhabited Eastern Aegean rock.

"It is clear that the issue of migrants has an urgent humanitarian character and is a priority," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Dionysios Kodellas. Amongst the Kurds are families of other minorities, such as the persecuted

Christian sect of Syro-Chaldeans.

The situation on the Evros River border in Thrace is becoming explosive. In mid-October two special law enforcement squads were sent up to patrol the marshy west bank of the river and estuary to block the growing influx of Asians.

Press sources have said that 10,000 Pakistani, Iraqi and Afghan migrants have massed in Turkish border towns, awaiting transportation into Greece by networks of Turkish drivers and those in league with them, some of whom are Greek.

According to the Ministry of Public Order, there are about 400,000 illegal immigrants in Greece. Many are from the north, Albanians in search of work who then periodically return home with their earnings. As sources of low-cost labor who draw no social security benefits, they play a useful role in the economy. The Asians, however, are hapless refugees in urgent need of basic social and health care and aggravate the situation by following the same routes as those of narcotics being smuggling to the West, thus making the problem of surveillance even more difficult.

RECYCLING AWARENESS TAKES ROOT

Greece appears to be entering the list of front-runners in aluminium recycling, as private and public bodies alike are becoming more active.

Approximately 165 million aluminium cans were recycled last year from the 700 million cans consumed throughout the country, figures released by the Hellenic Aluminium Association said.

Double that quantity is expected to be recycled this year and next as a result of the recycling campaign being launched, according to Association official, Miltos Lidorikis.

The spreading awareness of the benefits of recycling aluminium cans, says Mr Lidorikis, has come from the closer cooperation of Greece's municipalities and communities with the Association in recent years.

Today, he said, collection centres are in operation in every municipality carrying out aluminium can recycling programs.

The Association's aluminium can recycling program was first introduced in 1986, and seeks the cooperation of municipalities, schools, public utilities, institutions of higher education, ecological organizations, the Armed Forces and other individual social groups.

GIVEN FROM THE HEART

The multimillion-dollar cardiac surgery centre financed from a bequest in the will of shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis was presented to the state on 6 October.

The 75-million dollar Onassis Cardiac Surgery Centre, said to be among the top four in Europe and the largest in the Balkans, was handed over to Prime Minister Mitsotakis at a special ceremony.

"Greece is acquiring one of the most up-to-date cardiac surgery centres in the world," Mr Mitsotakis said at the inauguration ceremony, expressing the gratitude of the government and the Greek people to the Onassis Foundation for "turning into reality an intention and an idea."

He also pledged the state's support for the continuous updating of the centre which is scheduled to start operating in about five months' time and designed to treat hundreds of Greeks who now go to Europe and the United States for heart treatment and surgery.

Located on Syngrou Avenue, the centre was designed by the London-based architects and medical consultants Llewelyn-Davies-Weeks, who have supervised the construction of hundreds of hospitals in 50 countries.

The hospital, with a ground floor and eight levels arranged around a central atrium, covers a total of 21,360 square metres, plus an underground garage. Its 112-bed capacity comprises 52 beds for cardiosurgery cases, 50 for cardiological ones and 10 for children. In addition to two Intensive Care Units with a total of 38 beds, the hospital also has pace maker and electrophysics labs, out-patient clinics and diagnostic units.

The Centre will be run by a state-appointed, seven-member council of prominent surgeons, including a representative of the Alexander Onassis Public Benefit Foundation.

PUBLISHER SENTENCED

Influential publisher Christos Tegoopoulos has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined five million drachmas for violating anti-terrorism legislation banning the publication of proclamations by guerrilla groups. The court ruling is the first sentence to be handed down on a press

executive since the controversial anti-terrorist law was enacted last year.

Mr Tegopoulos was found guilty after his newspaper, independent, center-left daily *Eleftherotypia* published a proclamation made by the notorious ultra-left terrorist group '17 November'. The publisher did not appear in court and he was sentenced in absentia. By penal law he can appeal or buy off his jail term at the rate of about four dollars for each day sentenced.

The anti-terrorist law was introduced by MP Dora Bakoyianni, the prime minister's daughter, who at present is an undersecretary in the government. She is the widow of Pavlos Bakoyiannis who was assassinated by '17 N' in 1989. In an effort to quell the country's terrorist problem, the law while permitting unhindered press coverage of terrorist attacks forbids publication of ideological pronouncements that usually accompany such attacks, on the grounds that this constitutes unwarranted publicity and gives moral support to terrorists. The ban has been criticized in the press and by the opposition as restricting press freedom.

ALEXANDROS KOTZIAS

Prominent post-war writer Alexandros Kotzias, 66, was killed in a freak accident last month when he failed to notice a wellhead while he was walking in a garden in Kea. Relatives found him in critical condition at the bottom of the well and he died just before a helicopter arrived to take him to hospital.

Born in Athens in 1926, Kotzias took a degree in law at Athens University and worked many years primarily as a journalist. His experiences of the fascist occupation, the Resistance, and the Civil War with all their attendant political turmoil deeply marked his thought and subject matter.

Although initially identified with the left, he was denounced by the Communists for his first novel *The Siege* (I Poliorkia), a story of Greek collaboration with the Nazis during the war.

Both as a novelist and playwright, Kotzias won coveted prizes. He also translated classics such as Dostoevski and Kafka. His recent translation of Greek-American Nicholas Gage's best-seller *Eleni*, recounting leftist atrocities during the Civil War, was also attacked by the left.

Kotzias was one of the few who actively resisted against the Colonels, was arrested and kept in isolation and signed the 'Declaration of the 18' against the dictatorship.

He is survived by his wife and two children, all of whom are writers.

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JAMES VAN FLEET

The first US four-star general to serve in Greece, James Van Fleet, died last month at the age of 100. He first took command of the Joint US Military Advisory and Planning Group (JUSMATG) in February 1948 at the peak of the Greek Civil War. During his tour of duty, American military support (and political interference) became increasingly active. He also sat on the Greek National Defence Council in an advisory post which enabled him to counter political pressure. Without intellectual pretensions, Van Fleet had the ability to judge between military competence and ineffective officers with political *mesa*, and his reports were carefully listened to in Washington and by General (later Marshal) Papagos.

Van Fleet was often at loggerheads with the brilliant but headstrong General Tsakalatos (often referred to as the Montgomery of the National Army), and tried, with little success, to mediate between him and Papagos. Although his relations with Papagos were cordial, the perceived slowness of the build-up of military aid and the ceiling which the US imposed on the numbers of combatants delayed Papagos from accepting the supreme command until January 1949 when his vigorous leadership led to final victory at Vitsi and Grammos the following August. It was under Van Fleet in

Greece at the beginning of Soviet aggression that the first American fatalities in the Cold War were suffered, and the first trials of napalm bombing (114 strikes in the Pindus Mountains) took place.

HANGING ON WITHOUT A SONG

Last spring composer and MP Mikis Theodorakis expressed his disenchantment with politics in general and conservatism in particular, by giving up his ministry without portofolio, and announced that he was returning to the immutable verities of music.

Now he has withdrawn from the ranks of New Democracy, leaving the government with a parliamentary majority of one. The former communist MP who became a socialist minister, then an independent who accepted a cabinet position in a rightist government, has been accused of opportunism and volatility.

Not in the least, retorts the composer of *Spread Out Your Mattress for Two* and other hits. It is Greek politics which is fickle, says he: his own political beliefs are faithful and true, and he has always bedded down with the party closest to his heart.

EX-ROYAL ESTATES ACCORD

Amidst sharp criticism from the opposition, parliament has at last ratified the agreement between the government and deposed King Constantine on the settlement of his property rights and taxes due.

The 20-year legal tussle has ended with the former monarch keeping the royal summer palace at Tatoi near Athens along with 400 acres of the former estate and the royal tombs. He will also keep the villa of *Mon Repos* on Corfu with most of its park and the woodland property of Polydendri in Thessaly.

By the end of this month, however, Constantine must pay the state 183 million drachmas in cash. This is equal to one third of the property taxes due, and the rest of the debt will be settled by granting the state 50 acres of the Tatoi estate which will then lease it to the US government over a 25-year period at 34.2 million drachmas a year to serve American military telecommunications needs in the Mediterranean.

Prior to ratification, socialist and left opposition deputies argued that Constantine should pay the full 643 million drachmas in taxes due, and be deprived of all property on grounds that they were acquired in the name of

the institution of royalty, not of individuals. Since monarchy was abolished in 1974, they maintained, no such thing as royal property today exists.

YACHTS GOING, BUT NOT GONE

After a recent non-auction, navy officials still claim that many potential buyers, including prominent personalities, have shown interest in buying the 325-foot former Onassis yacht *Christina*. German experts, they said, have inspected the ship on behalf of Karl Frederich Flick, chairman of the board of Mercedes-Benz, who is interested to use it for business purposes. The identities of other interested purchasers have not been disclosed.

The yacht was named after the shipping magnate's daughter who donated it to the Greek state in 1978 as a presidential yacht. It was little used as such, and high maintenance costs, estimated at 10 to 15 million drachmas annually, have forced the government to put it on sale.

Navy spokesman John Engolfopoulos said a further two million pounds would be needed to turn the 40-year old vessel into a modern facility.

All of Aristotle Onassis' personal items, including paintings and furniture, have been removed from the ship and will be displayed one day in a museum. Some 500 paintings including two El Grecos, his bed, his writing desk and the rest of his paraphernalia are said to be worth 300 million drachmas.

Among the furnishings still aboard is a dance floor decorated with mosaics in Minoan motifs which can be lowered and turned into a swimming pool. Other interesting items of curiosa are bar stools upholstered in the skins of whale scrotums and bar-handles made from the teeth of sea-elephants. Any animal rights buffs interested?

Onassis bought the ship from the Royal Canadian Navy and reconstructed the frigate in 1954 for three million dollars. She was the largest yacht in the world and could carry all at the same time, a sail boat, four speed boats, a five-person hydroplane, a small car and Maria Callas. In its heyday it hosted many of the world's Most Beautiful People and was the venue for the wedding reception of Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier of Monaco.

For those in search of a simpler lifestyle, the 95-foot former Greek royal yacht *Theseus* is coming up for auction on November 9. Starting price: 25 million drachmas.

In Brief

• A quarrel is brewing between French industrialist Thierry Roussel, father of 7-year-old heiress **Athina Onassis**, and the trustees administering her estate. The dispute is whether revenues from the assets should go directly to him or to the board of trustees. Athina was one of two billionaires below the age of 10 mentioned in *Fortune* last August. She is worth 1.5 billion whereas Prince Albert von Thurn and Taxis, 9, is worth a paltry one billion. The matter may end up in court.

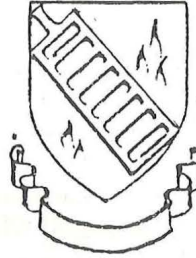
• Avant-garde composer **Yiannis Xenakis** was awarded an honorary degree by the National Metsovion Polytechnic recently. The doctorate was in architecture, for besides his work in composition, Mr Xenakis is a professional civil engineer and architect, as well as a philosopher and eminent mathematician.

• Archaeologists in Minoan civilization Yiannis and Efi Sakellarakis recently discovered **31 bronze idols**, of a type which there are in all only 150 known, at a peak sanctuary on the island of Kythera. The site is thought to be one of the most important Minoan settlements found outside of Crete.

• Following a two-day inspection of Mount Athos last month, the **Duke of Edinburgh** said the Orthodox Church was doing more to safeguard the environment than any other church. Prince Philip is chairman of the World Nature Fund.

• A **ceremonial sword** of Lord Byron's went for the surprising sum of 28,000 pounds at a London auction recently. The starting price had been 3000 pounds. Made by London sword-makers Osborn and Gungy, it is 29 inches in length and has an ivory handle. The sword is believed to have been presented to the poet by British officers during his sojourn on Cephallonia in 1823. It has been purchased by an unnamed Greek living in Germany.

• The first intact ancient **Macedonian tomb** has been discovered at Pella, the capital of Macedonia in classical times. It is a single chamber tomb contained the burnt bones of a young girl wrapped in brocade accompanied by two golden wreaths. The tomb is believed to date from around 200 BC during the reign of Philip V.



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Shipyard Sale Grinds to a Halt

When the government of Constantine Mitsotakis first announced its extensive program to sell off or close most of the state's holdings in Greek industry, many feared that the latter of the two options was the more realistic fate. Who would buy facilities which had run up such heavy losses that the state was forced to dispose of them in order to curtail the drain on public coffers?

The sellers warmed up by offering comparatively riskless businesses within the services sector, such as Olympic Catering and the Bank of Piraeus, although the procedures to dispose of both were botched and a number of potential investors in the economy alienated. Then, the giant Agat-Heraclides cement combine was sold to a partnership between the Italian Calcestruzzi group and the National Bank of Greece.

Although the deal was only a 'sort of' privatization and was concluded amid cries of unfair play from rival bids and accusations of incompetence from opposition parties and the press, the government was now able to claim the privatization bandwagon was on the road. But Agat was the jewel in the threadbare crown of the country's problem-ridden nationalized industries. Little of comparable worth remained, except possibly a handful of quite major shipyards which could conceivably represent precious stones to shipping interests.

The first deal was concluded more or less privately with a leading Greek owner of refrigerated ships, Macias Restis, who was rumored to be interested in the large Eleusis Shipyards but eventually settled for the much less risky options of buying the small Hellenic Shipyards of Perama next door. The buyers found the yard in a filthy and dishevelled condition when they moved in on January 1, but now they have tidied things up and turned it into a small but efficient base for quality repairs of marine machinery parts and performing sophisticated modifications to refrigerated ships.

Meanwhile, the European Commission – impatient with the state drip-feeding cash to the other overindebted yards – told Greece that it would have to sell or else close the remainder by the end of June. Shipping Minister Aristotelis Pavlides went to London to appeal to the patriotism of Greek ship-

owners based there, mindful of the fact that while leading shipping tycoons have their philanthropic moods, they generally do not like throwing money away in a lost cause.

The result of this behind-the-scenes ploy was that the blue-chip Peraticos shipping family stepped forward to buy Eleusis Shipyards for 60 million US dollars, a transaction which was completed only recently. In the process, about 275 million US dollars of losses from state banks and dues to public funds had to be written off. Another shipowner who had responded to the official sale procedure by tendering a reasonable offer was effectively gazzumped.

Yet the ends probably justified the means. The experienced new owners have a positive business plan to revive Eleusis and construct new merchant ships there for the first time since the yard was nationalized by the Karamanlis administration in the late 1970s. The government and the Commercial Bank of Greece, which had been propping up Eleusis, were elated and the next two shipyards were put up for sale in a mood of fragile confidence. Hellenic Shipyards and the Syros-based Neorion repair yard, respectively the largest and third largest in the national shipyard sector, both attracted offers which seemed to form a promising basis for negotiations.

"We have come further than we could have dared hope last year," waxed Eftyhia Pylarinou, governor of ETBA, the industrial bank which owns Hellenic and has seller's rights over Neorion since it is the yard's largest creditor. Like Eleusis, Neorion had been filed under new bankruptcy protection laws which would enable it to be bought free of debt – again though on the taxpayer but a prerequisite for finding a private owner.

But since writing off the debts of Hellenic could have ruined the undercapitalized bank, a complicated procedure to swap the loans for the shipyard's assets and land, much of it illegally built upon, was set in motion in that case. ETBA's intention was to sell or lease the real estate and installations separately to whoever bought the shares of the shipyard company. However, it has been more than three months since offers were tendered and, amid gradually mounting frustration on all sides, optimism turned to near-de-

spondency last month.

The sole offer for Neorion which was considered serious, that of two shipowners – Panayiotis Tsakos and Dimitris Manios – fell through when it transpired that the yard no longer had all the equipment on which they had based their 17 million US dollars bid. Meanwhile, negotiations over Hellenic Shipyards remained frozen. In this case, the same shipowners, plus Lelakis (who presumably had not informed his partners of the dock deal) and a fourth businessman, Lou Kollakis, had again emerged as the only serious bidders, after a group of North American Greeks reassessed the risks in taking over the yard.

Their initial bid was unacceptable to ETBA, not only because it seemed to undervalue the real estate involved, but because it envisaged the bank fully paying off the work force of 3500 before the buyers would re-hire them.

By mid-October, the consortium was also continuing to re-evaluate its position about whether Hellenic's most important contract, a program to build three warships for the Hellenic Navy, was viable or not. While the shipowners suggested that ETBA should appreciate the huge responsibilities involved in taking over what is seen by many as a white elephant, independent analysts calculated that the bank would stand to lose tens of millions of dollars if it sold both yards on the terms the bidders have put on the table.

Thus, while the Neorion sale looks almost certain to be re-staged, Hellenic Shipyards could go the same way. The only piece of luck is that the European Commission has been too preoccupied with the possible disintegration of the Maastricht Treaty to stamp its authority on the situation, so far.

The government is angry, ETBA is caught between a rock and a hard place, and one marvels that the shipowners, although cash-rich, were patriotic enough to get involved at all.

The real cause of the problems is that while small past mistakes may be forgotten, persistent economic mismanagement will always be like an albatross around the neck of anyone trying to sort out the mess. The case of the shipyards, which at least were enticing to Greece's wealthiest investment community, the shipowners, spells trouble for the government's dreams of privatizing other troubled industries. ■

Banking in Greece: 1900 to 2000 in One Jump

During the Turkish occupation, 'cash under the mattress' was the rule. Nothing much has changed until now. Where *then*, tax evasion was a patriotic gesture, *now* it is a national sport which is particularly easy to play as 40 to 50 percent of the economy is labelled 'black'. As a corollary to this, cash in hand has always been considered 'real' where 'money in bank' was something exotic, and a bank account was a device for which cheques could be written ad infinitum – account in credit or not; thus the extraordinary quantity of bad cheques drawn. In fact cheques often are not trusted, difficult to obtain for private individuals and treated as bank's property rather than customer payment vouchers.

Unlike America or Britain, cheques are not used for paying private customer bills. One lines up at the Electric Utility, Water Board Office, Telephone Company, Post Office or anywhere else where cash payment of bills is accepted in exchange of a fee. Long lines clutter and slow even further the bureaucracy that handles the glutinous movement of stamped paper and folding money. Greece is in effect a largely chequeless society for the private citizen and businesses use cheques but with distrust.

In this, Greece is not that much different from other continental countries. From Germany to Portugal the cheque economy is much weaker than in the Anglo-Saxon countries. The main difference is that the former have developed alternative payment systems through their post offices. In any case the cheque system itself in the States, despite modern innovations such as electronic coding, is becoming overburdened by the necessary but cumbersome movements of pieces of paper.

Thus the next step is paperless transfer of money. This has been slowly developed in America but, even there, on the back of a society which has been educated to use cheques for the payment of all bills – and habit is habit! It is difficult to wean people away from chequebooks they have used and loved all their lives.

In Greece it is a different story. For people who never write cheques, a plastic card is a novel experience and, for the bank, far more efficient. A bank

From Germany to Portugal the cheque economy is much weaker than in the Anglo-Saxon countries.

has no way of controlling the writing of bad cheques but a smart card will just go dumb if there is no money to transfer or disburse.

So what are the banks in Greece doing in order to jump from cash to cashless? First, they have to ignore the mattress or pocket cash; they can no more capture that than change the weather. But for the other, legitimate money some banks are introducing easier and quicker ways for their customers to obtain money, transfer it and carry out the transactions that complicate their lives.

Some 70 percent of Greek banks are still either owned or controlled by the state. Of these, the National Bank of Greece is the largest and, in some respect, the most forward looking. Being 'public', it is overstaffed; being overstaffed, it is bureaucratic; being bureaucratic, it is inward-looking rather than customer-concerned. But this is changing. Challenged by the competition provided by the liberalization of the banking system under European Community (EC) directives, Greek banks are slowly facing the modern reality that customers are people to be served (and even smiled at occasionally) rather than necessary evils to be harassed.

The National Bank has introduced Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs), 100 to date and another 130 to be installed by April 1993. Their marketing of the electronic card is progressive; more than 100,000 cards issued to employees of those large organizations which have arranged salary and wage direct payments to bank accounts. They are also putting ATMs in hospitals, supermarkets and workplaces; these have the further advantage of accepting Mastercard and Eurocard.

Among the private banks, Citibank is the largest, the fastest growing and

the most innovative. Its consumer branches number 17 (three more to come in 1993), mainly in Attica; outside this area Citibank operates in Thessaloniki, Kastoria and Larissa. In an interview with the Vice President of Marketing and Service Quality, Mr Atul Vohra, he pointed out that customer experience is unique and compares with the best in the world. A Citicard, wherever issued, can now effectively give the following services to the bank customer in Greece: supply cash from any of the increasing number of ATMs, transfer money between accounts domestically and internationally, give status and statements of all customer's accounts – all this through more than 86,000 shared ATMs worldwide.

A new service, just introduced, allows a customer to pay bills by telephone. This is a 24-hour service using telephone bankers who are always fluent in at least Greek and English; many also speak German, Spanish, Italian or French. A similar service is now in the planning stage at the National Bank of Greece.

Other foreign banks operating in Greece are Natwest and Barclays. Natwest is not considering expansion from its present network of five branches. Barclays presently has eight branches; its expansion program is not yet formalized but right now Barclay customers can, with their Barclays Cashcard, draw money from some 150 credit bank ATMs in Greece.

So far as the remainder of state and parastate banks are concerned, they are all scrambling to modernize now that, under EC directives, competition is the pushing force, Greek banks are looking over their shoulders with trepidation; no longer will they be the cotton-wool boys of the government. This they realize but they also know that, riddled with politico-bureaucracy and oversaddled with staff (on strike almost as much as off in August and September), they have a steep hill to climb in order to compete on what will become a European market in 1993.

Nevertheless, consumer banking is improving and 1900 is making a quantum leap to 2000. If only the mattress money would join the system! But that's dreaming! ■

ARCHBISHOP SERAPHEIM SHARES HIS VIEWS



Archbishop Serapheim with Patriarch Alexios I of Moscow and All Russia, during his visit to Athens in September 1992

by Michael Anastasiades

Last month the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece discussed the Greek Church's relations with other Orthodox Churches in the Balkans and with Turkey in an exclusive interview. He also spoke his mind on Uniates, heresies and para-religions.

The Athenian: Your Reverence, how would you comment on the message to the Christian world as formulated just after the Holy Assembly of the Orthodox Church at Constantinople?

Archbishop Serapheim: The meeting of the heads of the Orthodox Church last March at Constantinople is an important event for our Church as this has given the Orthodox world the opportunity to speak in one voice and to position our Church with reference to

the problems and sufferance facing man in modern society; I am taking into consideration the systematic destruction of the environment; wars which, even in our region, are destroying thousands of homes and taking away innocent lives. I would particularly want to mention the aggression of the Uniates in the former communist countries. Also the problem of heresies and charismatic para-religions; these are things that are to be dealt with and

not set aside. In short, we can say that united the Orthodox Church stands strong.

The Athenian: His Holiness Patriarch Bartholomeos I said that the apple of discord in the relations between the Orthodox and the Catholic Churches is widespread proselytism practised by the Uniates in Eastern European countries of Orthodox tradition. But Bishop Pierre Duprey of the Council for the Unity of Christians at the Vatican said to me that "proselytism between Christians is impossible."

Archbishop Serapheim: The thesis of Bishop Duprey is the official position of the Catholic Church. This is a laudable position which was accepted of common accord between our two Churches during the Sixth Assembly of the Theological Dialogue that took place in Freising near Munich. The communique of this Assembly was, however, – and curiously enough – never published in the *Observatore Romano*, the Vatican's official voice. Unfortunately the Vatican says things that are not put into practice on the ground. In the Ukraine, in Transylvania, in Slovakia and elsewhere the Uniates are behaving in an unchristian manner. Churches have been attacked and robbed, holy icons have been burnt, and priests and bishops have been thrown out of their parishes.

The Athenian: What is then the future of the Theological Dialogue and why is the meeting between Orthodox and Catholic on the question of the Uniates which was planned to take place in Lebanon last June postponed?

Archbishop Serapheim: It's very simple: the aggression of the Uniates has to cease. The Orthodox should be left in peace to attend to their business without hindrance. We should be able to find a solution for everything. On the other hand, the meeting that was supposed to take place at the Patriarchate of Antioch last June was postponed till later because the majority of the Orthodox Churches refused to send representatives under the present conditions.

The Athenian: The theologians of the University of Athens have recently expressed their point of view on the conflict in Yugoslavia whereby they call on the West to stop the calumnies against the Serbian people. What is the position of the Church of Greece, and what are your relations with the Orthodox Church of Serbia?

Archbishop Serapheim: I have sent personal letters to all the leaders of the Christian Churches of Europe in view

of taking common action and to ask our respective governments to help bring peace back to our region. I have also denounced the massacre perpetrated against the Serbian people at all international organizations. It is true that no one can accept President Milošević's policy! Anyway, both Croats and Muslims are responsible for atrocious violence. Who was it really bombed the Sarajevo market more than two months ago, spreading death and misery? We have in any case just obtained UN permission to send humanitarian aid to Serbia which will be distributed by the Church of Serbia. As you see, we have the best of relations with our Serbian brothers.

The Athenian: How do you interpret the fact that some governments, like the Albanian and the Bulgarian, are involving themselves in matters of the Orthodox Church in their respective countries?

Archbishop Serapheim: Every interference in matters of Our Church by political authorities is to be condemned. The Church of Bulgaria has accused the Catholics of actively supporting schismatic tendencies in Sofia. That says it all. As for the Albanians, well, if they really consider themselves Europeans, then they should give all the liberty that Our Church needs to flourish.

The Athenian: It is said that you have taken up the challenge against the schismatic Church of Skopje and the government of this part of Yugoslavia.

Archbishop Serapheim: It is greatly to be regretted that political interests should be allowed to express themselves in the form of a state which spends the best of its time spreading discord in our region. This tactic has to change if one really wishes to build a more just world based on fair, sound and lasting relations.

The Athenian: The Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople definitely wants to reopen the School of Chalki. What is your comment on this, given the fact that the so many of Patriarchate's churches in Constantinople have been destroyed in the past?

Archbishop Serapheim: The Ecumenical Patriarchate has all the rights to train the cadres of our Church in the hieratic schools and the school of Chalki was one of the best. It has also every right to celebrate the Holy Liturgy at all the churches, as this should not cause any problem to anyone or any authority. What I said about Albania goes for Turkey, too. If the state of Turkey wishes to sign a treaty of friendship



Archbishop Serapheim during Church Liturgy

with our country, well then, it has to show a civilized comportment in practice vis à vis the Ecumenical Patriarchate of the Orthodox Church. This, I believe, is the condition *sine qua non*.

The Athenian: The church of Greece is rich and well organized whereas other Orthodox Churches are not. What kind of assistance do you accord to other sister Churches? Furthermore, many have spoken of great difficulties within the Church of Greece...

Archbishop Serapheim: The Church of Greece feels strong solidarity with all other Orthodox Churches and assists them in all possible ways. I have mentioned the help we are sending to Serbia. Our Church has also helped the Albanian, the Bulgarian, the Romanian and the Russian people. In regard to the problems within our Church, let me remind you that this is something

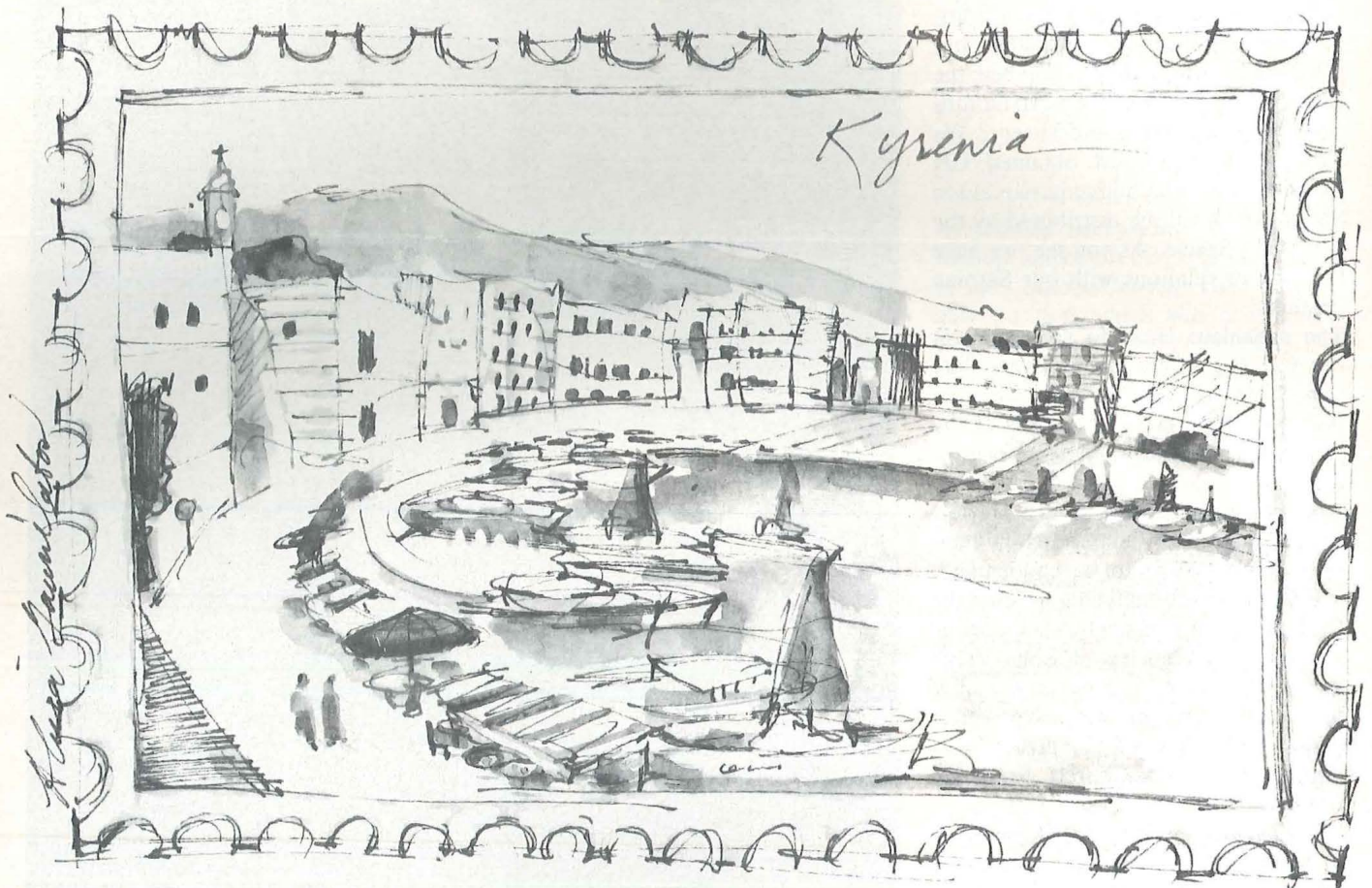
which will always exist in all living organisms. It shows that we have complete freedom of expression which, by the way, does not in any manner hinder our apostolic occupation in this world.

The Athenian: Many voices call against "ecumenism", others claim: "Orthodoxy or Death". What is the future of the Church of the Savior?

Archbishop Serapheim: We strongly desire good relations and an open and veritable dialogue with the other Christian churches. We should not permit problems, such as that of the Uniates, to disturb our relations, for this can be solved in time and through dialogue. It is worth the trouble. Besides, the international situation requires a rapprochement between the Christian churches. As far as I am concerned, I say: let us start by solving the problem of the Uniates. ■

CYPRUS TODAY

PART TWO: THE VIEW FROM THE NORTH



Kyrenia's postcard-perfect old harbor

The ferry link between Taşucu on the south coast of Turkey and Girne (Kyrenia) on the north coast of Cyprus seems to encapsulate the plight of the occupied northern part of the island. Nominally a four-hour crossing of the Karamanian Straits, it often takes twice as long owing to decrepit boats limping along on one engine. The craft tend to be no-longer-competitive tubs dumped from elsewhere. Among them are currently a veteran of the Cesme-Chios route and a donation from the ex-Soviet Union. Those in the know take the more reliable and comfortable Mersin-Famagusta line. In the cattle-shed-like customs facilities at either end, Anatolian Turks are treated like animals, Cypriots marginally better, and the rare foreigners as honored guests – telling distinctions.

Recognized internationally by no country but Turkey, its creator and main sponsor, the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' possesses at first glance a Ruritanian charm, with nearly

Text by Marc Dubin
Sketches by Alina Gabrielatos

Northern Cyprus possesses at first glance a certain Ruritanian charm, but there are a few ugly twists.

antique Hillmans and Vauxhalls tooling about, policemen in grey summer twill, and traffic signals that still have a colonial 'STOP' stencil over the red light. But there are a few ugly twists.

The ubiquitousness of the Turkish army is off-putting. While there are fewer no-go areas than there were five years ago, barbed-wired camps abound, and some 25,000 mainland conscripts, on-duty or off, lend a barracks-like air to Kyrenia and Nicosia in particular. Although nearly 20,000 Greek Cypriots at first chose to stay in the Karpas Peninsula after 1974, and

perhaps a thousand Maronite Christians in the Kormakiti area, systematic harassment by the authorities has reduced those numbers to roughly 600 and 200 respectively.

The internationally publicized desecration of Greek (and British) churches and graveyards is unfortunately true, though the authorities in the South occasionally overstate their case. The Byzantine monastery of Ahir-oiptos near Kyrenia, for instance, had been virtually deconsecrated and occupied by the Cypriot national guard before 1974, as had the monastery of Chrysostomos near Nicosia – both now used by the occupying Turkish army. Greek Cypriots are in the main careful to attribute, at least in print, the blame for this where it belongs: on the invading mainland army, since for many of the Turkish Cypriots, Orthodox shrines, catacombs and so on are also felt to be sacred.

Generally there is a feeling of grass growing up through cracks; often this is

literally true. The public infrastructure is starved of funds, since all international, post-1974 aid is shunted to the South. Less and less support is forthcoming now from Turkey which has lately had other priorities and troubles. Things appear to be maintained, but no more. Improved and enlarged roads are confined to a single strip along 'Hotel Row' west of Kyrenia, and the vital Nicosia-Famagusta highway. The Turkish army had in 1974 bitten off rather more than the 120,000 Turkish Cypriots themselves could chew; much of the North is under-utilized, the rural villages half-empty, citrus orchards two kilometres from Kyrenia dying of neglect despite abundant water to irrigate them. The best lands and houses were allotted to locals, while the leftovers – poorer, isolated spots with land fit mainly for grazing – have tended to be filled with settlers brought over from Anatolia.

The 'settlers issue' epitomizes the chronic tension between native Turkish Cypriots and the mainland, with the former (rightly) considering themselves to have a higher standard of living and education. In Turkey a long-standing, patronizing quip characterizes Anatolia as *anavatan* (mother homeland) and North Cyprus as *yavru vatan* (baby homeland). The islanders return the compliment by dubbing all mainlanders *karasakal* – 'black beard' (perhaps after the facial hair of the more religious settlers), and a pun or corruption of *karasal*, continental. Turkey has long treated the island as a Botany Bay kind of off-loading colony for a surplus urban underclass, landless peasants, low-grade criminals and mental cases, along with campaign veterans' families, until the locals had had enough and began to send them packing. Since no accurate census has been conducted by anyone on the island since 1960, estimating immigrant numbers is an inexact science, with guesses ranging from 30,000 to 80,000. Their fate is a big sticking point in any peace treaty.

On my first stroll around Kyrenia's postcard-perfect old harbor, "Zorba's Syrtaki" was being repeated every 20 minutes on one of those endless loop-tapes beloved of package resorts. It seemed a grisly bad joke under the circumstances, though I later got a hint that a taste for Greek music was not totally unheard of among the islanders. The esplanade was almost empty at noon, and again at 3 pm, in late June.

Partly because of the international stigma attached to the North – for instance, all flights must touch down

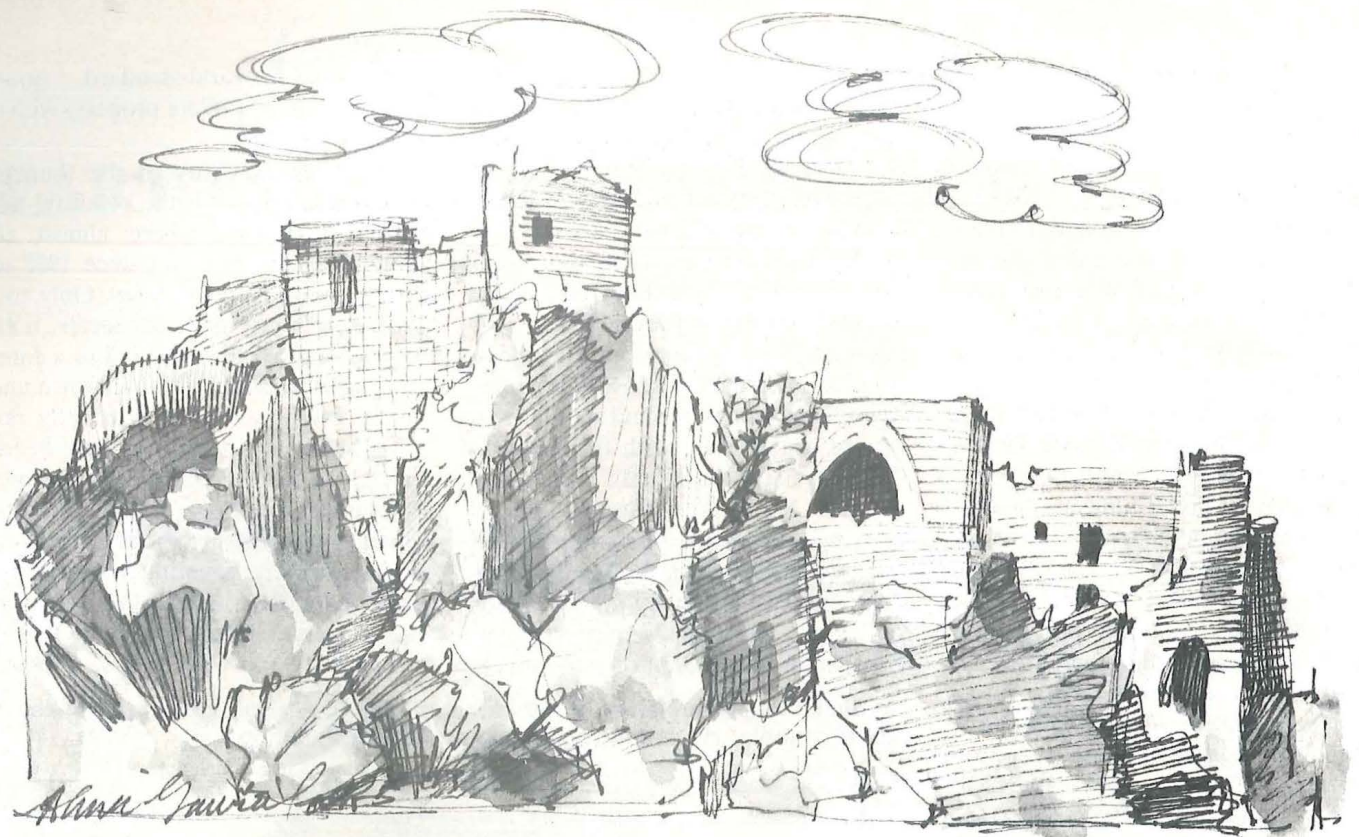
first in Turkey owing to the IATA boycott of Erchan airport – tourism is scarcely more developed than in 1974. In many ways it is a refreshing change, carried on almost exclusively in hotels abandoned by Greek owners. The northern government from right after the invasion administered these through a tourism development corporation, leasing them out as concessions to interested parties. Not surprisingly, nepotism is rife and standards of service usually low, with the pre-1974 decor in many cases only replaced in the late 1980s. The bare handful of new, privately-owned and -run resorts are far better. One of the few favors is done for the North by shady tycoon Asil Nadir, before he went spectacularly broke in the autumn of 1991, was to

demonstrate world-standard hotel management on private property with a well-trained staff.

A special category of the tourism development leases is the beautiful hill village of Karmi, where almost all properties have been let since 1982 to foreigners on 25-year leases. Only two exceptions were made for locals, both war heroes and one married to a foreigner. It is thus a bit of an ingrown and bitchy ex-pat scene with recently nothing better to do than to count heads to see whether British or Germans predominated. (It was a dead heat.) The tenants are generally strong supporters of the northern government, and consider that their predecessors got their just desserts. Karmi was an EOKA-B stronghold, and after years of heavy

At dusk I found the father of my friend, the monk Hilarion, grazing 20 sheep in some stubble. He was sweet-tempered and God-fearing





Among the Byzantine Crusader castles that stud the range separating Kyrenia from Nicosia, St Hilarion is one of the north's most celebrated tourist attractions.

rains the whitewash leaches out revealing old 'Enosis' slogans on the walls.

As everywhere else, the possibility of a settlement was a hot topic in the village's two pubs. Some were elated at the possibility of longer-term leases, and the opportunity to go for trips in the South. Others feared the steamroller of mass tourism (the backwater quality of the North was a big factor in their coming here) and the arrival, one fine morning, of irate Greek owners demanding their homes back.

I sounded out two real estate agents at the chances of this: "They won't come back. They'll be paid compensation for the property they lost. End of story." Who would provide the money? "The US, funnelled through Turkey." Considering the fluidity of the situation, prices were high – nearly the same as in the South – and credit unavailable. The single 'clean' property I could find, with a Turkish title dating back 50 years, had just been sold.

Abandoned Greek houses or businesses were allotted on a point system to the Turkish refugees who came from the South. One was assigned points for both commercial and residential property according to the value of such property left behind. The scheme was, naturally, prone to abuse. Points lacking or extra ones could easily be bought and sold. Many homes still bear the single-letter, double-digit 'inventory control' code assigned by the Northern regime. Fid-

dling with titles is a popular pastime. Setting aside the rare colonial Turkish titles and the relatively secure tourism corporation leases, there are post-1974 titles given to Turkish Cypriots for Greek homes occupied, and very shaky use-and-occupancy agreements granted

"We will never live beside them again."

The three Byzantine/crusader castles which stud the mountain range separating Kyrenia from Nicosia are its most celebrated tourist attractions. As methods of warfare changed, the Venetians abandoned them in the early 16th

The ruins are not the dead zone but the result of an EOKA rampage. They are preserved as a memorial, shown to school kids to keep hate alive.

to mainland settlers, who often fob them off unscrupulously as genuine titles.

One of the estate agent assistants, Ziya, invited me for a drink at his house. Conversation inevitably drifted to the possibility of a settlement. "There will be one this year," he thought, "because the UN is tired of paying for the peacekeeping forces." What would happen to the North's regime and currency? "In a federal administration there would be one Finance Minister and Cypriot pounds. The Turkish lira will be a foreign currency like any other." The settlers? "They will go." And what of territorial concessions? "The Greeks will go back to Varosha, since no one is living there anyway, and up to the old Famagusta-Nicosia road. And take part of the Morfou orchards." Would they have the option to return to the Turkish zone? His face darkened momentarily.

century, but beleaguered Turkish Cypriots found a new application for at least one of them after 1964. At the Castle of Saint Hilarion they fortified an enclave that cut the main Kyrenia-Nicosia road. From the easterly bastion of the castle itself they could stare across at their mortal enemies in Karmi. Access to Buffavento is today mostly along the road built by Greek Cypriots as an alternate route over the mountains, bypassing the Turkish enclave.

The only way around the hills on more or less level ground lies far to the west and, of course, this road is heavily fortified by the Turks. In the same area, still further west, is the homeland of the Cypriot Maronites or *Katholikoi* as they call themselves. The most relatively flourishing of four villages is Kormakiti, but even here the population is down to 150, mostly old inhabitants. Seven children keep the school

open and the nunnery has two nuns, but mass is celebrated daily though the houses are in poor repair. The Maronites migrated from Lebanon as archers during the Lusignan dynasty. They speak Greek and Syriac, and are overwhelmingly friendly to visitors even by Cypriot standards, despite their obvious straits. It was the familiar story of lands expropriated without compensation by the Turkish army and demeaning bureaucratic harassments. Despite this they bore no animosity towards the island Turks, ascribed all manner of mistakes to the former Greek administration, and thought it better that the two main island communities live apart. They themselves are given five-day passes to visit the South, and their mobility makes them useful go-betweens. Foreigners buying northern real estate sometimes acquire Greek title deeds (illegally) in this manner. Now the Maronites mostly just hang on, hoping to see an improvement in their own lot when finally a treaty is signed. Otherwise they will continue to emigrate to the South or beyond, intermarrying with Italians for the most part.

After drinks in one home, followed by a meal at another, I was directed to the central *kafeneion*. Inside, Beirut football pennants hung next to portraits of various Maronite patriarchs. The phone booth was empty, its pre-1974 apparatus ripped out by the roots and never replaced. A man in a tractor, balancing his coffee on his mudguard, hailed me. "We have no phone, us and the folks on the moon." The nearest one was eight kilometers away, at Myr-

The monastery of Aghios Andreas, once among the wealthiest on the island, is a pathetic ghost of its former self.

tu. What if they needed a doctor? "We put them in a car and drive them to the clinic there. If they die on the way, so much the better for them."

A friend in Turkey had given me the name and address, in Nicosia, of the husband of her best friend at Istanbul University. I made him my first stop on arriving in the north sector of the capital. Physically, Erol seemed a capsule summary of every invader or settler who ever stopped off on the island; but the whole was more than the sum of

to pee on a bush by the Green Line, and the Turkish army may shadow you – as they did me, muttering "He's got a camera in that bag."

One should keep a respectful distance from the dead zone on this side. Any sort of urban renewal is an unaffordable luxury, other than a part of the bazaar for pedestrians (cheap Levis and metal-shops predominating). Principal sights, as at Famagusta, are a handful of Lusignan/Venetian churches converted into mosques, a unique mar-

I am amazed by the report of another intermarriage between Turk and Greek. How many more are there in Cyprus, perhaps hiding the fact?

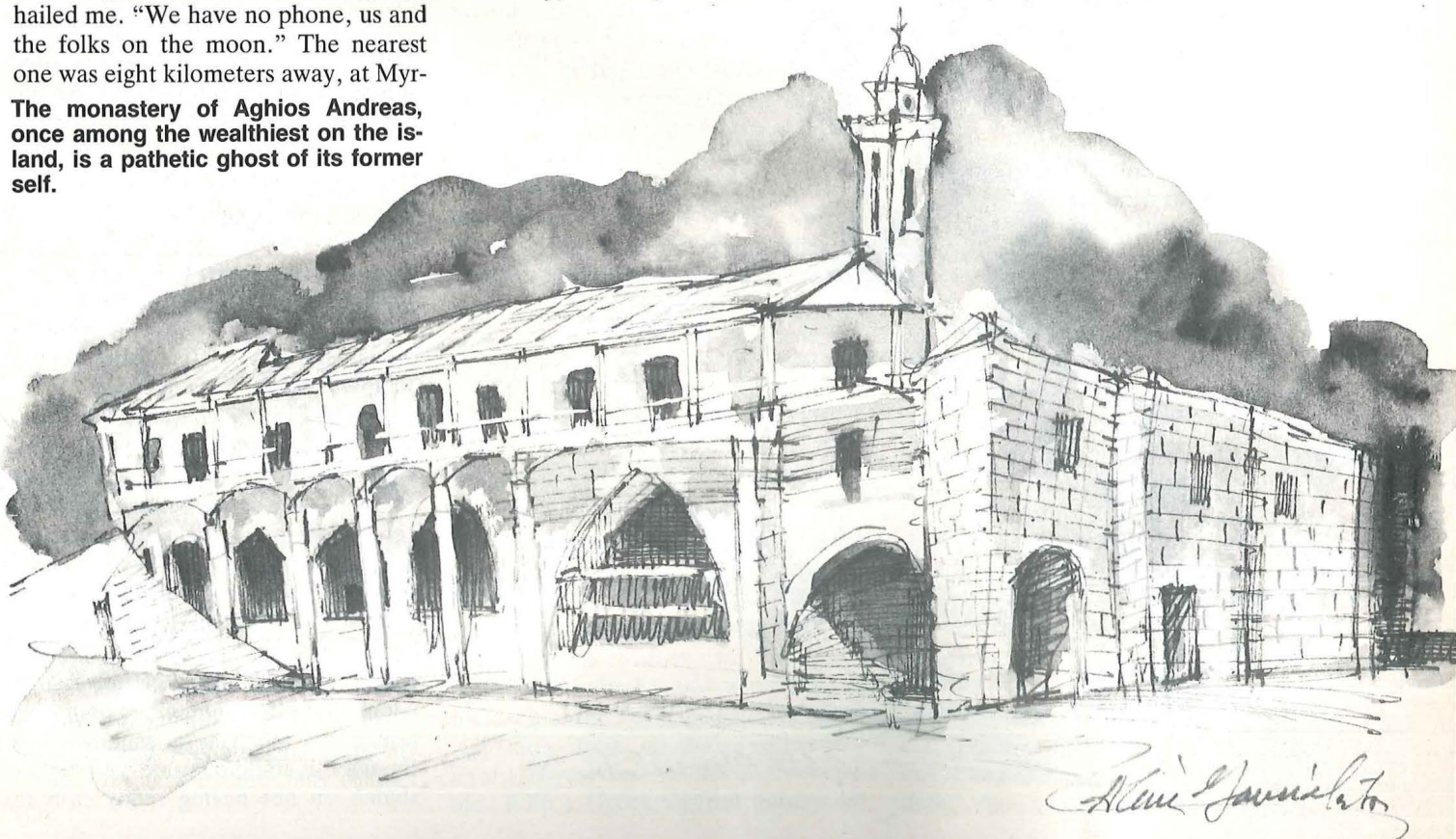
Turkish, Greek, Arabic and who knows what other parts. A big physique was made even bigger by his open-heartedness, earthiness and volcanic energy. A glance took in an insurance agency and travel agency on two floors of the same building. He had fingers in other pies as well, as I would find later. Business was business and he saw to my travel problems first. We arranged to meet for supper that night.

Compared to the southern sector, the north part of Nicosia is asleep, a village with one-quarter the total population. There are almost no international-standard tourist facilities since few foreigners stay the night. Wander into the back streets and you are a celebrity, but stray too far off, as I did

riage of minarets and Gothic.

One folk museum is housed in a former dervish *tekke*. The mystic orders, as in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, persisted here long after their proscription in Anatolian Turkey, and still function, as it turned out. In the other, the restored mansion of a grandee, the ticket-seller was entertaining a guest. An exchange of a dozen words with him was enough to determine that Turkish was not his first language. They were, in fact, Kurds from the most grindingly poor districts of Turkey, Muş and Agri.

What did they think of Cyprus? "We like it, a tranquil place." Like everyone else, they were peace-settlement-conscious. And if there was one?



"We'll be thrown out," said the ticket man. "Eighteen years here and no right to remain. Here on short-term work permits." And if there wasn't? "War again." War: in one fast-photo shop is a ready-frame, stick-your-mug in the middle, intended for mainland conscripts. Airplanes, parachutes, artillery pieces swirl around the blank spot, with overhead the legend 'War for Peace'. The 1974 intervention is universally proclaimed the Peace Action, a product of Orwell's Ministry if there ever was one.

I am late for supper with Erol, arranged at one of the few fishing villages in the North: Guzelyali, or Vavilas in former times. There are others at the table so we can't talk much, but it takes just five minutes to establish that Erol is Dimitris' second cousin, a man I'd met in the South. "We are related through my grandmother - and she married the village Orthodox priest!"

He is absolutely bowled over that I had met his cousin by chance; I am

The caretaker keeps an enormous sow for a pet, presumably to annoy the Muslims

amazed at another relatively recent report of intermarriage. It was obviously more common than credited. If I had met the offspring of two in a few short weeks, how many more are there in Cyprus, perhaps hiding the fact? I asked if he had seen Dimitris, who was about his age, since 1974. "Many times. I often go to the Greek side. The

In reality, Cyprus can never be hermetically divided. The challenge, in the event of any settlement, is to forge a genuine island identity that goes beyond such superficialities as left-hand driving.

nightlife is better. I have many friends there. All you need is a contact in a car with southern number plates, waiting for you on Dekelia British Sovereign Base."

I wanted to hear more but Erol had to go meet a Saturday midnight flight - not, he assured me a foray 'Over There'. After he left, a bright girl of about 12 in the group spoke up in English. "You've been in the South: I want to ask you something. What do the Greeks want? Our teacher says if they come back they'll still want to kill us all!" This last, with a shrill note of alarm. As patiently as I could I ex-

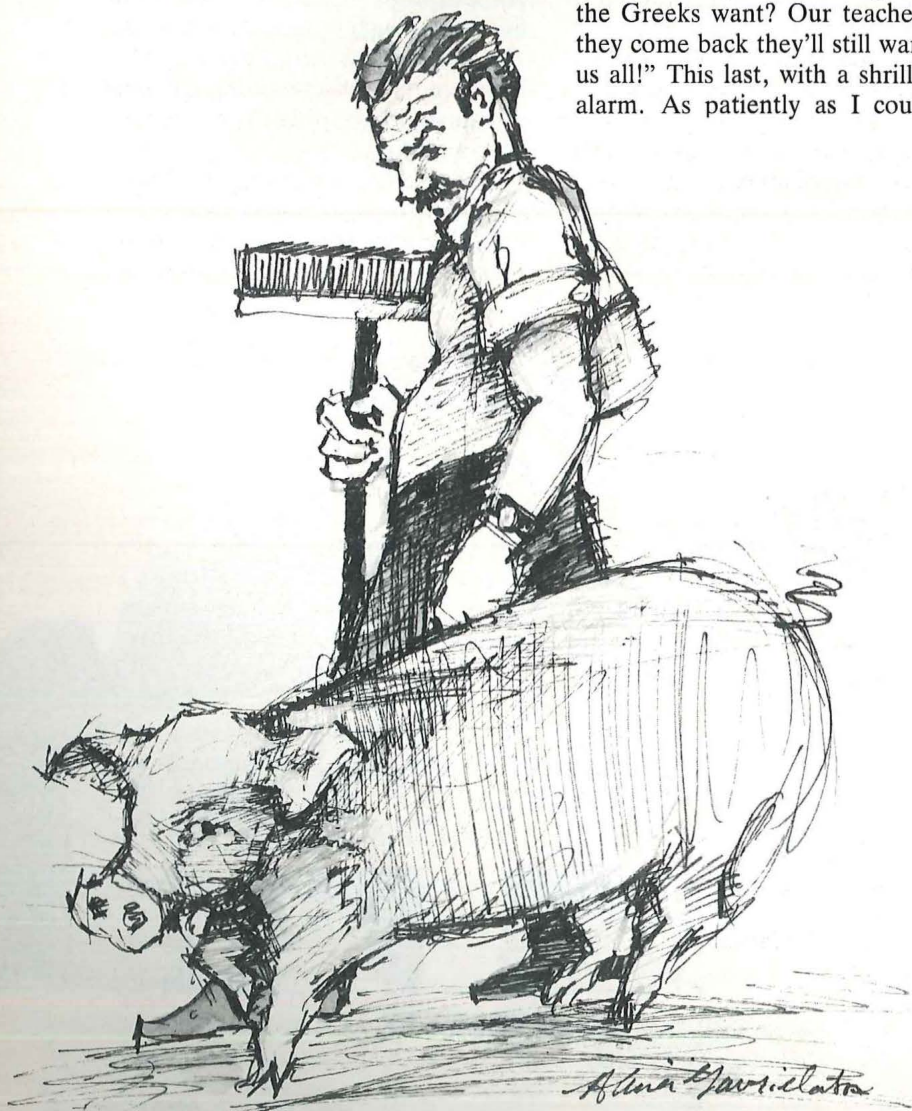
plained: "I think they've had enough of EOKA and just want to go home."

The Greeks of the Karpas Peninsula had tried to stay 'home'. The monastery of Aghios Andreas near the tip, once among the wealthiest on the island, is a pathetic ghost of its former self. The northern government, perhaps to exhibit its 'tolerance', sign-

posts it in yellow as a tourist attraction, but runs it as a zoo. Indeed the five remaining Greek caretakers, too dispirited (or closely watched by a Turkish policeman) to talk much to visitors, keep an enormous sow as a pet, presumably to annoy the Muslims. One is silently shown the 19th-century church, and, beneath it, the much older chapel containing the miraculous sea-shore spring, which legend says, was brought forth by the Apostle.

I skipped Rizokarpaso in favor of Aghia Trias, hoping to meet the parents of my monk friend, Hilarion. I was curious as to what makes a monk; they are usually very leery about discussing their past lives in the world, and I reckoned the proud parents would be more forthcoming. I was correct. At dusk I found father. He was wearing the olive-drab cloth cap favored by all northern men regardless of ethnic affiliation, and grazing 20 sheep in some stubble. His face lit up when I told him I had lunched with Hilarion a month ago. Considering what he had been through, he was sweet-tempered, God-fearing and God-invoking, very much the father of his son. The family had been well-off in land (most expropriated now), though not conspicuously wealthy. There were two other children in the South, the first generation to complete secondary education.

We and the sheep went home "for a beer" which turned into a lavish meal. Father apologized at length for his wife's absence. I was wrong about their never having seen their son again. The Karpas Greeks are given week visas to visit the South, escorted by the UN. Now the place was in a bachelor's mess. But the external dilapidation, he volunteered, was the result of uncertainty: people in both communities hesitate to replace so much as a window pane, though this could be pride covering the shame on not having ready cash for



repairs. Indeed, restrictions on Greeks participating in the local economy have resulted in a thing long vanished from the South; subsistence farming, with the Karpas Greeks self-sufficient in most foods except soft drinks and beer. Father plied me with plenty of the latter – “Just one more, hee! hee!” – and I could see a disapproving, absent wife. He also gave me a bushel of his orchard plums which lasted a week.

Father had the retrospectively rosy view of Greek-Turkish relations – “before the hatred started, mind you” – so common to Greeks on both sides of the Line; it contrasts with the Turkish pessimism. The Karpas here had been a mosaic of ethnicity, Turkish village alternating with Greek, though few were actually mixed. Denktash had reportedly come to one of the latter in 1964 to urge the inhabitants to enclave themselves. They refused – then. Hilarion’s father considered that the 1974 invasion and aftermath was God’s punishment for the Greeks’ sins, a traditional Byzantine attitude that has been repeated at intervals since the Turks first appeared in Anatolia ten centuries ago. During the Ottoman period Aghia Trias was the only village in the Karpas where church bells were allowed to be rung. Although Rizokarpaso has a larger Orthodox population, bell-ringing is forbidden lest it annoys the Muslim settlers. Last winter someone stole the tutelary holy picture of Aghia Trias church. It is said to have found its way into the icon collection of the new ‘museum’ at Trikomo.

Near Salamis, the monastery of the Apostle Barnabas, abandoned as late as 1976, has become the finest archaeological museum the North can muster. A few paces to one side stands a modern chapel erected over an ancient crypt, in legend once the tomb of Barnabas, buried here after his stoning by the Jews of Salamis. I fumble for

“I often go to the Greek side. The night life is better. I have many friends there.”

the light switch at the head of the stairs; this reveals a two-chambered catacomb. On one bench lies a bunch of flowers, not fresh, but only recently faded. I puzzle over this. Greeks sneaking over from the Karpas? Foreigners? It could only be local Turks, revering the cave as they always have. The stratum of belief runs deep in Cyprus, predating the monotheistic religions and not respecting their fine distinctions.

At lunch in Famagusta – a simple pizza oven and soup kitchen – a young man of about 25 at the next table, a propos of nothing, suddenly blurts out, “Have you been to Lefke?” I had – an exotic Turkish oasis with palm trees, almost at the Attila Line. “There are many foreign Muslims there.” I was curious, and pressed him for more. Lefke, I learned, was the power base of a Naqshbandi Sufi leader, Kibrisi Sheyh Nazim, who had indeed attracted large numbers of Europeans, including Cat Stevens. A trained engineer speaking a half-dozen languages fluently, Sheyh Nazim is said to be dangerously persuasive. Dr Kucuk, Vice President under the 1960 Republic, saw fit to jail, then exile him. Since 1974 he is back, and reportedly both Turkish President Ozal and North Cypriot leader Denktash number among his followers.

My last night on the island, I had a leisurely, uninterrupted dinner with Erol. When he came to fetch me, Haris Alexiou was belting out “Mia Pista apo Fosforo”, one of the top Greek songs of 1990-91, out of his car tape system. “A Greek in Istanbul makes them for sale here and in Turkey.” We went to a famous *meyhane* (ouzeri), favorite of the city’s intelligentsia, at the edge of a desolate area. The ruins are not the dead zone, it turned out, but the result of an EOKA rampage on this Turkish neighborhood in December 1963. They are preserved as a memorial, shown to school kids to keep hate alive.

Between bites of excellent food (it is generally better in the North than the South), Erol gave me the life story of the raffish proprietor, Niyazi. He was an accomplished thief and swindler who had been through four wives. His first misadventure was at 18, when – never having been out of his village – relatives kitted up to send him to England. He disembarked at Piraeus,

thinking it was London. Nobody made him the wiser until, three months later and his money gone, the Greeks deported him.

When the first Turkish enclaves formed, the Greeks declared virtually all basic necessities as ‘militarily strategic materials’ and banned their import into the Turkish *lagers*. (“That’s why they look so poor,” observed Erol.) Niyazi had found his niche in life. With a Greek-Cypriot partner he



I learned of the mating dances of the black racers who oblivious to circles of onlookers stand on their tails and intertwine for hours

set out smuggling vital commodities into the enclaves. A lorry shell with a side door would pull up alongside a warehouse loading platform in the dead of night, and have a ‘flat tire’. Up went the jack; in went the booty. They were caught just before July 1974, and Niyazi jailed just west of Nicosia. With the Turkish army approaching, the National Guard sprung the Greek prisoners and they fled together, leaving the Turks to fend for themselves. Niyazi broke out and hid under some branches in a ditch until the invaders arrived. They paraded him for the papers, gun thrust in hand, under the headline “Brave Niyazi’s Dash for Freedom”. You can still see the clipping,

but the woman at his side – wife No.2 – has had her face scratched out by wife No.4. Later Erol put up some of the money to start the *meyhane*. He's never seen a dividend, but he gets very cheap nights out. Niyazi is still up to his old tricks. If you like, you can have Anglias brandy from the South; the cases are buried at an undisclosed location.

Erol loves his island with a passion, and, in addition to all his other activities, finds time for political action. Educated in England (a political science major, like his cousin), he is often a member of delegations having meetings with southern leaders. "I tell them 'If you are really serious about reconciliation you will purge the EOKA-B members still in the government.' And they keep silent." Erol equally hates the TLMT (Turkish Nationalist) ideologues lodged in the northern power structure. "And I am insulted when I see the *ayyildiz* (the Turkish flag) on my soil. Is this an independent country or not? Is the South, with its Greek flags everywhere? Did you know that Cyprus never had a national anthem?" I suspected as much. He hummed a candidate tune, a popular song with lyrics in both Greek and Turkish.

I gave him a Karpas plum. It made him homesick for his village in the South which, of course, had the best fruit on the island. And the biggest snakes. All Cypriots are snake-obsessed. It goes back to Mycenaean times, and they tell snake stories the way Americans tell fish stories. I heard about the man in the North who lives in a houseful of them, some poisonous, all tamed; I learned of the mating dances of the black racers, thick as your arm, which – oblivious to circles of onlookers – stand on their tails and copulate for hours. "If I myself were interested in mating, I'd eat more boiled almonds," he said slyly passing me a plate of them. "You won't be able to sleep alone."

We dwelt on past mistakes. "Did you know that at one point Archbishop Makarios offered a passport, air ticket and pocket money to every Turkish Cypriot who agreed to resettle overseas? Anywhere he liked? And that the Orthodox Church granted the equivalent of indulgences to any Greek who bought up Turkish land, even at double value?" I knew this was true from a similar campaign on Imvros which backfired with such dire consequences for its instigators (*The Athenian* July 1988). "What sort of attitude is this? You (Turkish Cypriots) are 400-year guests! Now you piss off? With the

right Cypriots we could make this island a paradise. Instead we have TMT and EOKA."

As I prepared to leave the North, people on the ground were being steeled, media-wise, at least to contemplate the consequences of previously unthinkable concessions; it felt like the run-up to a settlement. "We won't become refugees a third time," a remark attributed to Morfou Turks, was the

ficialities as left-hand driving.

A useful, if unlikely, first step would be to call a halt to continual reference, in visual and literary symbolism, to the flags and agenda of the 'mother' countries. It is time to find some fresh local heroes. Despite their economic advantage, it is the Greek Cypriots who are pressing for a final resolution. The Turkish side, even with worldwide ostracization, has more to

**"Did you know that Cyprus never had
a national anthem?"
He hummed a candidate, tune,
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headline in *Kibris* the day after American envoys visited the town, presumably to test the waters for just such an eventuality; "Map is in Ankara." The map in question being Boutros-Ghali's proposed territorial adjustments, was announced a few days later. Similarly *Fileleftheros*, a prominent Greek Cypriot paper, is taken up with the peregrinations of 'The Map' on a daily basis.

In reality, the island can never be hermetically divided, as I learned while there. The regional economies, if not always the peoples, were too interknit when it was under unitary administration, whether British or Republican. The challenge, in the event of any settlement, is to forge a genuine island identity that goes beyond such super-

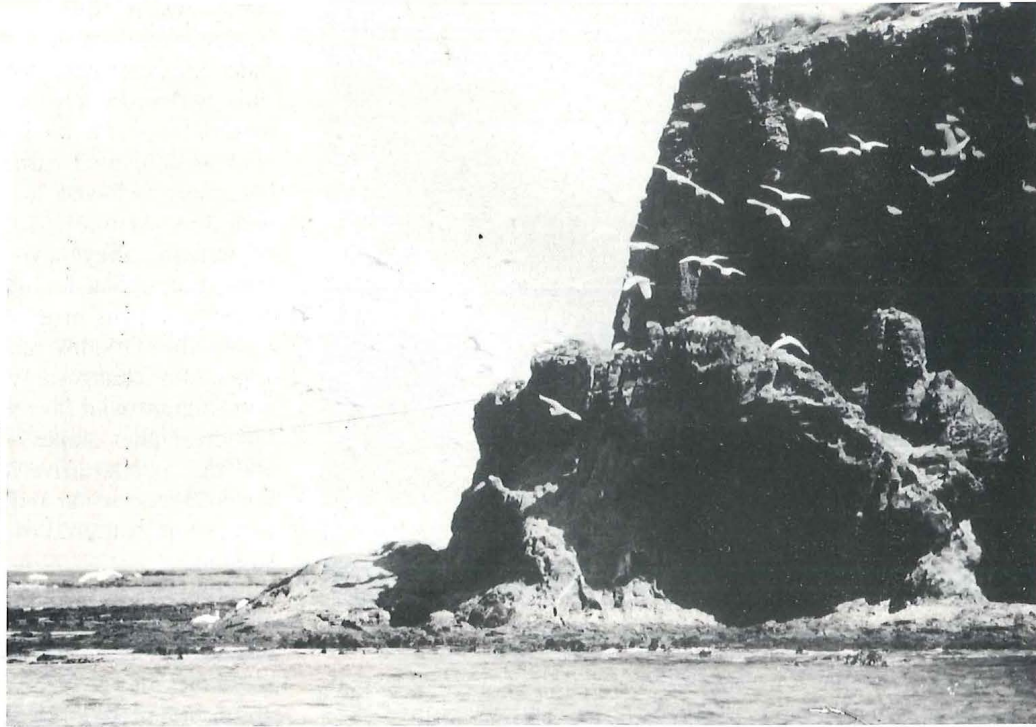
gain than to lose by persistence of the status quo. Their 'enclave' is more generously dimensioned than past ones and has more ways out. All the islanders have their work cut out for them. Bad examples (Bosnia, Lebanon among others) abound, with only Bulgaria's reenfranchisement of its Turkish community as a recent hopeful note. With Turkish children still being taught in school that the Greeks will make kebab out of them if either party crosses the Line, and the memorials to those killed by whomever between 1954 and 1975 lovingly tended in almost every village throughout the island, it is likely to be a generation before any significant rapprochement takes place. ■

A handful of Lusignan/Venetian churches converted into mosques are a unique marriage of minarets and Gothic



Exploring Nature on the Island of Aphrodite

COURTESY OF A. DEMETROPOULOS



The Akamas north coast with Egrets

by Samantha Stenzel

While environmentalists have expressed concern that uncontrolled development has downgraded the quality of tourism, the Cyprus Tourist Organization is emphasizing idyllic retreats for nature lovers and the creation of a second national park.

Visitors to the Republic of Cyprus who expect an unspoiled retreat may be disappointed when they discover the extent of the commercial development which has transformed the coastline in recent years. Although this had already begun in the 1970s, it has escalated after the division of the island in 1974. Unregulated building occurred as a result of an urgent need to employ the thousands of refugees from the north and few regulations protecting the environment.

"We were striving for confidence and stability. We got it through economic development, but future generations won't see it that way," explained Andreas Demetropoulos, a marine biologist and oceanographer who studied in North Wales, he is the Director of the Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and the President of the Cyprus Wildlife Society.

Regulations went into effect in the 1980s, and in 1989 the government also imposed a building moratorium on coastal tourist development and stricter guidelines regulating other construction.

A Greenpeace group attracted worldwide attention when it demonstrated on Cyprus to discourage developers from moving in bulldozers and developing tracts of the unspoiled Akamas Peninsula north of Paphos. Pressure to allow construction in Akamas has been placed on the government by the developers who have bought up choice tracts of coastal property and some of the inhabitants who feel they have been cheated out of a certain amount of the prosperity that swept the rest of the island.

"This is only natural," says Demetropoulos. "One of the things that must be included in a conservation plan is some type of compensation for the people whose land will be incorporated

into the state park."

The Cyprus Wildlife Society has been instrumental in forging measures designed to protect the natural resources. It was successful in preventing construction of a paved road which would have cut across some of the Akamas areas in which the green and loggerhead turtles nest. As a result of man's encroachment on their territory, the turtle population has declined to the extent it has been declared an endangered species by the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The Mediterranean Monk Seal, now nearing extinction, along with dolphins, is protected species as well.

Much of Demetropoulos' work since 1976 has focused on the Akamas peninsula area. His tireless campaigning for the protection of beaches inhabited by the turtles and for the creation of a National Park in Akamas has won him the prestigious 'Global 500' Award from the United Nations Environment



COURTESY OF A. DEMETROPOULOS

Watchers' training course of the Lara Turtle Project

Campaign.

A national park is already being established in Cape Greco, a rocky coastline in the Larnaca district, in the eastern part of the island. Demetropoulos is optimistic that another national park will be established soon in the rugged Akamas area, the most unspoiled area remaining on Cyprus. A team from the World Bank is expected to arrive on the island to study the Akamas peninsula over a nine-month period and to make recommendations for the management of a park.

The EC has provided funds via its MEDSPA program for turtle conservation. Demetropoulos was involved in the early stages of the turtle conservation project in 1976-77 when a thorough study of the turtle breeding area was undertaken. It showed that the Green turtle breeds almost exclusively on the desolate surf-swept beaches of Lara on the west coast of the island, north of Paphos. Loggerhead turtles breed on most beaches that provide some privacy at night.

Turtles are an ancient group of reptiles that have reversed their evolution and returned to the sea. Although they have adapted well and are excellent swimmers that can stay underwater for long periods, they still have to breathe air and still come up on land to lay their eggs in the area in which they are born. This takes place every two years from the beginning of June until the middle of August. During the breeding season

they lay a clutch of about 100 eggs in a hole dug in the sand at night.

Regulations were formulated for the protection of the turtles and are now being enforced by a patrol. It is forbidden to place sun beds, umbrellas, caravans or tents on the beach or to stay overnight. The Lara Turtle Project is the first and is still the only one of its kind in the Mediterranean. Through the project, staffed mostly by volunteers, about 4000 hatchlings are released every year. This is about 3-4 times the number that would normally reach the sea if the nests were not protected. Best results have been obtained from reburying the eggs rather than incubating them in polystyrene boxes.

An experiment is now taking place with about 100 more turtles ranging from one to ten years old who are being kept in special tanks and sea cages and released at various ages when they are too old to be eaten by most predators. They are tagged so that when they come back to the beaches at which they were raised they can be identified.

Demetropoulos stresses, "We have had so much publicity about the Lara Beach area that many people have been attracted there, complicating the work of the volunteers." He is keen to promote exploration of other sections of the island, such as the Troodos massif, Paphos forest and Cape Greco that also offer interesting nature trails with varied vegetation and wildlife.

The foothills that fringe much of the Troodos mountains rise to about 750 meters and, though somewhat varied in their geological makeup, have an interesting and diverse vegetation. Bee orchids and other types abound in this area in which large stretches of untilled land alternate with the remnants of older forests. The *Pistachia terebinthus*, with red foliage in the spring and autumn, is common here, as well as wild or cultivated carob trees. Carob beans are believed to be the *locusts* with honey eaten by Saint John in the wilderness. They have been a staple crop, accounting for much of the exports of Cyprus in the early 1800s.

As the Troodos range begins, the vegetation changes. White rock-rose and fragrant wild lavender grow here. On the higher slopes, many endemic and rare plants thrive including hellebor and spectacular red peonies. Rare orchids are scattered over the banks of streams.

From clear fossil evidence, it can be assumed that Cyprus was at one time colonized by hippopotamus and elephants, but probably because of the absence of predators these evolved into dwarf species. When man first colonized the island, 8-10,000 years ago, these animals disappeared and the first inhabitants brought species of deer, wild goat, and the reclusive wild sheep known as moufflon. The indigenous mammals include the fox, hedgehog, hare, shrew and several bat species including the Egyptian Fruit Bat.

The moufflon was on the brink of extinction at the turn of the century, its population estimated at a few dozen. It was saved by introducing strict protective measures and has rebounded, with an estimated 2000 living in the Paphos and Troodos forests.

"They have come back so strong, they have almost become pests in some ways," says Demetropoulos. "We have to deal with some destruction they cause such as nibbling away at the vineyards grown to make wine."

Nature lovers in the Troodos will be enchanted by the sites of the Chrysoroyiatissa Monastery, and the forestry station of Stavros Tis Psokas, both accessible by a four-wheel drive vehicle with a full tank of gas. The last eight kilometers of road leading to it is on a narrow dirt road, one almost impossible to follow in bad weather. The extensive forest, mainly of stately Golden Oak, about 50,000 Cedar *brevifolia* and Aleppo Pine, lends the landscape a sense of grandeur. The area is rich in birds.

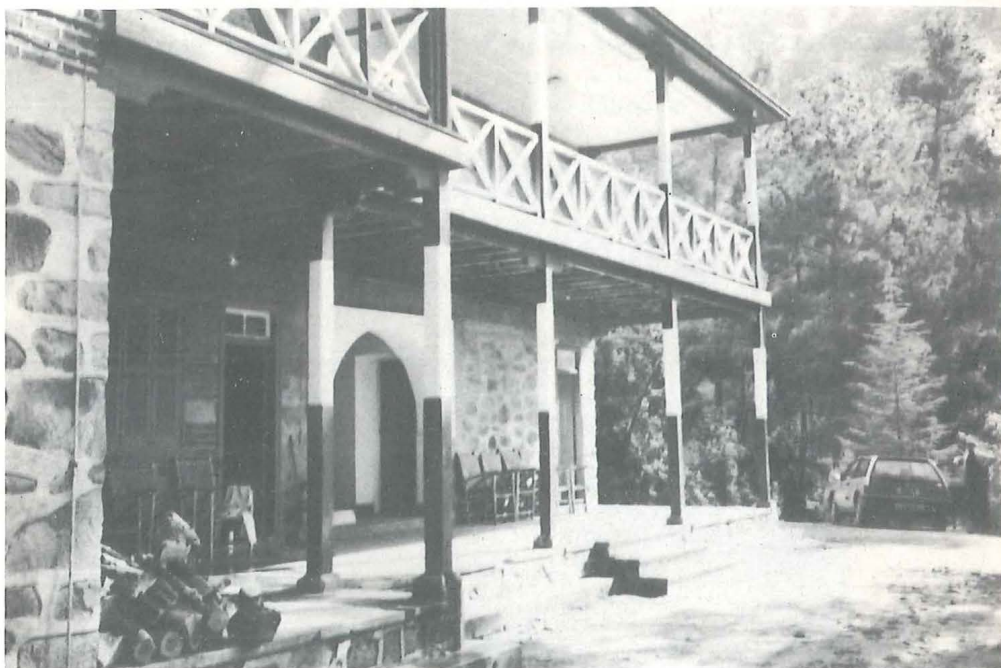
O Stavros Tis Psokas (meaning the Cross of the Measles because a spring here was supposed to cure the disease), has a canteen and rest house. Its cozy suites with kitchen and fireplace can be reserved for stays of up to three days. Some of the moufflon are kept in an enclosure next to the rangers station. Early risers with patience may spot them in clearings in the forest.

Of about 18,000 species and varieties of plants that grow on the island, about 120 are endemic or only grown in Cyprus. The island's tremendously diverse flora attracts a rich variety of butterflies, which are dependent on plants for food for their larvae. About 55 species can be found in Cyprus, an astounding figure when one realizes the same figure applies to all of the British Isles. The butterflies fly in several broods, especially noticeable in the plains and lower foothills. The best time for butterfly watching is an hour or so after sunrise when these delicate creatures warm themselves in the sun before they take to the air.

Among the endemic species are the Paphos Blue, a species in which the male is a stunning electric blue on its upper wings while the female is a drab brown. It is common in the Troodos foothills and Akamas. The Yellow Swallowtail, distinguished by striking black patterns, is found in the lower Troodos where its caterpillars nibble mainly on fennel plants. The rare and resplendent marble-patterned Two-Tailed Pasha, can be sighted high in the Akamas and near Platres in Troodos.

Cyprus is a significant stopover point for birds, mainly in the north to south migrations in spring and autumn. Many species are regular migrants, including about 10,000 distinctive Coral Flamingoes who pause at the salt lakes of Larnaca and the Akrotiri peninsula in November or December on their trip south, providing great shots for photographers. Other migrant waterbirds include Coots, Mallards, Lapwing and Ringed Plover. Spring migrants include the Glossy Ibis and several species of Egrets, Herons and many waders.

Common feathered residents include the Crested Lark, Wood Pigeon, Kestrel and the majestic Barn Owl, a shrill-voiced bird of prey. Bonelli's Eagle is the most common predatory species and about 20 pairs of fierce-looking Griffon Vultures breed on the island. Other endemics include the Cyprus Warbler, the Coal Tit and the tiny insectivorous Scops Owl, a frequent visitor to olive groves and gardens.



COURTESY OF A. DEMETROPOULOS

The rest house at Stavros tis Psokas

Unexpectedly environmentalists say their efforts have been boosted by the Gulf War, during which time the island's tourism waned, leading to an awareness of the fragility of a tourism-based economy. Economists, government planners and environmentalists have been expressing concern that the emphasis on tourism had gone out of control and the quality had been downgraded. Adrian Akers-Douglas, a keen environmentalist and moving force of the Friends of the Earth described the decrease in tourism as 'the silver lining' to the Gulf War. "Everybody realized the bubble could burst," said Akers-Douglas. "When it did, low-level package tours were the first to collapse."

This setback provided a jolt which awakened many Cypriots to the need for diversification of the economy, with an emphasis on more stable facets leading to a self-sufficient infrastructure. In contrast to the previous 'Sea, Sun And Fun' only advertising of the past, the Cyprus Tourist Organization (CTO) and tour organizers now emphasize the traditional aspects of Cyprus and the many idyllic retreats off the beaten track where nature lovers will find much to explore and appreciate.

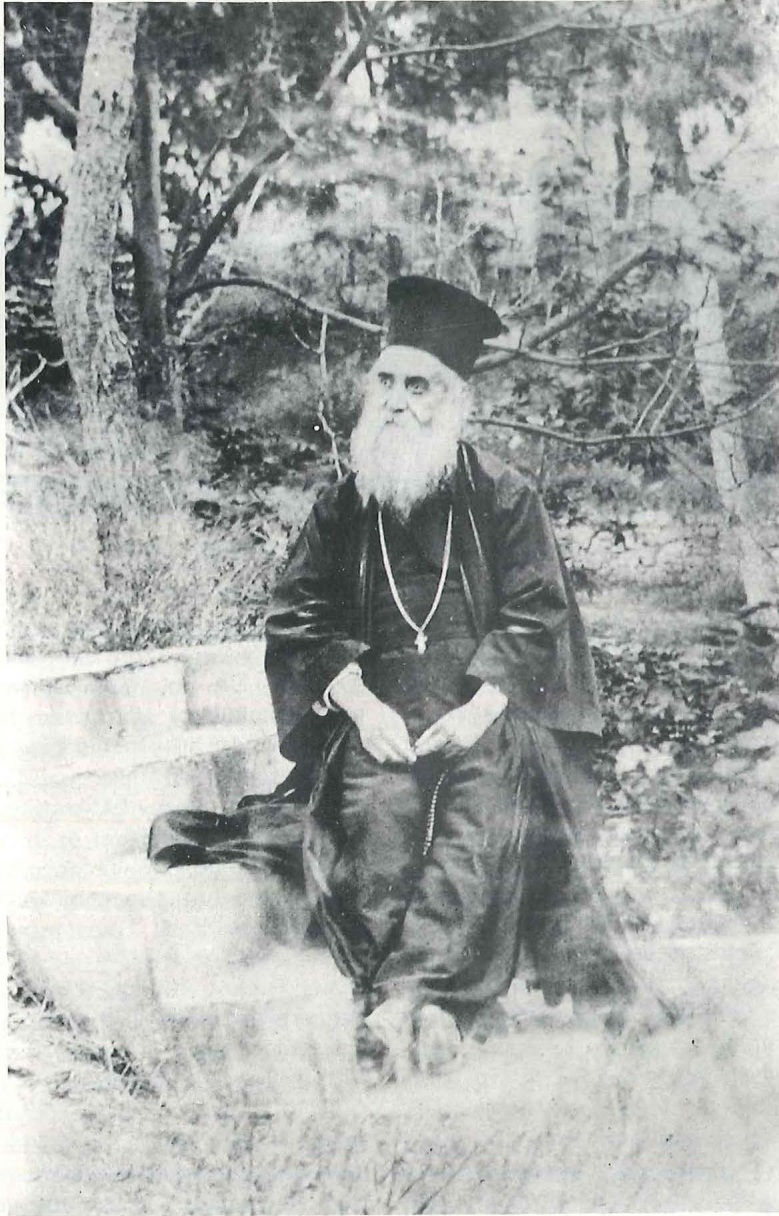
The CTO issues a booklet with descriptions of the well-marked paths it has established in the Troodos Range, Paphos Forest and other areas. It is available at the CTO office in the Laiki Yitonia area of Nicosia, tel. 02/444-264, and at branches in the airports and

towns. Experienced hikers caution walkers to be equipped with a whistle, compass, water supply and jacket or pullover. Do not walk alone after heavy rainfalls or after dark. Always tell someone at your lodging, your itinerary and when you are expecting to return. Many areas of Cyprus are isolated and if you are lost or injured it could be some days before you are found if no one else knows of your whereabouts. Exalt Tours, which can be contacted at Iris Travel, 10 Gladstone, Paphos, tel. 06/237585, offers nature hikes and treks through remote areas such as the Diarrizos river-bed with a knowledgeable guide.

The government has encouraged small scale tourism in accommodations operated by villagers in outlying Akamas communities. Environmentalists have developed a package known as the Laona Project. The environmental protection group known as Friends of the Earth, assisted by private and EC funds, renovate some houses and provide funds for others to restore their own small units. These can accommodate guests who want to stay in a genuine Cypriot environment unmarred by heavy traffic or nearby discos and bars. ■

Samantha Stenzel is project editor and a contributor to the Nelles Guide Cyprus. Andreas Demetropoulos contributed the "Flora and Fauna" section and detailed nature walks in the guide.

A SAINT FOR OUR TIMES



Saint Nektarios, canonized in 1961

by Ann Elder

**Born in Ottoman Thrace,
ordained in Egypt,
Dean of the Rizareios Ecclesiastical School in Athens,
Nektarios founded a monastery
on Aegina which is a repository
of miracles.
He died in 1920, was canonized in 1961
and his feast day is coming up
on November 9. In death, as in life, he wins hearts.**

In search of health, the ancients took refuge in the cult of Asklepios. Athenians made pilgrimages to the god's shrine at Epidaurus, or, after 418 BC, to his sanctuary built on the southern slope of the Acropolis next to a holy spring and beside the theatre of Dionysios.

As Christianity took over, free health care for poorer Athenians was offered by SS Cosmas and Damian. A basilica thought to have been dedicated to them under the name Aghioi Anargyroi (the moneyless saints) replaced the Acropolis Asklepieion.

More recently, Aghios Nektarios has increasingly become the focus of intercession for those suffering incurable disease or congenital handicap. Especially on his feast day, November 9, hundreds flock to Aegina for the celebration of morning liturgy.

To do their humble uttermost in the way of supplication, some women crawl painfully on hands and knees up the stony path from the impressive new church being built for the saint to the monastery of Aghia Triada. This he established for a handful of young women in 1906.

Lofty clerics fly in by helicopter. Nuns meet these arrivals on a rocky landing pad jutting from monastery precincts, hailing the descending ecclesiastics like Shakespearean dukes, "Ah, here comes Hydra," then "Spetses this time."

Crowds gather on the cypress-shaded monastery approaches, the leafy terraces and flower-laden courtyards, as buses and taxis deliver the faithful from round the island and off ferries and Flying Dolphins.

As the liturgy is chanted by the visiting prelates, offerings of olive oil are made to the church supply. In return, devotees fill bottles with water from the holy spring under an 88-year-old pine tree near where an earlier monastery stood.

Police direct the shuffling traffic moving into the chapel purlieu. The line files passed into the chapel where the saint's skull lies in an embossed, jewelled reliquary. After due obeisance, all pass the marble tomb.

Celebrations conclude with a procession (by car and bus) down to Aegina town, where the reliquary and an icon of the saint are carried along the quay to the harborside church of the Panaghitsa. A naval band plays, children parade with flags and banners, colored pennants flutter, and aromatic greenery strews the way. Formal observances over, Aegina tavernas

offer the new season's wine for sampling with festive fare. It is the last big outdoor occasion till next Easter.

As dean of the Rizareios Ecclesiastical School, now in Ambelokipi, for 14 years, 1894-1908, Nektarios was sometimes dismissed by school authorities as "stuck in the Middle Ages".

"Doesn't he ever read the papers?" a committee member asked, deploring his lack of interest in politics. "In an all too political Athens of the time," it might have been added, "an Athens with abundant demagogues... alive with enthusiasms for the dawning century which promised that science and innovation would deify man."

He read the papers every so often, said the secretary, "but his main goal is simply to prepare young men for the priesthood."

"A religious fanatic," said an official scornfully.

It was acknowledged that Nektarios asserted himself by personal simplicity and virtue. He created a psychological climate of mutual understanding, while being always strictly traditional.

If boys misbehaved, he punished himself by fasting for three days. If the cleaners were slack, he hitched up his frock, went down on hands and knees and scrubbed the bathroom floors himself.

He loved the garden. Boys from rural areas were eager to help, but the board of governors dismissed his suggestion that horticulture be part of the curriculum. A useful asset up the sleeves of village priests, perhaps.

Still, Nektarios won respect by publishing widely on the theological issues of the day, from ethics to the schism between Orthodoxy and the papacy. His repute as a preacher was such that the Rizareios had to issue tickets for the Sunday liturgy. He was mooted as candidate for the patriarchal throne of St Mark in Alexandria, but the royal favorite, Photios of Tinos, won the election.

Meanwhile, the New Testament was published in *dimotiki*, leading to the November 8 riots in 1901, when eight died, 95 were injured, and the government and the Metropolitan fell.

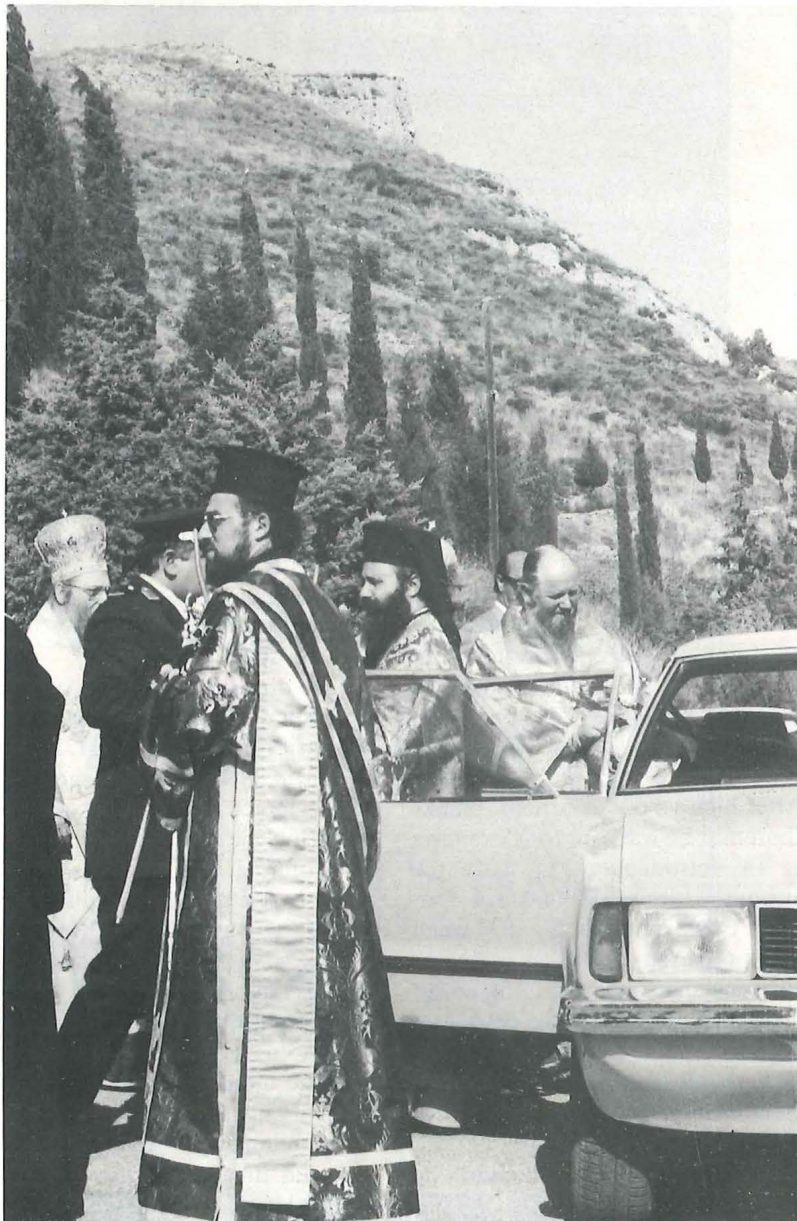
At the time, Nektarios found himself adviser to a group of five 'pious young virgins' wishing to become nuns, but not wanting to enter the convent on Tinos or any others they knew. Support was given by Mayor Peppas of Aegina to revive the deserted monastery of Zoodochos Pigi on the inland hill facing the dilapidated chapels of medieval Palaiohora, the chief city on Aegina for

a thousand years, until 1826.

Nektarios blessed the building of a new church on the site in 1906 and corresponded with the novices on spiritual matters. Weary of worldly responsibility, he finally resigned from the Rizareios and moved to Aegina as father confessor of the new convent of 15 in 1908. He was 62.

Prayers he led for rain to end a three-year drought were answered by evening, though suppliants were at his door in Athens some weeks later because it failed to stop.

His life itself unfolded miraculously, ever since he left the bosom of a devout family in Ottoman Thrace, aged 13, and went to Constantinople in 1854 to



Metropolitan of Hydra, left; visiting French bishop (without mitre) right. Aegina, November 9, 1991.

The move fitted in with the mission he felt to help revive dying Orthodox monasticism. On a three-month visit to Mount Athos in 1898, "studying in the libraries, praying and leading a strictly ascetic life," he saw the decline in the monastic spirit. At heart he had always wanted to be a monk.

Nektarios worked miracles on Aegina from the first day of his initial visit in 1904, healing 15-year-old Spyros of convulsions and Rena of a haemorrhage she had suffered for six years.

learn to read as the key to Holy Writ.

The ship he had difficulty hitching a lift on had engine trouble until he was let aboard. His fare was paid by the nephew of the Chiot millionaire, Yianis Choremis, whom he chanced to meet years later, and was thus given finance for high schooling in Athens.

As a Boy Friday for tobacco merchants in Constantinople, he practised writing proverbs on tobacco cartons. Driven to desperation when his clothes and shoes fell to bits, he wrote a letter,



Basilica of Saint Nektarios, Aegina, with pullman buses, right, and helicopter on pad, left

asking how to manage, addressing it "To our Lord Jesus Christ, Heaven." (A Mr Themistoklis was meant to post it and sent the boy a box of clothes.)

After work as a youth instructor at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Istanbul, he was sent for study to Chios where his family had moved. At Nea Moni he took the monk's habit in 1876, giving up his name, Anastasios Kefalas, for Nektarios, "in honor of a venerable patriarch of Constantinople."

After high school in Athens, thanks to Choremis, he was sent to Alexandria with an introduction to Patriarch Sophronios, former Ecumenical Patriarch in Constantinople till 1870 when he was pressured to resign "due to the various shocking events of unrest that had then occurred in the Balkans."

Sophronios sent him back to Athens to study theology, which he did thanks to a scholarship, Choremis having died. Subsequently back in Egypt, he was ordained and became archimandrite in Cairo. In 1889 he succeeded as Metropolitan of Pentapolis.

At the new monastery of Aghia Triada, Nektarios combined spiritual direction with the founding of a school and the occupations of building and shoemaking for the sisters. By 1914 the community numbered 24, though threatened with dissolution by authorities in Athens, envious of the success of the venture and its substantial donations.

The Metropolitan, distracted by political attempts for dissolution, busied himself by excommunicating Venizelos. The latter set up a tribunal to study the act, and dethrone him.

The new Metropolitan outdid his predecessor in embarrassing Nektarios, persuaded by a story from a woman whose daughter had entered the convent that Nektarios had seduced her. Fearing scandal, the Metropolitan visited Aegina and lectured Nektarios, then nearly 70 and seriously troubled by a prostate problem.

The proper state of the convent and the ascetic faces of the nuns convinced the visitor nothing could be amiss. (Medical examination showed the novice intact.)

In the autumn of 1920, Nektarios' deteriorating health led a friend to bring a doctor to see him. He was ordered to hospital in Athens promptly, a clinic for urology treatment. Two months later, on November 9, not having had an operation, he died, a pious nun by his bed.

"The monastery will become like a brilliant lighthouse, illuminating the sea of humanity. The island will prosper, and the inhabitants will be filled with gold," he told the nuns before his death.

As he was being laid out, his shirt was put on the bed in the ward next to his. The paralyzed man lying in it stood up and walked. The hospital was startled to learn the old monk was ex-dean of the Rizareios and a former Metropolitan.

Borne back to Aegina for burial, his casket was feather-light and his face exuded sweet-smelling sweat. Fishermen, sponge divers, farmers and labourers vied for the privilege of carrying the coffin. Police organized relays.

Exhumed at intervals, Nektarios'

body remained incorrupt for 20 years. Then its decay provided bones for dissemination as relics. Healings of terminal illnesses were counted among the many miracles credited worldwide to his intercession. He was canonized in 1961.

The Asia Minor disaster had distracted authorities from legalizing the convent's status, till a former Rizareios student became Metropolitan and authorized formal acknowledgement in 1924.

The recognized spiritual mother, Abbess Xene, "her soul detoxified of every worldly guile," was surprised in levitation "two metres from the ground" by an insomniac sister visiting the chapel one night.

Today's community of a dozen sisters are mature nuns, judged fit to withstand the constant flow of visitors. Pilgrims come, not only seeking cures and favors, but from sheer love for the saint. In death as in life, he wins hearts. Novices, though, must go elsewhere for the peace and quiet needed for the early years of monastic life.

Aegina is under the Metropolis of Hydra, whose Metropolitan tries to uphold the example of Nektarios' life, while directing veneration of the saint to the worship of God. ■

"Nektarios, A Saint for Our Time," by Sotos Chondropoulos, translated by Peter and Aiki Los, is published by Holy Cross Orthodox Press, Brookline, Massachusetts, 1989, pp289.

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LONGER DISTANCE RUNNING FOR OLYMPICS XXIII?



Left to right, George Kalantzios presents Spartathlon Award to the first woman finalist, Hilary Walker (UK); 10th Spartathlon winner, Rousko Kantief (Bulgaria); runner-up Paul Beckers (Belgium); tying for third place, Zeppo Leinonen (Finland) and Roy Pirrung (USA).

Michael Callaghan, founder of the Spartathlon, receiving a commemorative plaque at the Zappeion ceremony held on 9th September 1992

The day: Saturday, 26 September, 1992. The time: 7:08 am. The scene: Sparta. At center: gaunt, 34-year-old Bulgarian Rousko Kandief. Though his face is ashen, he manages the flicker of a smile, raises with trembling fingers to his pale lips the offered chalice of water – symbol of Greek hospitality past and present – and drains it. Three lovely teenage girls in traditional dress stand by as Mayor Matalas of Sparta places a wreath of woven olive shoots on the finalist's head: these are the chief rewards for the winner of the 10th Spartathlon.

Established in 1983, the commemorative footrace is the brainchild of philhellene Michael Callaghan, but in its realization it is the stepchild of

by Sloane Elliott

The state of Georgia has a Sparta as well as an Athens. Why not a Spartathlon for 1996?

athletes and enthusiasts, from Greece, Britain and elsewhere, whose number is legion. Today it is firmly established on the international sporting and cultural calendar.

As in all years since 1983, this year's race began at the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens where the first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896. At

precisely 7 am on Friday, 25th September last, 108 athletes set out for Sparta 250 kilometres away. They were emulating the world's most famous military courier, Pheidippides.

According to Herodotus, Athens, in fear of imminent Persian invasion, desperately needed military support from Sparta. Therefore they sent out their veteran messenger, Pheidippides, who arrived at Sparta "on the day after he left Athens". As a result of this wording, the bylaws of the event stipulate that the long distance race be completed in not less than 36 hours.

The impetus behind the event arose in 1982 when RAF Wing Commander John Foden, then stationed in Germany, obtained approval to take a

team of RAF athletes to Greece and establish whether the details of Herodotus' statement were true.

Foden had already researched the route but had difficulties in finding funds to make the race possible. An eager colleague was found in Michael Callaghan, an ardent runner himself, who started a campaign to get backing from businesses, especially through the British Chamber of Commerce.

That same summer a team of three RAF athletes, John Foden, John Scholten and John McCarthy, made the Athens-Sparta run within the required time. The originally low-keyed objectives were transformed by effective public relations into an international event. Wired journalist Mario Modiano from his Athens office to *The Times*, "Herodotus Vindicated!" It was headlines and flashphotos and TV, and the threesome were given celebrity treatment in Greece.

From the point of view of the now established Spartathlon event, however, this was only a trial run. In October 1982, at a lunch hosted by John Leatham, MP for Laconia Paraskevas Fountas, expressed the hope that "a race from Athens to Sparta might become not only a reality but also an established Olympic event by 1996 – centenary of the first modern Olympics."

Stirred by these words, Michael Callaghan set out to realize the vision of what later he called Spartathlon. In 1983 the Hellenic Amateur Athletics Association (SEGAS) officially authorized the Spartathlon to take place in September. A committee of Greeks and foreigners was formed, and the following year the International Spartathlon Association became a reality.

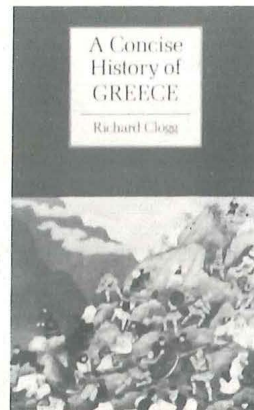
In its ten years of existence Spartathlon has totted up 257 finalists. The greatest of these was Yiannis Kouros. At the first Spartathlon, 1983, then unknown and aged 27, he won in a time on which only he was able to improve the following year. His record stands at 20:25:00 to this day. Living legend of long distance running and honorary citizen of Sparta, Kouros is cited four times in the 1992 Guinness Book of Records.

The Spartathlon has produced many heroes, but pride of place still belongs to Pheidippides. It's too bad that Herodotus omitted his exact time, but he does record that Pheidippides stopped along the way as he passed through Arcadia to have a chat with the Great God Pan. Certainly, to run 250 kilometers and have a conversation with a deity, all in about 36 hours certainly deserves special mention in Guinness's. ■

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- or Nature ☎ 362-3342, 363-4661
- ce, Microlimano ☎ 417-9730
- rou 28 ☎ 362-6970
- rikis 11 ☎ 362-4291

Associations

- on of Commercial Agents, ☎ 323-2622
- and Professional Women's Club ☎ 861-3522
- ilitan Lions Club ☎ 360-1311
- Association ☎ 894-8848
- nic Community (EEC), ☎ 724-3982
- stries, Xenofondos 5 ☎ 323-7325
- sociation, Akademias 23 ☎ 363-7318
- y Centre (EL-KE-PA), ☎ 360-0411
- ard, Syngrou 150 ☎ 922-5011
- omotion Council ☎ 322-6871
- ers' Association, ☎ 411-8011
- ellenic Handicrafts ☎ 322-1017
- l Service ☎ 324-7805
- ☎ 778-3698
- otou 3 ☎ 362-3150
- national Fair, ☎ (031)23-9221

Commerce

- of Commerce and Industry, ☎ 360-4815/2411
- Arts of Greece, ☎ 323-1230
- amber of Greece ☎ (031)278817/18
- ssaloniki ☎ (031)278817/18
- amber for Development and ☎ 721-0493, 721-0361
- ration with Arab Countries, ☎ 671-1210, 672-6882
- Psychiko ☎ 671-1210, 672-6882
- amber of Athens, ☎ 363-0253
- of Hotels, Stadiou 4 ☎ 323-6641
- of Shipping, ☎ 411-8811
- amber of Commerce ☎ 361-0879

- Kaningos 27 ☎ 361-0879
- Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry, ☎ 417-7241
- Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt ☎ 417-7241
- Professional Chamber of Athens, ☎ 360-1651
- 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) ☎ 724-3107
- Vas Sofias 54 ☎ 362-5516, 362-5545
- French, Vas Sofias 7a ☎ 362-5516, 362-5545
- German Hellenic, Doriliou 10-12 ☎ 644-4546
- Hong Kong Trade Development Council, ☎ 724-6723
- Vas Alexandrou 2 ☎ 323-4551
- Italian, Mitropoleos 25 ☎ 323-4551
- Japan External Trade Organization, ☎ 363-0820
- Koumbari 4 ☎ 724-3107
- Taipei Economic and Cultural Office, ☎ 361-8420
- Vas Sofias 54 ☎ 721-9755
- Yugoslav, Valaoritou 17 ☎ 721-9755
- Christie's, Vas Sofias 27 (Ms L Logotheti) ☎ 361-5450, 361-5343
- Sotheby's, Panepistimiou 6 (Mr I. Sotiropoulos) ☎ 361-5450, 361-5343

Are you prepared?

Places of Worship

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

- 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 ☎ 923-7835
- 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, Tziraion 9 ☎ 922-0067
- ACS Tennis Club, Halandri ☎ 639-3200
- AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia ☎ 801-3100
- Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2 ☎ 923-2872
- Attica Tennis Club, Filothei ☎ 681-2557
- Au Pair Homestay USA (EIL) ☎ 808-1005
- Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8 ☎ 322-0723
- Canadian Women's Club ☎ 804-3823
- Cross-Cultural Association ☎ 804-1212

Free!

Useful numbers

Police

Tourist police
City police
Traffic police
Coastguard patrol
Aliens' bureau

Fire

Health care
Doctors 2pm -7am
First aid
Poison control
Pharmacies open 24 hrs
Pharmacies open 24 hrs (suburbs)
Hospitals
US Military first aid
US citizens' emergency aid
National AIDS Center

Animal Welfare

Hellenic Wildlife Hospital
Garby, Enosis Zoofilon Ellados
Greek Society for the
Protection of Animals
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society
St Francis Society

Automobile and touring

Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)
ELPA road assistance
ELPA touring guidance

Tourism

EOT information, Kar Servias 2
EOT office, Amerikis 11
Athens Mayor's office
For items in buses or taxis
Peace & Friendship Stadium

Telephone and telegrams

Telephone information, general
Numbers in Athens and Attica
Numbers elsewhere in Greece
International telephone information
International telegrams
Domestic operator
Domestic telegrams
Complaints
Repairs ☎ 121 +first 2 dig
Application for new telephone
Transfer of telephone
Wake-up service

Recorded information (in Greek)

Time
Weather
News

Utilities

Electricity (24-hr service)
Gas (24-hr service)
Garbage collection
Street lights
Water (24-hr service)

Main post offices

(open 7:30am to 8:00pm)
Aeolou 100

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.

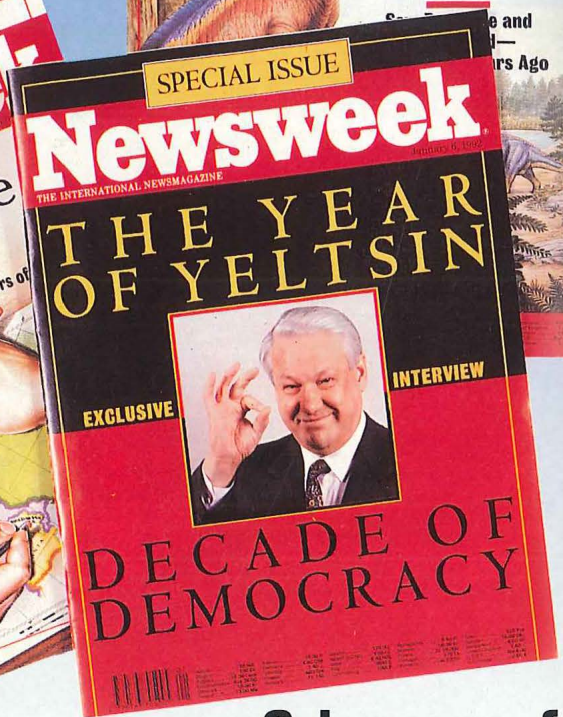
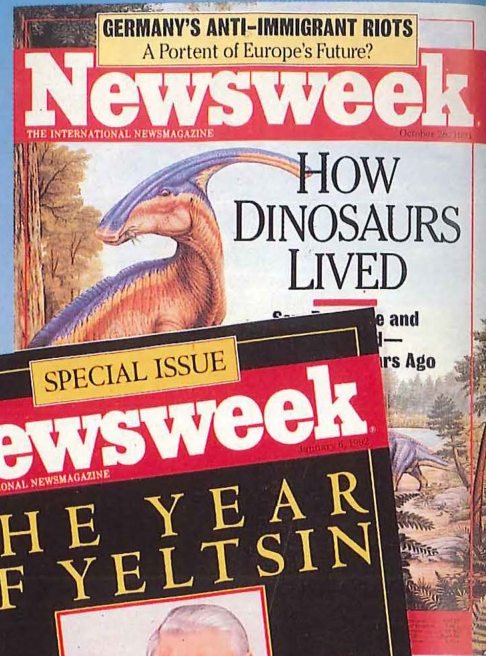
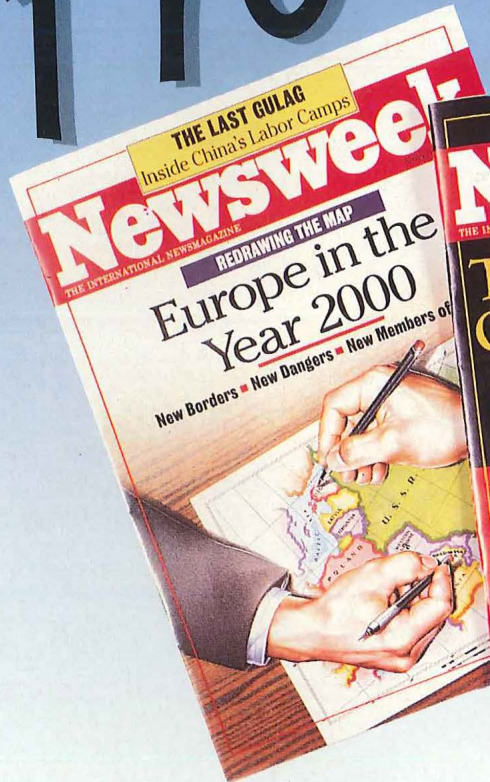
Travel and transport

Flight Information

Olympic Airways ☎ 936-3363
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



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ΦΙΛΙΣΣΟΣ ☎ 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.Kaillari 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

United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1 ☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91 ☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko ☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1 ☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko ☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112 ☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patisision 9 ☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106 ☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2 ☎ 701-6171

UN Offices

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, Akadēmias 1	☎ 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	☎ 523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27	☎ 322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos	☎ 522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40	☎ 523-3110
Merchant Marine,	
Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus	☎ 412-1211
National Defense, Hologos 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, Irodou Attikou 19	☎ 724-0654
Public Order, Katehaki 1	☎ 692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29	☎ 323-9010

Banks

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

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

Foreign Banks

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

Places of Worship

Agia Irmil, Aeolou	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotir, Kidathineon	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Chrisospiliotissa, 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	☎ 964-9486
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 Council, Kolonaki Square 17,	☎ 363-3211/15, 360-6011/15
British School of Archaeol. Souidias 52	☎ 721-0974
Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B,	☎ 722-3201
Centre for Acropolis Studies, Makryrianni 2-4	☎ 921-9474
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, Fidiou 1,	☎ 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, Kavaloti 5	☎ 923-1351
Soc. for Study of Modern Greek Culture,	
Sina 46	☎ 363-9872
Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31	☎ 360-3568
Swedish Archaeological Institute,	
Mitseo 9	☎ 923-2102
The Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	☎ 361-1042

Educational Institutions

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim	☎ 721-3076/3700
American Community Schools	☎ 639-3200
Athens Centre	☎ 701-2268
Athens College (Psychiko)	☎ 671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	☎ 665-9991
Byron College (Maroussi)	☎ 804-9162
Campion School	☎ 813-2013
CELT, A. Frantzi 4, 117 45 Athens	☎ 922-2065
College Year in Athens	☎ 721-8746
Deree College (Ag Paraskevi)	☎ 639-3250
Dropfeld Gymnasium	☎ 682-0921
Eurolink Training Centre, Ipitou 9	☎ 323-6230
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, Akadēmias 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, Tziraion 9	☎ 922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, Halandri	☎ 639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	☎ 801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2	☎ 923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	☎ 681-2557
Au Pair Homestay USA (EIL)	☎ 808-1005
Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8	☎ 322-0723
Canadian Women's Club	☎ 804-3823
Cross-Cultural Association	☎ 804-1212

Daughters of Penelope,	☎ 952-3030
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, Pafsaniou 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	☎ 202-2316
The Players	☎ 666-6394
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	☎ 681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradisios	☎ 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, Akadēmias 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,	
Akadēmias 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,	
Akadēmias 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, Dorilaiou 10-12	☎ 644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council,	
Vas Alexandrou 2	☎ 724-6723
Italian, Mitropoleos 25	☎ 323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization,	
Koumbari 4	☎ 363-0820
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office,	
Vas Sofias 54	☎ 724-3107
Yugoslav, Valaoritou 17	☎ 361-8420
Christie's, Vas Sofias 27 (Ms L Logotheti)	☎ 721-9755
Sotheby's, Panepistimiou 6 (Mr I. Sotiropoulos)	
.....	☎ 361-5450, 361-5343

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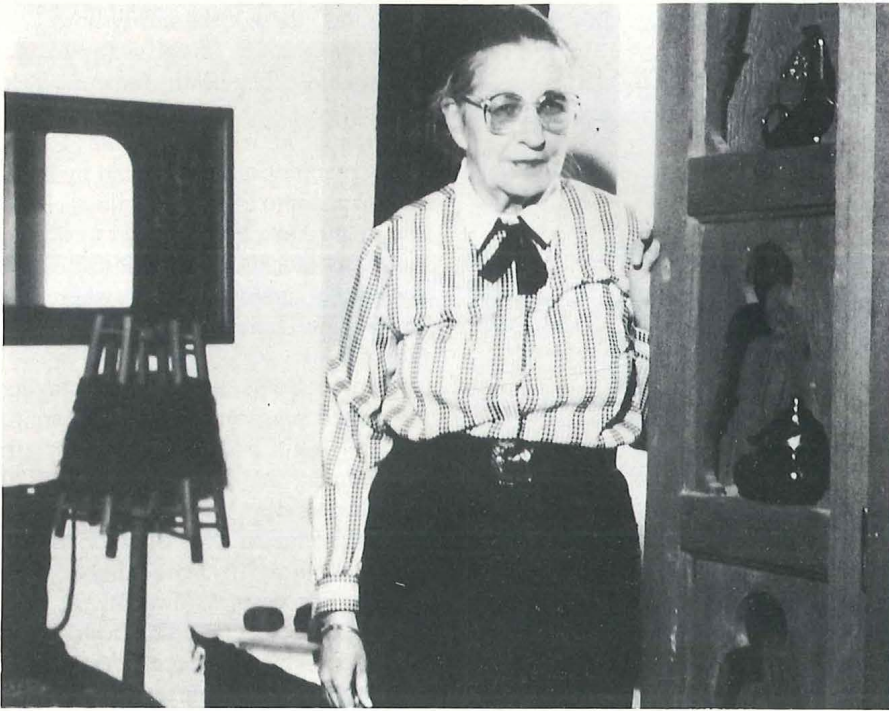
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Promoting Handicrafts and Craftsmen



Argini Goutos

Argini Goutos, President of the Greek branch of the World Crafts Council (WCC), has roots that run deep in the art world. Granddaughter of Penelope Delta, the famous author, and sister of the writer Pavlos Zannas, she was actually born in the Benaki Museum, before her great-uncle, Antonis Benakis, transformed the family's neoclassical townhouse into a museum.

"I remember 'helping' clean the jewellery collection as a child, just so I could touch them," recalls Goutos, from her desk at WCC, a desk handcrafted in Crete out of olive wood. The office and showrooms, in a restored 19th century Plaka house on a quiet street behind the Agora, are filled with the best of Greek handicrafts, selected over the years by the WCC committee. The current nine members include the ceramicist Alekos Valsamakis, the painter Kostas Kounadis and Elena Averof, in addition to Goutos.

Started in 1964 (Goutos' late husband, Michael, representing Greece, was one of the four founding members along with the US, France and Holland), WCC today has member organizations in 92 countries and is associated in a consultative capacity with UNESCO. The branch organizations all strive to develop and promote hand-

icrafts in their countries by offering encouragement and assistance to their local artisans.

Michael Goutos, a sociologist who 30 or 40 years ago was calling for the protection of the nation's islands and beaches from tourism, and trying to stem the flow of villagers into urban areas, worked at WCC until his death in 1986. Then his wife took over his position.

"My husband was interested in promoting craft industries as a way to keep villages alive and encourage people to return to them, and he made me promise I would take over his job when he died."

Argini Goutos, who started work at 21, distributing milk and working in the prisoners-of-war office during the World War II, was with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration until 1967, the year of the Junta's coup d'etat, when she resigned and started a travel agency with some friends. But it was a travel agency with a difference, renting out private houses all over Greece. They started with houses of friends and family, offering such personal touches as the house-owner greeting each new client, and reached the point where they represented as many as 1000 houses.

Now she is at the WCC offices every

day, meeting new craftsmen who come to present their work ("we try very hard to find the original craftsman, not the copiers"), selling to the public, and helping Greek crafts in various ways. A Thessaloniki icon painter whose handwork they represent came to them for help because others in his area were passing off machine-made icons as handmade simply because they had hand-drawn a gold border around the linopressed image.

"He has already been to court twice and I've gone with him to the Ministries of Commerce and Culture to help straighten things out," says Goutos.

She also singlehandedly represents Greece at the World Handicrafts Exhibition in Munich every year, where for the last two years WCC/Greece was awarded Honorable Mention for its artistic booth. One year the Thessaloniki iconographer came to demonstrate his craft, and in 1990, because the greater part of their export business involves ceramicware jars – *pitharia*, *stammes*, *kioupi* – their craftsman from Crete came to Munich to demonstrate his work. After the Fair, Goutos organized a three month exhibition of traditional ceramic containers at the Deutsches Museum in Munich, side by side with the Museum's collections of old Greek pots, demonstrating Greece's continuous tradition in this craft.

This year, because of the Macedonian issue, Goutos produced a brochure, "Greece – Pottery and Metalwork in Macedonia", in English and German, available at her booth and it stimulated many political conversations.

"My father is from Macedonia and I grew up in Thessaloniki. The Macedonian question is important to me, but I, as a handicraft organization, can not officially say anything political. What I can show is our history and the result was that people came and started asking about Macedonia." ■

WCC, 17 Vrisakiou Str., tel: 321-7438, open to the public, M-F, 9:30am-2pm, currently on exhibition, Greek handicrafts suitable for corporate Christmas gifts. WCC will also have a table at the Girl Guides Bazaar, 28 and 29 November.

STANDING UP WITH THE BEARS

FROM "THE FIRST EDEN" BY DAVID ATTENBOROUGH



The Brown Bear, the largest of all Europe's land mammals

by Anne Peters

A recently completed WWF project finds local populations supportive, but disturbances of all kinds need to be reduced to keep the Brown Bear from extinction.

After many millennia of relatively harmonious co-existence with man, the Brown Bear, *Ursus Arctos*, has over the last few centuries gradually been brought to the verge of extinction in Western Europe, a victim of modern man's ever-increasing demands on the earth's resources. There now remain only very small populations in Spain, France and Italy. In Greece there is said to be between 60 and 120 (an exact figure is impossible to determine), the most southern dwelling bears in Europe. Numbers have continued to dwindle in recent years, however, despite the status of

the bear as a protected animal declared in the Treaty of Berne and ratified by Greece in 1983. The implementation of legislative decree 86/69 forbids the hunting, transportation, public exhibition and mistreatment of bears, and gypsies with tamborines leading bears on chains are no longer sights to be seen.

Now it is hoped that the project recently completed by the World Wide Fund for Nature entitled 'Conservation Strategy for the Brown Bear in North-east Pindus' will lead the way towards redressing the environmental balance between man and the Brown Bear.

Most of the following information was given to me by the project's biologist, Penelope Matsoukas.

The Brown Bear is the largest indigenous animal left in the European wilds. It has a maximum length of 1.7 to 2.2 metres and a weight of 100-340 kilograms, though the newly born cub weighs only 350 grams. It is surely one of the most beautiful, too – a fact recognized and recorded by the ancients in the myth which tells of the lovely nymph Callisto seduced by Zeus and turned into a bear by jealous Hera. She might have been hunted to death, but Zeus plucked her up into heaven and set her among the stars, where she still remains today as Ursa Major, the Great Bear.

Brown Bears have a very highly developed sense of smell and hearing, but their sight is only so-so. They are fast runners and may cover up to 20 kilometres a day. With an almost exclusively vegetarian diet of nuts, fruits, acorns, maize, wheat, shoots and leaves, European Brown Bears only very rarely resort to eating flesh. Their preferred habitat is mixed forest, where their food is found in greater abundance. They mate in the spring, and the females bear two or three cubs every two years, amounting to 20 or 30 cubs in a lifetime of approximately 30 years. The adult males almost always live alone, except during the mating season.

Bears in Greece are found in four separate areas: the Pindus Mountains, the Peristeri range that rises above the Prespa lakes, and the Rodopi and Vrontous mountain chains lying along the Bulgarian border. The WWF program, which was conducted between early 1990 and 1992, covered a 1000-square kilometre area in the North Pindus, and set out to explore the nature of the relationship between man and bear in an area where there is considerable human activity. It was the first and only systematic study so far on this matter.

Close monitoring of the space used by the bears enabled the WWF to identify the main threats posed to their existence by their proximity to 20th-century man. One of the most significant findings of the survey was that in areas where the land is farmed, such as around Grevena, bears may rely on cultivated food (wheat, fruit, grapes etc.) for as much as 28 percent of their diet, causing a certain amount of damage, though exactly how much is sometimes exaggerated by the farmers. Beekeepers, too, have reasons to be wary of bears, and the WWF has



The apiary where a protecting fence has been installed



Maria, member of the WWF project, measures a bear track

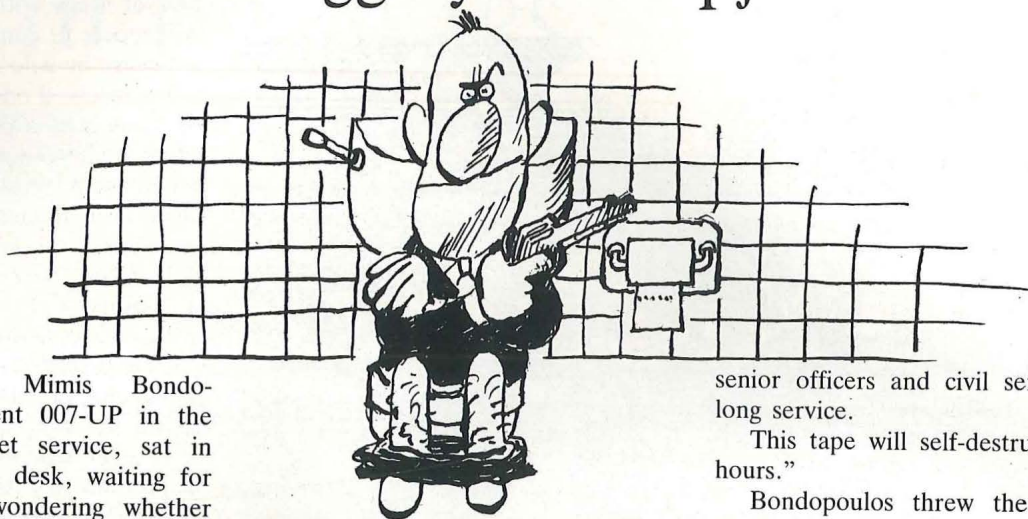
funded the construction of a solar-powered electrified anti-predator fence around the region's largest apiary. However, despite the existence since 1990 of a law entitling shepherds and beekeepers to compensation for damage cause by wild animals, no one has as yet received one drachma for damage caused by a bear. Thus, although hunting has been officially outlawed, it is perhaps not too surprising that outraged farmers choose to take the law into their own hands from time to time.

Leisure activities such as hunting and off-road car and motorcycle races were also found to pose a serious threat to the bears' existence. The WWF made contact with a local motocyclists' group, proposing that races should be held away from areas having seasonal importance for the bears. Two races were organized on the basis of maps provided by the WWF project. They have gained the support of hunters, who even helped to finance the publication of a book on the ecology and conservation of the bear. Developing public awareness of the plight of the bear was a priority of the WWF project: public presentations, conferences and seminars were held in the area, and numerous articles were written in local newspapers. The local population was generally very supportive of the project, and have expressed outrage at the rare incidents of bear shooting.

Another major threat to the bear, the WWF found, is the changing face of the landscape: oak forests have been over-exploited for firewood; the bear zones have become increasingly fragmented as more and more cereal fields are opened up. The WWF held contacts with the forestry services and undertook the training of four local forestry technicians as part-time researchers and surveyors with a view to furthering local awareness. Given the areas needed by the bears, the small existing protected zones, such as the Pindus National Park are not enough. A population of a dozen or so bears was estimated to live on the 1000 square kilometre study area. With a surface of only 34 square kilometres, the Pindus National Park cannot guarantee the survival of even a single Brown bear.

The WWF project concluded that, with the cooperation of local people, all kinds of activities should be readjusted over the whole of the Pindus region. It is to be hoped that similar and larger scale projects will be funded in the future to help achieve this goal. Otherwise, at least one of the Greek bear's last stands may fall. ■

Skulduggery in Skopje



Commander Mimis Bondopoulos, agent 007-UP in the Greek secret service, sat in front of his boss's desk, waiting for instructions and wondering whether this would be the right time to ask him for a raise.

Alpha-Beta pushed a small tape-recorder across to Mimis and said:

"It's all in there. After you've played it for the first time, the tape will self-destruct in five hours, enough time for you to memorize the simple instructions."

Bondopoulos looked at the recorder with distaste. "Why do we have to go through the stupid ritual with a self-destructing recorder, which makes such a mess in my apartment, when you could give me written instructions that I could then chew and swallow like any respectable secret agent?" he said.

"Five pages of foolscap?" Alpha-Beta inquired, sardonically.

Bondopoulos shrugged. "For the service, I would do anything, as you well know. And talking of my dedication, how about that -"

"Forget it," Alpha-Beta interrupted. "We have no money. Now go off and play that tape, and if you don't want it to make a mess in your apartment when it explodes, drop it in the toilet."

Grumbling inwardly, Bondopoulos left the back room of the pizzeria that served as a front for the headquarters of the Greek secret service and went home to play the tape. This is what he heard:

"You will proceed to Skopje, disguised as the great grand-nephew of the famous World War I arms dealer Sir Basil Zaharoff. We shall provide you with a false Ukrainian passport in the name of Simigdaly Zaharoff and a catalogue of the latest guns, rifles, tanks, battleships, aircraft carriers, bombers, fighters, missiles and space shuttles available on the world market. You will

visit the Minister of War or Defense or whatever he calls himself, of the republic of whatever it calls itself, in Skopje, and while offering to supply him with these state-of-the-art weapons of death, you will endeavor to ascertain the state of his armed forces, where they are deployed and what sort of threat, if any, they could pose to our country if they keep insisting on calling themselves what they shouldn't be calling themselves and we have to prevent them from doing so.

If the minister you will be visiting places an order for any of the weapons listed in the catalogue, you will take it and we shall supply him with them, making sure, of course, they are all defective. And to guarantee that he does place an order with you, we shall have inserted ten thousand dollars' worth of hundred dollar bills between the pages of the catalogue as a bribe and in emulation of the discreet methods of your soi-disant great grand uncle.

You will tell him that if he gives you an order, he will receive the second catalogue - implying that he will get another ten thousands dollars.

The passport, the catalogue, your return tickets from Athens to Bucharest and from Bucharest to Skopje and enough money for a three-day stay at the Grand Hotel in Skopje (we can't afford more) will be sent to you by dispatch rider tomorrow. If you are arrested, tortured, flung into a dungeon and then shot at dawn, the service will of course deny it has ever heard of you but will recommend you for the posthumous award of the Order of the Phoenix which is given to all

senior officers and civil servants for long service.

This tape will self-destruct in five hours."

Bondopoulos threw the recorder into the toilet in disgust and forgot all about it. Five hours later, he was rushed to a first aid station to be treated for several small cuts in his bottom caused by the magnetic head and other bits of the tape recorder.

The following day he received the false passport, the arms catalogue and the tickets to Skopje and late that night, after an uncomfortable journey during which he remained standing most of the time, he registered at the Grand Hotel under the assumed name of Simigdaly Zaharoff.

Just as he was about to settle in bed, lying carefully on one side, and preparing to enjoy the latest Barbara Cartland romance, the phone on his night table rang loudly. There was a husky, sexy female voice at the other end of the line, speaking English with a pronounced foreign accent.

"Ees zat Meester Seemeegdaly Zaharoff, ze celebrated arms dealer?"

"It ees, er I mean, it is. What can I do for you?"

"I am Olga Pulovski, ze secretary of General Rosbif Sandvić, ze minister you vill be seeing tomorrow at 10 am. Ve haf information zat oniel of your rivals, ze notorious Bulgarian arms dealer, Aimekem Popov, vill be waiting in ze lobby of ze hotel tomorrow morning to stick you wiz hees umbrella and keel you."

"With his umbrella?" Bondopoulos echoed in surprise.

"Yes, it ees an old Bulgarian custom. You must leave your hotel immediately. Bring ze catalogue wiz you and come and stay wiz me for ze night. In ze morning, ve shall go to ze ministry togezzer."

She gave him her address and, getting up gingerly, Bondopoulos dressed

and took a taxi to Olga Pulovski's apartment.

She greeted him in a silk negligee, open down the front to reveal a stunning, beautifully shaped body. When Bondopoulos finally tore his gaze away from it to look at her face, he saw ravishingly lovely features with full, pouting lips; velvet blue eyes and a flawless complexion framed in luxurious, raven-colored hair.

As he stared at her, transfixed with admiration, she took stock of his manly, rugged features, his cool, grey eyes and his athletic body, and gave a low, appreciative whistle.

"Come, let's go to bed," she said without further ado.

The bedroom, with its huge bed with the red satin cover and array of dolls on the pillows, was identical to many a one Bondopoulos had seen in the best cat houses around the world. His worst suspicions were confirmed when he saw a printed price list on the back of the bedroom door.

"I thought you said you were General Sandvic's secretary," he said, with a hint of disillusionment in his voice.

"I am," she said, "but I do ozzertings in ze evening to make ends meet. Zat is how I met Popov last night. He got drunk on champagne and started telling me how he vos going to stick you wiz his umbrella to keep you from seeing Sandvic. Come, take your clothes off and let's go to bed, and dont' worry, it's on me tonight. But let's have some champagne first."

Bondopoulos undressed and lay carefully on his side on the king-sized bed while Olga got the champagne. After his first glass, his senses began to leave him and the last thing he heard as he flopped on his stomach and passed out, was Olga saying:

"Vot kind of kinky tings haf you been doing to your po-po?"

In the morning, Bondopoulos woke up with a splitting headache. He groaned and shaded his eyes when Olga pulled open the drapes on the windows and let a brilliant shaft of sunlight into the room.

"What happened last night?"

"I'm sorry, I gave you champagne from ze wrong bottle, the one I use wiz tourists when I roll zem. But after you passed out, my old friend and colleague Eftiheeya Buzumoglu dropped in out of the blue. You remember her, she's ze girl you worked wiz in Istanbul and who dumped you for ze Russian naval attaché. She took one look at your bottom and recognized you immediately."

"Eftiheeya Buzumoglu," Bondopoulos exclaimed. "My God, is she still around? What's she doing here anyway?"

"She's on assignment for ze Russians and as an old colleague, she came to me for help. But I'm not going to tell you any more. It's your turn to tell me vot you're doing here, Secret Agent 007-UP and vy ze disguise as an arms dealer?"

Bondopoulos shrugged and said: "You might as well know. The Greek government is interested in selling its surplus war material but since it cannot make a direct approach to your government, which it has not recognized, it hit on the idea of sending me, as an independent arms dealer who does not need to divulge the source of his weapons."

"But why send you instead of negotiating secretly through a bona fide arms dealer?" Olga insisted.

"Because they would have to pay a hefty commission to a bona fide arms dealer, whereas me, I'm on the government payroll and I don't make a cent on any deal." Bondopoulos said, hoping he had sounded convincingly disgruntled.

Olga thought for a while, then said: "Eet steel sounds fishy to me, but, anyway, let's ave a quick breakfast and get going, or you'll be late for your appointment wiz Sandvic."

Bondopoulos was convinced that Eftiheeya Buzumoglu was on the same assignment as he was and that Olga was going to give her the deployment plans of the country's armed forces and a detailed list of its weaponry, Lord knew for how much money. They must have made the deal while he had been flaked out on that bed, dead to the world. He had to know when Olga was seeing Eftiheeya again.

When Olga brought in his breakfast, he asked casually: "I'd like to see Eftiheeya again, even though she pulled a fast one on me that time in Athens. Are you planning to meet again?"

"Yes," Olga said. "She's coming round for a drink after work tonight and ve're going out to dinner after that. Would you like to join us?"

"With pleasure," Bondopoulos said. "What time?"

"Give us a chance to talk over old times first. Vy don't you come round at seven?"

"It's a deal."

Bondopoulos's meeting with Sandvic was concluded without mishap. Sandvic did not open the catalogue, saying he would study it later, and arranged to see Bondopoulos two days

hence to discuss the placing of any orders.

At seven o'clock that evening, 007-UP was outside the door of Olga's apartment and was about to ring the bell when he heard muffled sounds coming from inside. He realized something was seriously amiss. Picking the lock, he opened the door silently and crept inside.

He saw Olga and Eftiheeya both tied to chairs with a burly man facing them and threatening them with a black umbrella.

"You can't fool me," he was saying. "I know what Buzumoglu was buying in here," he kicked a bag stuffed with dollars that was lying beside the chairs, "and I want it for myself. I will count to five, and if you don't tell me where it is, I shall stab you both with my umbrella and search for it at my leisure."

Bondopoulos realized the man was Popov and that, like him, he was no arms dealer but a Bulgarian spy after the same information.

He drew his 22 Beretta, fitted a silencer on the muzzle, and as Popov was counting to five, he shot him in the back of the head.

As the heavy body slumped to the ground, Olga and Eftiheeya wept with relief and began heaping thanks on 007-UP.

But instead of untying them, Bondopoulos looked closely at Eftiheeya. She had five moles on her face and neck that didn't remember her having when he knew her. In fact, he was sure she never had any moles on her face. Then it struck him. Those moles were microdots, supplied by Olga, with all the information on the country's military set-up, and the money in the bag was what Eftiheeya had paid Olga for the microdots.

He prised the microdots carefully from Eftiheeya's face and neck with a penknife while she shrieked in protest, and stuck them on his own face and neck. Then he found the bottle of champagne Olga had plied him with the night before and forced them both to drink from it. Finally, he picked up the bag with the money, without bothering to count it, and left the apartment.

That same night, Bondopoulos was on his way back to Athens, still standing most of the time. His only regret was that the night he had spent with Olga had been an unsatisfactory one, to say the least. But if he was any judge of human nature, Olga would be after that money as soon as she could get away from the nameless republic and he smiled to himself pleasantly at the thought of their next encounter. ■

The Fifth European Panorama: A Sweeping Vista



A portrait of changing society in James Ivory's "Howard's End"

In recent years American films have continued to dominate cinema screens in Athens and now comprise over 90 percent of the programming. Distributors are reluctant to take risks with independent films from smaller countries and consequently discriminating viewers are left hungering for the European films once so readily accessible. The Panorama of European Cinema, sponsored by *Eleftherotypia* and now in its fifth year, has helped to fill that gap. Held this year from September 18-October 1 at the Studio Cinema for one week followed by a second week at the Opera Cinema, it was a sampling of thought-provoking recent films, some of which will be released in Athens later this season. Others were culled from the archives or from international festivals and may not be seen again in cinemas in the Athens area. This visual feast, organized by film critic Ninos Fenek Mikelides, gave cinephiles much to savor at the beginning of this fall season which is offering them fewer films than in previous years and many which will be held over at one or two key houses.

The bulk of the programming will be mainstream American hits with a smattering of independent or "artistic" selections.

English films were prominent among those that will be released this season in Athens. Two of the most notable among the 16 films in the European Panorama section were Peter Chelsom's exuberant comedy *Hear My Song* and James Ivory's *Howard's End*, a revealing profile of English society in flux.

Hear My Song is based on an episode in the life of the well-known Irish tenor Joseph Locke who had suddenly fled from England in the 1950s when charged with income tax evasion. Mickey O'Neal, an ambitious young entrepreneur in a Liverpool club, books a tenor who claims to be Locke despite the fact he learns he is a fake. As a result, Mickey loses his girlfriend because her mother, who had been a lover of the real Joseph Locke and aided his escape, is initially deceived by the imposter. Mickey goes to Ireland to ferret out Locke himself and persuade him to appear in his club, despite

almost certain arrest by income tax officers. The denouement of this predicament is fanciful and uplifting, with some rousing ballads, including *Hear My Song* sung by Irish tenor Midgley and performed by Ned Beatty, who gives a charming performance as Locke.

Howard's End is at the other end of the spectrum, a delicately crafted observation of the interaction between two English families in 1910, representing the struggle between the emerging middle class and the upper echelon, with the elite losing their invincible hold on power. The cinematography by Tony Peers-Roberts is lush, as is typical of a James Ivory-Ismail Merchant production. This film is distinguished from some of the earlier ones such as *Room With A View*, also based on a E.M. Forster novel, by its skillful characterization, each family member emerging not only as a symbol of their class structure but also as a unique personality. In the masterful script adapted by writer Ruth Prawer Jhabala from the novel, the women emerge as the strongest characters, enhanced by the fine acting. The class conflict is epitomized in the interaction between two sisters, Margaret (Emma Thompson), who seems to harken back to the softer, better bred life style of the Belle Epoque and Ruth (Helena Bonham-Carter), who strives to follow an ethical path, without regard to society's restrictions. Anthony Hopkins gives a bravura performance as Henry Wilcox, a weak-willed country gentleman who follows the path of least resistance.

Three other English features entered in the European Panorama examine contemporary England and the aftermath of the Thatcher era. *London Kills Me*, the debut film of gifted scriptwriter Hanif Kureshi, focuses on fringe characters coping in the modern metropolis. Its incisive comments on drugs and economic hardship are lightened by a playful humor. Veteran Ken Loach's *Riff-Raff*, winner of the European Felix award, presents the current position of working class with both sympathy and irony. Mike Leigh's *High Hopes* offers a portrait of a couple who formed their values as part of the 'Beat Generation'. The couple and their parents and children are all portrayed as dissatisfied and discouraged because of the negative forces of the current environment.

The films of Serbian director Goran Paskalovic are internationally well-known. His current entry in this year's Venice Festival and at the Panorama

was *Tango Argentina*, an affectionate view of a young boy who helps out his overworked parents by taking on the care of three elderly patients who have been neglected by their families. The boy experiences a rapport with the three crusty old gents, especially with one retired cabaret performer whose signature tune is *Tango Argentina*. They are able to give him the attention and warmth that his family has often been too busy to provide. Pascalavic, who was a guest of the Panorama, explained at a discussion after the film, "I was raised by my grandparents and have always had a special fondness for the elderly." Implicit in the film is a condemnation of the Socialist system which forces the boy's parents to work several jobs in order to eke out a living and to cater to opportunistic bureaucrats, despite their high educational level.

Nostalgia buffs had a rich selection of vintage offerings from which to choose. The screening of the restored version of Jean Vigo's *L'Atalante* was a rare treat for viewers and perhaps the only chance to view it here as it does not have a local distributor. First released in 1934 with seven minutes cut out of the film which were restored in 1945, it is Vigo's only full length film, completed just before his death. Many cineastes, including the late François Truffaut, consider it to be one of the masterpieces of all time. *L'Atalante* is a cinematic poem shot in mystical black and white, about a newlywed couple's journey on a barge during which they meet Jules, an unconventional eccentric who poses a threat to their domestic tranquility. The film incorporates traces of Vigo's involvement in both the anarchist movement, inherited through his father who died in prison, and in Surrealism. The surrealist influence is noticeable in the Freudian symbolism and in the free-spirited nature of Jules who disdains any repressive bourgeois social and moral codes.

Tribute to the late Marlene Dietrich was made through the inclusion of *The Blue Angel*, her screen premiere in which she played the sluttish Lola-Lola, the role that launched her career and the one still most strongly associated with her. Ernst Lubitsch was another Berliner honored in this year's Panorama. Seven features span his earliest German features including *The Eyes of the Mummie Ma*, made in 1918 and starring Pola Negri, and *Anne Boleyn* (1920). The famed *Lubitsch Touch*, signifying a European sophistication and with sexual innuendo, was

much evident in later Hollywood successes such as *The Merry Widow* (1934), starring Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier, and *Ninotchka* (1939) starring Garbo and Melvyn Douglas.

One of the sweetest of Lubitsch's

a pedestal in a cage in a circus. Ophuls last film is a stunning tour de force that uses color and camera technique in a series of flashbacks that suggest Lola's psychological state. The original film was recut and re-released but was even more of a flop than the first. It re-



A young boy provides care for three crusty geriatrics in Goron Pascalavic's "Tango Argentino"

early Hollywood films is *The Student Prince* (1927) based on the popular operetta about a prince who experiences the simple joys of life while studying at Heidelberg. The leads Ramon Novarro and Norma Shearer were chosen by MGM producer Irving Thalberg, who was the husband of Shearer. Although Mexican, Novarro is convincing as the innocent heir to the Habsburg throne and Shearer is touching as the barmaid he loves. Some of the most appealing scenes, such as the beer chugging episode between the prince and his professor while hoisted on the shoulders of high-spirited students, manage to surmount the obvious limitations imposed by filming a musical in the silent era.

Max Ophuls' *Lola Montes*, one of the most controversial films ever made, was part of the "Cinema and Spectacle" section. This German-French co-production caused riots when it premiered in Paris in December, 1955, but over the years it has developed into a cult favorite. Based on the live and loves of the scandalous Spanish-Irish cabaret dancer Lola Montes, she is first seen on

remained unseen for over a decade and was finally reconstructed by a group of scholars in 1966. This version, which is half an hour shorter than the original, was hailed as Ophuls' masterpiece and is now found in film archives around the world.

The premiere section of the Panorama included a number of features that will be released this fall. *Of Mice And Men* is a remake of John Steinbeck's novel with John Malkovitch starring as the sensitive hulk Lenny. *Ju Dou* is a visually stunning tale of two clandestine Chinese lovers who live under the tyranny of the woman's aging husband. *Fried Green Tomatoes* is a delight, an absorbing story with outstanding performances by the leads who portray two parallel friendships between women in the deep South. Robert Altman's *The Player*, a black comedy about the wheelings and dealings of Hollywood, earned kudos from press and viewers at the Cannes Festival, as well as several awards. Listed in the program of the European Panorama but not screened, it promises to be one of the highlights of the coming season. ■

Rousfeti, Mesa and Progonoplexia

For some people history is just “one damn thing after another” and Greek history a particularly long and glaring example of it, however colorful and thrilling. Of course, this only describes the raw materials of the past which historians attempt to put in some sort of shape so that we may gain a slightly clearer picture of whom we are, what we do, and why we do it.

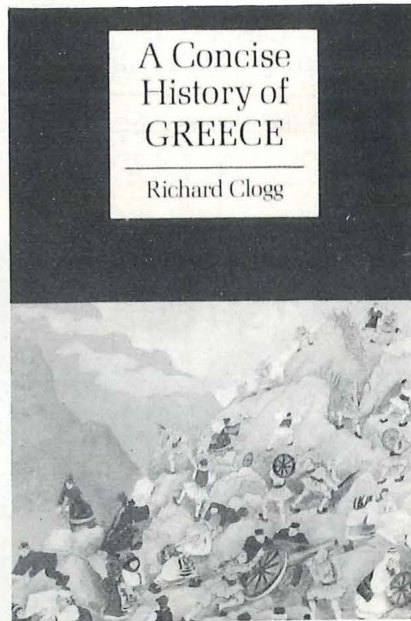
Mr Clogg is a King's College, London, later Cambridge, now Oxford, historian – a sort of scholar gypsy – whom the muse Clio has beguiled into writing about modern Greece. In this she is both seductive nymph and hard taskmaster. Unravelling the immense snarl of modern Greek affairs, amongst other talents, takes patience, perseverance, intuition, psychological penetration, an ability to dissolve smokescreens, a penchant for intrigue, an appreciation of the inconsistent, a sense of humor and a nose for detection equal to that of Sherlock Holmes.

The author has earned degrees in all these disciplines with already one history of Greece under his belt, a second book on political parties and recent elections, a third volume edited on matters pertaining to Greece in 1980s, several other historical studies and all sorts of monographs, historical, political and demographical.

The present history, unlike the prior one, takes a deductive approach. It is in this sense ‘concise’, not because it is in any way abbreviated or condensed. It is, in fact, more an opening-up, a laying-out, of certain themes that are thought especially significant, threads that run through the evolution of the modern Greek experience.

Mr Clogg's growing interest in the global phenomenon of the Greek diaspora (the subject of an upcoming volume much to be looked forward to) leads him to distinguish between, yet follow the parallels and the mutual influences of, cultural Hellenism and the concept of Greekness as the expression of a nation-state, a distinction which (grammatically speaking, at least) is more clearly made in English than Greek.

The method followed is chronological, but it is clear that the author starts out with such considerations as concern Greece and Greeks right now,



A Concise History of Greece
by Richard Clogg,
Cambridge University Press,
1992, pp 257.

and those Greek-watchers who want to know more about what they are looking at: in short, Greece today explained historically.

For example, in political life Mr Clogg examines why party organization is personalized rather than oriented towards issues, describes the emergence of local concepts of patronage and influence with the right contacts, the role of the Church in public affairs, and traces those back into the time of the *tourkokratia* when the administrative role of the church was fixed by the millet system, when taxation was unjust and arbitrary, and the need of security through protection imperative as a safeguard against the overall capriciousness and apathy of Ottoman rule.

In social life, the historian picks out the pervasive weakness of the idea of law, the narrow definition of loyalty and the distrustfulness of (and at the same time the dependency on) officialdom, which emerged out of the fragmentation of society during these centuries of occupation.

In the peculiarities of the emergent modern state, he discovers the roots of foreign dependency and interference, as well as the resentment and the sense of inadequacy they have aroused. (The Battle of Navarino was a mixed blessing which assured Greek freedom along with Western strings attached

that have unravelled down to the present.) In the context of an ancient, proud race populating a rawly new and weak nation, he sets the overwhelming sense of *ethnos* against the weakness of affiliation to the state, and explains the underdeveloped sense of civic responsibility lying along side the almost overly developed loyalty to the extended family.

In the same historical context, Mr Clogg explores the grafting of the ideals of the European Enlightenment on a people who had completely missed the social processes that led to them. “The ensuing tension between democratic forms and traditional attitudes and practices distorted the evolution of parliamentary institutions,” he observes.

This tension in such an otherwise homogeneous nation is a notable phenomenon that has run right through this century from the so-called Great Schism between Royalists and Venizelists, the Metaxas period, the Civil War, the Colonels, right down to PASOK populism, a kind of continuing cultural faultline which Greek themselves tend to see as essentially political though with great social fallout, whereas it is more likely the other way around: a faultline in society and its uneven development, causing political tremors and eruptions.

Rather early on the author quotes (all his quotes are apt) Kolokotronis (1836): Kapodistrias “ruined Greece because he immediately made it Frankish (ie, western), while to begin with he should have made it three parts Frankish and seven Turkish, later half and half, and afterwards entirely Frankish.” A century and half later, Constantine Karamanlis said, “Greece belongs to the West,” and Andreas Papandreou countered, “Greece belongs to the Greeks.” It remains the great debate.

Some believe that Greeks have developed a passion for politics in order to blame their woes on their politicians instead of themselves. There is no such dualism in this book. Politics is an integral part, but only a part, of social life. The over 50 illustrations and detailed captions demonstrate this wider view and are excellently chosen. Mr Clogg's book is not only a concise history, it is also an accurately high-lighted social portrait. ■

For travellers in general, when it comes time to board the airplane, they can just mount the stairs clutching their usually multitudinous carry-on pieces. However, for someone in a wheelchair, the airplane stairs could just as well be Mount Everest and the airplane certainly is not the only difficulty faced by the wheelchair-bound. As tourism opportunities increase, however, there are more and more physically challenged (PC) travellers to be found everywhere. Aware of their own limitations, they plan far in advance and inform their travel agent of what special arrangements they require.

In the United States, following the 1986 **Air Carrier Access Act**, airlines have long since made very basic arrangements to provide for the convenience and comfort of their PC travellers. It is very important that the passenger in question feel cared for in a most supportive way.

In other parts of the world, where regulations do not mandate such care, airlines have long ago realized the commercial value of accommodating all varieties of disability. Many have purchased a hydraulic unit on which the wheelchair can sit (covered to take care of inclement weather) and be easily lifted to the height of the airplane cabin. This provides a dignified arrival either in the passenger's own chair or an airline aisle-width chair.

As yet, the variety of destinations is limited for the PC traveller, but signs of municipal understanding and tourist organization appreciation are steadily widening horizons.

The European Community as a whole has not totally addressed the best way in which to welcome the PC traveller, but individual countries and commercial organizations are encouraging progress and from time to time voices are raised for regulations to be enacted. The problems, however, are enormous as just a trip on the Paris Metro can illustrate.

A change of train requires many flights of steps both up and down and it is difficult to imagine just how quickly either elevators or escalators could be installed.

Here in Greece, the long delay in beginning the operation of the Athens Metro may yet prove to be a boon for the PC traveller. It may yet be possible to build in accommodation from the start for these special passengers.



Andros Memorial

You may not have yet discovered that passengers departing from EC airports now have the same **'denied-boarding' coverage** that has been available in the US since 1967. Most passengers understand that airlines in general overbook their flights from 10 to 30 percent because passengers are notorious for being 'no shows' and leaving them with empty seats when the plane departs. There is almost nothing more expensive and perishable than an empty seat on an airplane that has left!

If you are on vacation and have no pressure to arrive on time, being 'bumped' can sometimes be most pleasant when you are accommodated in a first class hotel overnight with all expenses paid. However, most passengers are on a schedule; friends or family are meeting them or business appointments have been made causing real inconvenience and/or hardship when a flight is missed.

In any event, if your travel plans are fluid and an airline announcement is made requesting volunteers for a change of flight because of overbooking, it might be well to inquire as to the benefits. Happy bonus!

Travel Translations: Sign in an Athens hotel: Visitors are expected to complain at the office between the hours of 9 and 11 am daily.

A big local plus is the beautiful **availability of sudden quicky vacations**. Dad, at 10:00 am decides that he has had it with traffic and telephones, packs up the wife, the kids, the automobile and

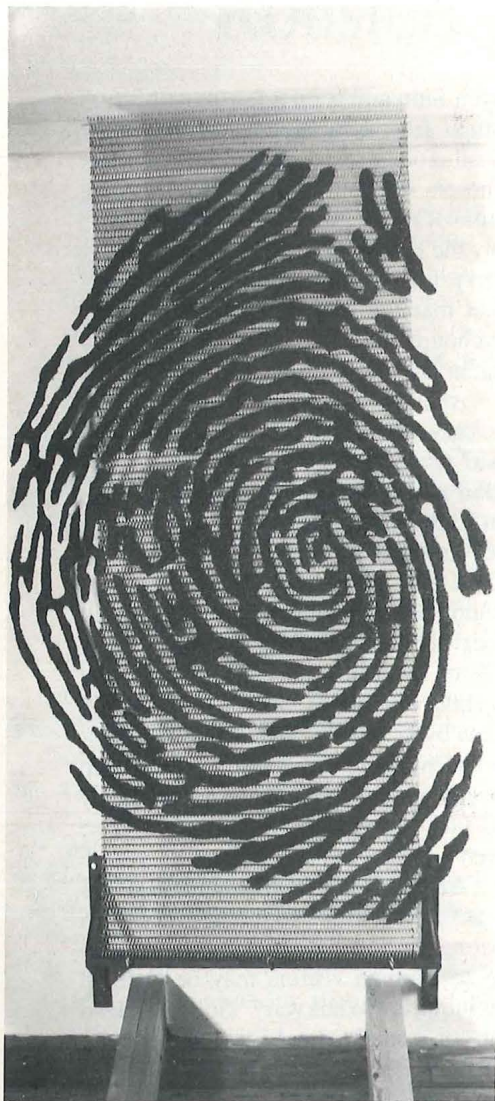
even Fido and is on a ferryboat by 2:00 pm – free as a breeze. With lots of destinations to choose from, Dad has chosen Andros (only two hours away from Rafina). Several ferry companies ply the route, but Dad chose the Superferry for the departure time and the fact that the kids can watch the movie on board, while he and Mom can chat – again free as a breeze!

Arriving in Andros, a place to stay is easy for the people are welcoming and there are several villages to try. Dad found this typical accommodation in Vathy where Mom has a tiny kitchen to do breakfast – if she feels like it. Otherwise, there are beachside eateries announcing they have the 'greatest full English breakfast in town.' Super places to eat include a gourmet chef in a small taverna as well as more casual fare by the sand. Swimming and sunning complete the menu and the trip back finds everybody relaxed and ready to face the world. Where else is it so easy?

Also in Andros, this memorial was one of those to be found in every town listing the fallen from the First Balkan War. Foreign visitors may be inclined to inquire, "What war?" So many dead out of a small island's population may explain why 'Macedonia' is such a powerful word...

Accommodation on Andros





Christina Sarantopoulou,
"Fingerprints", iron

IMMUTABLE STAMPS

For most of us fingerprints are associated with a criminal element. For Christina Sarantopoulou, however, they are the "stamp of our being that never changes" and the inspiration for a remarkable series of sculptures.

The fingerprint concerns Sarantopoulou as a symbol, a conceptual entity that is unique, reveals the biological synthesis of the human being (not its inner character), and captures the energy flowing from the arms and fingers. She renders this concept in metal, molding it into a complexity of lines and motion that build up and recreate the actual structure of a fingerprint. While this structure dominates the work, each piece delivers its own unique message and imagery.

Sarantopoulou works with iron chosen for its strength and pliability and shapes it into a snail-like direction

leaving a trail of open spaces. The metal is flat and smooth or is melted down into a thick, coarse and uneven texture. The interchange of these two different qualities enhances a striking play of light and shadow. This play is augmented when Sarantopoulou superimposes identical shapes with space in between them to generate volume and depth.

The sculpture that most closely resembles a fingerprint is a large ovate shape whose swirling contours move with the force of oncoming lava while earth colors surface through the open space of the roughly texture iron.

In another sculpture Sarantopoulou creates the spinning motion of a whirlpool. The flat, smooth metal generates the flow of waves and the superimposed shapes evoke a sense of vast open space. An innovative work is a floor sculpture sunk into the ground and covered by clear, heavy-duty glass.

One should not miss the sculpture entitled *Documenting a Relationship* depicting the fingerprints of a married couple. The two prints are set one atop the other, the intertwining shapes naturally blend and move in a harmonious direction. Proving perhaps that marriages are not only made in heaven but also in our fingerprints?

*Dracos Contemporary Art Gallery
Irakleiou 127, Nea Ionia
10 December-10 January*

PRINTMAKING AS AN FINE ART

Dimitris Yiannoukakis (1900-91) was the last of the vanguard who helped establish printmaking as an art form equal to the art of painting. Until the early 1900s, in Greece, printing had been associated mainly with book and newspaper illustration. His work, on display at Yakinthos Gallery, reflects the diversity of his style and subject matter, the subtlety and sensitivity of his presentation.

Yiannoukakis was born on Syros and studied art in Dresden and Paris. Returning to Greece, his career flourished as an artist, teacher, illustrator, engraver of stamps, and Ephor of the printmaking section of the Art Society of Greece. Although he frequently painted, his most natural métier was printing and he was the first, in Greece, to introduce color in his engravings.

Engraving and *manière noire* were Yiannoukakis' favorite printing techni-

ques, the latter inducing in the print a velvety black glow and hazy tonal gradations. A variety of themes absorbed his attention – animals, still-lives, genre scenes – which he rendered both realistically and in a semi-abstract style.

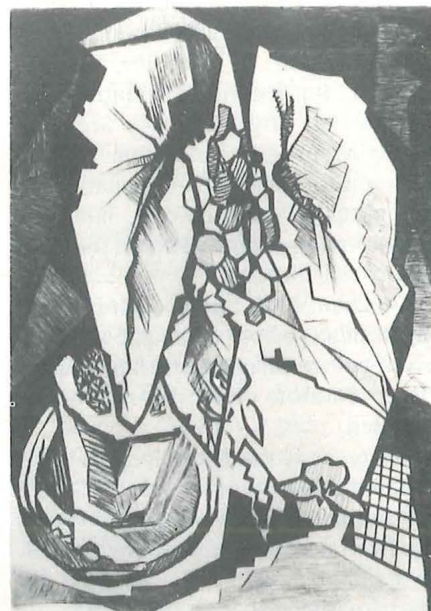
A series of nude figures is most attractive as it depicts odalisques bathing wearing only a necklace propped against the folds of a flowered fabric or in sensual poses with arms raised above the head accentuating full breasts. In a variety of rear views, each differing by a slight shift or pose, the body contours are traced by a flowing sensuous line and accented by a single spread of color highlighting parts of the figure.

Pigeons were also a favorite theme since a tamed one was a frequent visitor and hence became a 'model' for the artist. Two pigeons flirting on a rod is a *manière noire* print highlighted by a sensual play of light and shadow. There are also many genre scenes; two boys fishing from a pier, fishermen sorting their lines, a carriage ride in Aegina, and views of Hydra and Mykonos. Most expressive are the 'portraits' of a cat and dog, their silky fur beautifully rendered, as well as the character studies of an old man from Roumeli sewing a hat, and one from Karpenisi wearing a tiny cap and holding a shepherd's cane.

The prints, in editions of 20-30, are signed by Yiannoukakis' distinctive mark.

*Yiakinthos Gallery
Zirini 33, Kifissia
2-30 November*

Dimitris Yiannoukakis,
"Begonia", engraving



HEADS, VASES AND AIRPLANES

The avant-garde fantasy of Philip Tsiaras' paintings and sculptures is on view this month at Titanium Gallery. This intriguing show set up in a most innovative manner comes to us from the heart of Manhattan where Tsiaras lives and works. The imagery, defined as *Topologies* and *Morphologies* is articulated by the head, the vase, and the airplane. How these interrelate evokes a powerful presentation of color, line and motion.

Topology, as Tsiaras explains, is the study of surface areas of shapes in space. He depicts a head, in heavy outline, whose transparent surface reveals a vivid tapestry of symbols. Within this inner core, amongst others, there is a script, a calligraphy which in many paintings becomes abstract turning into a dazzling web of lines and marks, and artists' tools, all swirling in layers of color within the contours of the head. At times the head assumes the shape of a vase, as ears smoothly slide into the role of handles. This fluid merging of two shapes is suggestive of the yin-yang concept running freely throughout the work.

The *Morphologies* define the structure of the object depicted, mainly vases, and relate to Tsiaras' ceramic sculptures. They translate a very traditional subject into avant-garde language as undulating shapes, evoking ancient Greek vases, parade on wheels! The script is still dominant, acting as a diary, adding volume and depth, light and shadow.

The ceramic sculptures are another feature of the exhibition. As in the paintings, beautiful shapes are rendered in an unusual manner – with high-heeled shoes for handles, or topped by sensual Venus configurations, or tilted sideways at an awkward angle. Tsiaras also adds the airplane to his visual vocabulary, engendering again the yin-yang element between plane and vase. Most striking is a floor sculpture, depicting a plane, made up of enamelled tiles sunk into the gallery's floor.

Philip Tsiaras, who was born in New Hampshire and graduated from Amherst College, began his career as a photographer. When he won the Thomas Watson Fellowship, he experimented with hand-painted photographs (theme of his first exhibition in Athens, 1977) which then led him into painting and study of art. A protégé of

Lucas Samaras, he has had many individual and group shows. Currently there is a travelling exhibition of his work starting from the Currier Museum in New Hampshire and ending at the Kunstverein Museum in Mannheim, Germany, a museum noted for avant-garde art.

Titanium Gallery
Vas. Konstantinou 44
11-30 November

METAMORPHOSIS IN ALUMINUM

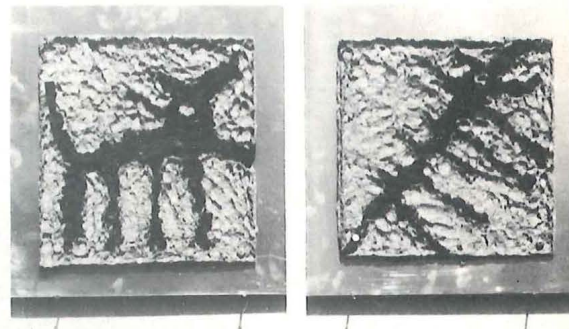
An emerging young artist, Vangelis Giokas, is launching his first individual show at the Maria Papadopoulou Gallery with a series of distinctive assemblages. Working mainly with aluminum, Giokas develops an imagery based on a personal mythology and symbols.

Giokas' visual language, centering mainly on animals and the human figure, defines the evolution and association of these configurations. A few spontaneous strokes change the spine of a fish into a multi-legged animal, or into other elusive shapes, thus creating a new imagery derived from the old.

The assemblages are organized in a series of panels, each defined in diverse imagery and material. Funerary stelae are evoked by long, narrow slats of aluminum. With swift strokes, a figurative imagery is oxydized in black ink on the surface projecting a stark yet compelling impression of thin, elongated figures, a mere suggestion of their original form.

Another series presents papier-mâché compositions set on small aluminum squares. Linear contours painted on this paper pulp define various animal forms – wolf, bear, bull – which with a rhythmic flow of motion take on a new shape and meaning, such as fish vertebrae metamorphosed into the skeleton of a boat. These configurations echo the primitive markings and forms of cave paintings.

Aluminum cutouts of animals nailed on square boards of a wood and cement combination is yet another interesting group. The imagery is narrative and, at times playful, when it depicts wolves mothering their cubs, or, menacing, when shown attacking other animals. Giokas also oxydizes, as in his funerary stelae, a similar iconography but on small aluminum squares. His hand



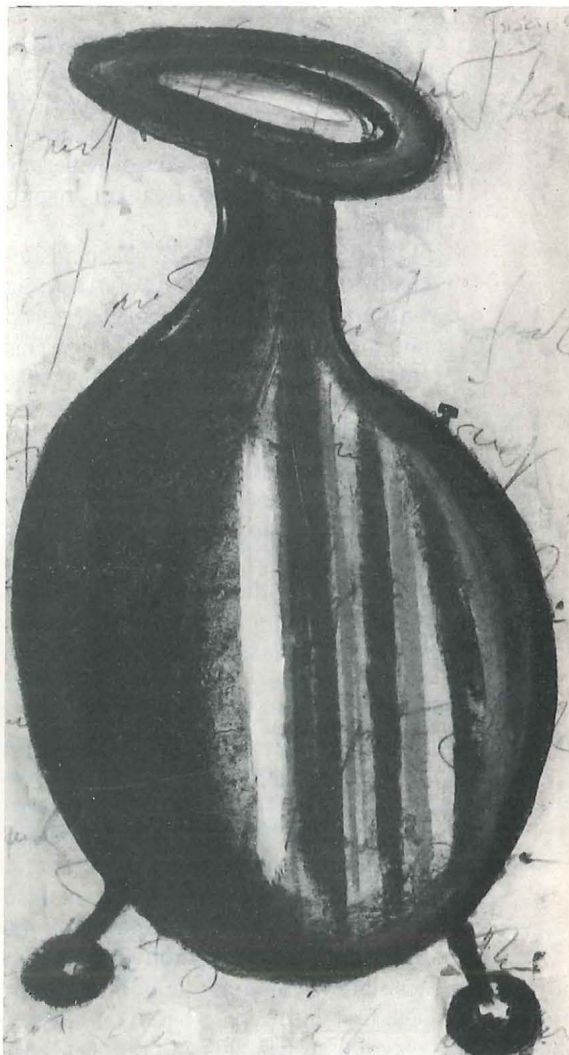
Philip Tsiaras, Vase Morphology, mixed media

moving freely weaves shapes with an Expressionist's vigor.

Giokas is a graduate of the Athens School of Fine Arts having studied with Nikos Kessanlis and has participated in several group shows, notably, in the Young Artists Biennale of 1988 in Bologna.

Maria Papadopoulou Gallery
Xenokratous 33, Kolonaki
5-28 November

Vangelis Giokas, aluminum and papier-mâché



The Joys of Papier Mâché



Eighteenth-century papier mâché figures modelled on Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode"

Think papier mâché: think small, cheap, fragile and throw-away. But it ain't necessarily so! In another century when value counted, 1800 to be exact, the lakes of Killarney were sailed with a boat of papier mâché.

In 1833 a wealthy Englishman decided to visit the colony of Australia with a party of friends, but he had no intention of subjecting himself or his friends to the primitive conditions there at the time. He therefore ordered Charles Frederick Bielefeld of London to build ten cottages and a ten-room villa which could be occupied immediately upon their arrival. They were built in England, transported to Australia and the prefabricated buildings all assembled in just four hours. For the time and place this was a palatial village – and it was all papier mâché!

All through the first half of the 19th century extraordinary items of this material were made including carriages and furniture. It was the strong-as-iron, light-as-a-feather plastic of its time.

Paper itself was invented at the Han court of China in 105, coming out of the imperial workshops from a man who was later deified as the god of paper. The first sheets were based on mulberry and used fish nets and rags for bulk.

When Seeking a Gift a *Bon Marché* But One So Very Recherché Nothing Can Equal Papier Mâché!

It remained a secret of the Chinese until 751 when Arabs captured Chinese paper-makers after occupying Samarkand.

In 794 state-owned paper mills were established in Baghdad, Cairo in 900 and Spain in 1150. From here the art spread to Byzantium and (still called papyrus) then to Europe. England had a paper mill in 1590 but one did not appear in North America until 1698.

By 1720 wallpaper had become fashionable in England and by 1800 the very first recycled paper of vegetable fibre (pulped straw, wood, waste paper and nettles) was partially replacing paper of cotton rags.

Although the first cheap paper, made from wood pulp by a chemical process, did not appear until 1874,

already in 1846 the *Daily News*, edited by Charles Dickens, was hawked on the streets of London. The first paperback book came out in 1867 when a Leipzig firm published a series starting with Goethe's *Faust Part I*. Those who clip out these columns and then clip them together might be interested to know that the first paperclip was invented in 1900 by a Norwegian working in Germany!

It seems incredible that in this day of environmental awareness, when one edition of a Sunday newspaper requires an entire forest of trees, leaving a mountain of paper two days later, that newspapers are not being adequately recycled. Publishers claim the public demands 'white' newspapers and that recycling for printing costs too much.

As early as the year 900 paper was being moulded into various forms using a copal varnish as the stiffening and waterproofing agent. From the 17th to the 19th centuries papier mâché reached artistic levels unimagined today. All kinds of architectural detail – moulding, cornices, chimney piece ornaments – replaced cumbersome and breakable plaster and stucco, as plastic foam does now. The armour made centuries before was replaced by chairs and tables.

Manufacturers guarded the making

of these paper mâché creations as jealously as the Chinese had guarded the secret of making paper. That secret has still been kept because we are not sure how it was done. The ingredients must have included some combination of glue, flour, arabic gum, sawdust, resin, wax and plaster.

Great advances were made by printer John Baskerville who invented a paper mâché matrix along with the 55 fount designs he created. He took over a process employed for centuries in Japan which used lacquer. It became known as 'japanning' and objects of great beauty were made covered with many coats of lacquer. Although the word is still familiar, the process is now used mostly in the car and bicycle industries.

Baskerville's assistant, Henry Clay, invented and patented a method of preparing paper mâché in sheets which were almost heatproof and stronger than wood. In fact, his panels replaced wood in the wheeled carriages of the day.

When Clay's patent expired there was a rush of producers started manufacturing papier mâché objects in an endless stream. With the mass marketing of a fashionable product one can well imagine what happened. There were objects of less distinction than a paper curl wrapper and others so gloriously ugly there are to be seen alongside the exquisite creations worthy of royalty.

Around 1860 'progress' caused the sudden demise of this art although it has been revived from time to time. Almost everyone has a papier mâché tray, lamp base or a small chest japanned in layers of black lacquer. Until the advent of modern plastics this was the most versatile substance ever invented.

Making and using it can be a most rewarding hobby. Start with small objects. If you have children show them how to make tiny finger puppets or small animals. Part of the fun is discovering how the simplest things turn into wonderful effects - paper doilies for lace dresses; copper wire for hair; rice grains for pearls.

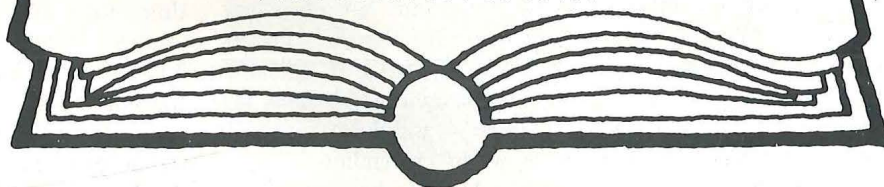
Unfortunately, even the basics of this rewarding hobby takes too much space to detail here. But there are many books on the market which will stimulate your imagination. Look for them in hobby shops, book stores and libraries. One of the best, by Peter Rush, is *Paper Mâché* (The Art of Modeling in Paper), published by Farrar Strauss Giroux, 119 Union Square W., New York, 10003. ■

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KATEY'S corner



It seems impossible, but it is time to talk of Christmas Bazaars! The continuous contributions made by thousands of volunteers throughout the year to the various fund-raising events continues to amaze me. From the environment to the spastics, the animals to the orphans, and the elderly to the preservation of culture, there are organizations dedicated to providing funds for their existence. A surprising amount of this money is

raised during the Christmas season through the many bazaars that are in the main planned and executed totally by volunteers. Bless them each and every one. For the Christmas shopper, these bazaars provide a most welcome source of presents made with love which somehow enhances the giving. Remember, each purchase made not only provides a gift for the buyer, but a lasting gift of funds for necessary, on-going volunteer efforts. You can check in the *This Month* section for dates and times – and look for more news in December.

★ Athens has welcomed two new diplomatic families recently. They are both coming from assignments where the sun does not shine so generously as it does here, so we hope that will contribute to a most happy stay. **HE the Ambassador Jean Cadet of**

France has arrived following a posting in Brussels. He is accompanied by his wife Elizabeth and a daughter... **HE the Ambassador Wu Jiagan of the People's Republic of China** comes direct from the Foreign Ministry in Beijing, but has served previously in both Norway and Sweden. His wife Madame Xu is with him and their adult children hope to visit sometime during the tour. They arrived just in time to welcome the Diplomatic Corps and official guests to the Residence for the 43rd Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

★ Leading the **Hesperus Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope** for the coming year are President Miss Terry Pirpinias and Vice President Mrs Kaity Peters. All of the Board and members are currently preparing for their annual fundraising Thank-

sgiving Dinner to be held on November 28th. It seems proper to eat a lot in support of Cooley's Anemia, so please plan to be present. Details are in the back of *The Athenian* or telephone 751-6463 for further information.

★ Congratulations to every single person who participated in the annual great **beach cleanup day** in September. For several years now, Greek Girl/Boy Scouts, Foreign Girl/Boy Scouts, HEL-MEPA (Hellenic-Marine Environment Protection Association) and many other organizations have organized their members and their friends to 'adopt a beach' and return it to pristine condition for the winter. Lots of local authorities, schools and trade unions join in to make the project a success. Let it inspire them year round!

★ The **Social Work Foundation (SWF)** has several acti-

The foreign-community ladies have really gotten underway this year with great warmth and welcome for their members, old and new and friends.



This is the new crop of women present at the September Newcomers Meeting where they launched into their Athens posting with news of where to find everything from a plumber to a baby sitter and welcomed with coffee and friendship. Newcomers is led by a Committee and volunteers happily organize their many activities. As one of its founders said at the start, "This is a 65-lady telephone network of information." Even though it has now become a 250-lady telephone network of information, it is just as friendly. You can contact them at 647-5490, 808- 4562 or 895-1276.

The American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) welcomed the season in the beautiful garden of the American Embassy Residence. These warm smiles were drawing attention to the upcoming Christmas Bazaar, but everybody is looking forward to Special Activities, Fine Arts and special day trips as well as contributing to the country in which they find themselves through their Community Services Committee. The Honorary President of AWOG Mrs Estelle Sotirhos is in the center of our picture with one of AWOG's famous stuffed toys. Mostly composed of US citizens or the wives of US citizens, AWOG also comprises a foreign component and can be contacted by telephoning Membership at 808-8052 or 808-6315.

The Women's International Club (WIC) is limited to a membership of 150 ladies who currently come from 40 countries. Their September gathering for members and friends provided a very welcome opportunity to talk of summer activities around the world. Our picture shows the President (top) Marguerite Tselentis, (2nd row from left) talented pianist Ms Maria Ksifilidou, Mrs Niki Goulandris, speaker, Honorary president Mrs Ellis Hebert-Thomsen, Mrs Jeanne Golden and Program Chairman Mrs Mae Semerzides in front. The main focus of WIC is in promoting international understanding which is done by interaction during members' interest groups. Further information about WIC can be obtained by calling 647-2954.

vities which it supports, but one that has received little notice is its Training Program in Computers for Young People with Motor Disabilities. The importance of such a program is obvious. Not only does the young person develop new confidence, but he is then employable. After the course is completed, SWF also arranges some on-the-job training prior to helping them obtain full-time employment. If you would like further information about this fine program, just telephone 281-2782 or 282-5622.

★ Be sure not to miss **The**

Players Dinner Theater production of *An Accidental Death of an Anarchist*. See you there!

★ Anyone interested in various old but still useable textbooks on math and many other subjects? Tasis Hellenic International School has them in stock. All the books are written in English. If any charitable organization is able to use these and would be able to collect them, please call Mrs Betty Haniotakis at the School on 808-1426 or 801-2362 during office hours, Monday to Friday.

Last month we introduced you to the Greek-Irish Society and this month we show you what you missed if you didn't give them a call. Their initial get-together was a wine-and-cheese gathering at the Irish Official Residence. Shown is the Committee with Ambassador and Mrs Bernard McHugh (center standing) and President Amer Ronan-Assimakopoulou (kneeling right). Call the Society at 429-4603 soon!



The enthusiasm quite literally 'bubbled' from beginning to end of the recent Laurent-Perrier Champagne/Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental Golf Tournament celebrated first on the golf course and then at an Awards Dinner Dance at the IHC. Over 100 golfers participated in the former and over 400 participated in the latter. All considered everything a complete success. Our picture shows (from left) Kathryn Eardley, Public Relations of Amphion who import L-P Champagne, Bernie Cooper who so excellently organized the tournament, and John X. O'Carroll, IHC Regional VP Med. and General Manager of the Athenaeum congratulating a winner.



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ULTRA-DISTANCE RUNNING – SPARTATHLON – The Tenth Anniversary of the now-famous 246 kilometer run from Athens to Sparta was celebrated with great fanfare this year. Some of the original runners and organizers were on hand and enthusiastic crowds followed these special athletes as they again made history running in the footsteps of the messenger Pheidippides 2500 years ago. Challenges may include tropical temperatures at Corinth and rain and sleet (as this year) while scrambling over the mountainous Sangas Pass. This time there were 108 starters, of which 8 were women, from 18 countries. Our picture shows the four honored originals (from left) Norman Niblock, John McCarthy, John Foden and Ted Marsh as the runners prepare to leave in front of the Panathenian Stadium. For information on how you can volunteer to help with this terrific annual project, telephone the International Spartathlon Association at 92304788.

HISTORIC MOTORCYCLING. It really was special when historic Vincent motorcycles came to historic Galaxidi recently. At the invitation of the Hellenic Classic Motorcycle Club (HCMC), 30 Vincent owners showed up from all over Europe. Phil Vincent produced well-engineered, high-quality bikes for enthusiastic buyers from 1928 until 1955 when the company went under, leaving a lot of proud owners all over the world. The Vincent bikes are still highly valued and sought after as evidenced by a worldwide club membership of 1700. In our photo are Past Chairman of the Vincent Owner's Club Bryan Phillips and the current Social Secretary Jack Barker, both who travelled from England. Equally delighted with the rally where the citizens of Galaxidi and Delphi who had an opportunity to appreciate these venerable motorcycles. If you would like to hear further about the activities of the HCMC, just telephone 683-3087 or 683-4738.



If you are looking for information about the Greek banking system or about the Greek energy sector, get hold of a copy of the special surveys of INDUSTRIAL REVIEW (Viomichaniki Epitheorissis). They give you the answers. This monthly magazine publishes special surveys aiming to present and analyze key sectors of the Greek economy.

The surveys are presented in English as a supplement to its regular monthly Greek edition. To date, the magazine's distinguished staff has covered banking, energy and foreign investment. Forthcoming reports include international cargo transport, food manufacturing and insurance. January's issue will also include a brief on 1993 prospects for the economy as a whole. The supplements are edited by Robert McDonald, author of the Economist Intelligence Unit's quarterly Country Report on Greece. Each gives a structural overview of the sector, together with up-to-date statistical series and discussion of current policy issues.

Annual subscriptions for INDUSTRIAL REVIEW, Greece's leading monthly business magazine, are Dr 11,500 within Greece or \$75 abroad. Subscribers receive the English supplements free. Subscriptions for the English language supplements are Dr 6,500 within Greece or \$35 abroad. But they can also be obtained individually. For further information call: (301) 362-5666.

Compiled by Maria Vassiliou

In Japanese FUTON means "the bending mattress". FUTON is a handmade, very light pure cotton mattress, which has been processed in a unique way.

The Japanese started making futons centuries ago. Today they still apply the traditional technique they inherited from their ancestors. Their skill is based on a thorough knowledge of the human body.

There are hundreds of ways to make use of a futon: You can sleep on it, lie down, sit comfortably, spread it on the floor, on its own futon bed, on specially made small carpets called "tetami". However you use it, you will realize that there is one thing about futon that never changes: it is very comfortable.

STUDIO BED & SOFA in Kolonaki offers you the opportunity to take a closer look at futon. For further information call: 649-5394, 646-6965.



VISIT
THAILAND'S
EXPORT SHOWCASE

Are you thinking of joining the benefits from Thailand's remarkable export opportunities? If so, take a trip to Thailand and visit one of the exhibitions organized by the Royal Thai Government's Department of Export and Promotion, an agency of the Ministry of Commerce.

Top quality products ranging from gift items and handicrafts, all kinds of furniture, toys, leather products, artificial flowers, garments, food products, to construction materials and jewellery, are displayed in a series of exhibitions organized from November 1992 to September 1993. For further information call the office of Commercial Affairs of the Royal Thai Embassy at 649-6671/3.



HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL celebrates its 10th anniversary.

For this occasion, a series of interesting events has been planned to provide the hotel's friends with a few more opportunities to enjoy themselves under the exquisite atmosphere and service of its well-trained staff.

Celebrations which have already taken place include the presentation of the Pioneers award. The president of the hotel, Dakis Ioannou, and the General Manager of the hotel, John X. O' Carroll, awarded the 99 first employees, for adopting an orphanage. The Lyrio Children's Home has been supplied by the hotel with equipment, bedding, carpets and linen. Another successful event was a Golf Tournament organized in September in cooperation with Laurent Perrier Champagne.

Participants had the chance to demonstrate their skills in golf in Glyfada and their dancing skills later the same day at a dinner dance held in the ballroom of the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental. During dinner, the best golfers of the day received their trophies. Golfers and their wives were entertained by a live band and enjoyed lots of champagne offered by Amphion S.A.

Equally interesting celebrations will continue till the end of the year. These include planting trees on Syngrou Avenue to beautify the surrounding area in cooperation with the City of Athens. Towards the end of the year a CHEF OF THE YEAR competition will take place among chefs from all over Greece. The winner will represent Greece at the Challenge European de la Gastronomie, in Bordeaux, in 1993. Finally, the hotel is organizing its Super Anniversary Party, which is also taking place at the end of the year. Invitations will include around 10,000 friends and supporters of the hotel throughout its 10-year successful operation.



Pergola

Viva ESPAÑA

Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental has also little surprises for you. One of its restaurants, PERGOLA, has re-opened its doors with a new presentation of its buffet and a full renovation of the restaurant. You are invited to enjoy:

Every Tuesday a sumptuous buffet offering a wide variety of authentic Spanish dishes in the company of Flamenco Guitarist and Dancing, and a complimentary glass of Spanish wine. (Price Dr 4,950 per person – half price for children under 12).

PASTAMANIA & ITALIAN BUFFET

Every Friday, a gastronomic introduction to Italian pasta and sauces, called "Pastamania". Individual items are available at Dr 2,500, whereas the complete buffet is offered at Dr 4,950 – half price for children under 12.

Pergola SUNDAY BRUNCH

Every Sunday, take your family and friends to an unforgettable Sunday Brunch. Enjoy the international hot and cold brunch buffet, fresh seafood, shrimp tower and a wide choice of hot Carvery items. Homemade Loukoumades are prepared à la minute, while jazz and international live music is performed by Dimitris Krezos and company. Price Dr 5500 per person – half price for children under 12).

Last, but not least, enjoy a new menu in the style of Nouvelle Cuisine Grecque every Friday at the Première.



WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO

1 focus

MUSIC AT MEGARON

This season's program at the Athens Concert Hall, which opened last month, is devised in seven cycles chosen by the Friends of Music, which acts as the cultural administration for the hall. These cycles are dedicated to Wagner, Chamber Music, Greek Music, Helen of Troy, Tribute to Callas, Great Orchestras and Great Interpreters. Events that should not be missed in November include:

The Chilingirian Quartet, one of the world's most celebrated and widely travelled ensembles, will be presenting two concerts. Formed in London in 1971 the Quartet has performed in major concert halls throughout the world. It is Quartet-in-Residence at the Royal College of Music in London. It also gives an annual series of concerts at London's Queen Elizabeth Hall and Wigmore Hall. The quartet's concert in Athens on November 17 and 19 includes works for String Quartet by Beethoven, Britten and Dvorak. The Quartet is also giving a school's concert and a masterclass on the mornings of November 18 and 19. They are also presenting a concert in Thessaloniki, at the Ceremonial Hall of the Aristotelian University on November 16.

On November 12 and 13 the **Berlin Symphony** and **Wiener Singverein** presents a program with works by **Wagner** including highlights from *Tannhauser*, *Tristan and Isolde* and *Die Meistersinger*. Daphne Evangelatou is the soprano and Siegfried Lorenz is the baritone. On November 14, the same orchestra, accompanied by the same choir, performs **Mozart's**



Joan of Arc, a 1928 silent movie by Danish filmmaker Carl Th. Dreyer

Symphony No 40 and **Brahms' German Requiem**. The soprano is Pamela Coburn; the baritone again Siegfried Lorenz. All three concerts are conducted by Miltiadis Karydis.

Focus also introduces you to the **Christmas** program organized at the Megaron. Since demand is expected to be high, booking in advance is recommended. The Christmas program includes two concerts (20 and 22 December) by the Camerata with works by Saint-Saens and Prokofiev, and a concert (23 December) by the Athens State Orchestra. On Christmas Day the Zagorsk Church Choir will present music especially for the day, while the Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra will perform on December 16 and 27. The special Christmas program also includes a five-day show



Miltiadis Karydis is conducting three concerts performed by Berliner Symphoniker and Wiener Singverein at the Megaron

Ο Χορός με τη Ρεγκίτζε



Danish writer Martha Christensen's "Dancing with Regitze", has just been published in Greek

Books of over 60 writers from the 16th to the 20th century are featured. Included in the exhibition are Walter Raleigh, Lawrence Sterne, Jonathan Swift, Charles Dickens, R.L. Stevenson, Anthony Trollope, Joseph Conrad, Lawrence Durrell, Patrick Leigh Fermor, Henry James, Rudyard Kipling and D.H. Lawrence.

The exhibition is supported by Thomas Cook travel agency. The exhibition is being held in Thessaloniki at the British Auditorium from 2 to 13 November. In Athens it is taking place at the Old Theology Hall, Athens University, from 23 to 28 November.

The National Gallery's ex-



Two exhibitions are held in November to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the massive exodus of Greeks from Asia Minor (see This Month, Exhibitions)

New York, London, Geneva, Brussels, Copenhagen and Madrid, the exhibition has been organized by the American firm Dynamation International Corporation under

the auspices of the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Kifissia.

Among the dinosaurs on display, **Tyrannosaurus Rex** is the largest animal that ever inhabited the earth. It is six metres tall and 15 metres long. For the construction of these dinosaurs a team of American paleontologists, zoologists, biologists, technicians, engineers and artists joined forces to come up with amazing results. The exhibition continues until next spring.



EcoAction's motto

'Legendary Images' an exhibition about Wagner, currently held at the Athens Concert Hall



The Chilingirian Quartet at the Megaron in two concerts

by the Tzinan Acrobats (29,30 December and 1-3 January) and ends with two dance evenings (6 and 7 January) with Sylvie Guillem and Laurent Hilaire.

EXHIBITIONS

The British Council is hosting a unique poster exhibition that should not be missed. **Writers Abroad**, as the exhibition is entitled, consists of 16 beautifully designed panels each one covering a different area of the world, or theme, and referring to books written on that theme.

hibition **Pietro Longhi and His Century** is a major cultural event not to be missed, and is a unique opportunity to see the art collection of the Banco Ambrosiana. this interesting but little known period of Italian art is being exhibited till November 22.

After becoming extinct 65 million years ago, **the Dinosaurs** are reappearing for the first time in modern Greece. A total of 17 of these reptiles are already on display at the Exhibit Center at the corner of Tatoiou and Othonos in Kifissia. Already displayed in



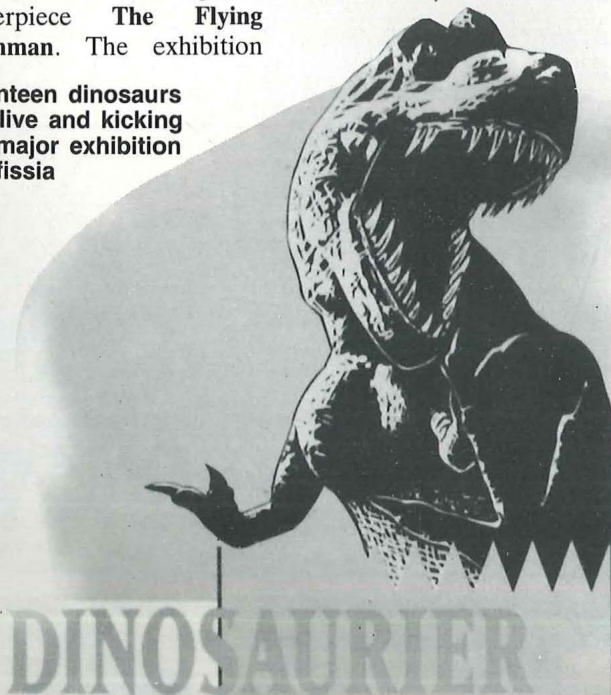
A unique and exquisite exhibition, under the name **Legendary Images**, takes place in the Athens Concert Hall as part of a whole series of events under the general title **Wagner Cycle**. The exhibition consists of documents, items, pictures, theatre costumes related with various aspects of Richard Wagner's life. A large part of the exhibition includes exhibits from Bayreut Theatre, which was built by the great German composer. It also includes designs, costumes and stage props taken from some of the most prestigious theatre museums around Europe. Most outstanding is the collection of designs and



Posters related to works by Charles Dickens are featured at the exhibition in **Writers Abroad**

costumes of a large number of performances of Wagner's masterpiece **The Flying Dutchman**. The exhibition

Seventeen dinosaurs are alive and kicking in a major exhibition in Kifissia



lasts till 20 December. It is open from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm daily and from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm on Saturday. Entrance is free. The exhibition is also open in the evening for viewers of evening shows taking place at the Concert Hall.

BOOKS

Take a journey into the lives of a typical Danish couple of laborers by reading Martha Christensen's book **Dancing with Regitze**. Published recently in Greek by Gabriyilidis, its appearance is the result of a fruitful cooperation between the European Commission and the Royal Embassy of Denmark in Athens. Martha Christensen was awarded the **Herman Gang Book Prize** in 1977. In 1989 she was acclaimed the **Writer of the Year for Dancing with Regitze** as well as the "most widely known Danish writer". It is the first contemporary literary work to be directly translated from Danish into Greek. The translation is by Zoe Dialisma.

CINEMA

Carl Dreyer (1889-1968) is known among film enthusiasts as the director of **The Passion of Joan of Arc**, the silent film from 1928, justly regarded as one of the great classics of film art. Dreyer's films convey one theme

looked at from different angles and treated within different genres and styles. The subject of his films is woman's condition in western society. Whether depicting **Medea, Joan of Arc**, witches confronting the **Inquisition, Mary Queen of Scots, Marie-Antoinette, Anne in The Day of Wrath**, the filmmaker knocks against the same theme, that of marginalized, tyrannized woman, prosecuted by make judges and sentenced either to loneliness or death. Greek film fans will have the chance to see eight films by Dreyer during the first week of December at the Greek Film Club **Tainiothiki Ellados**. The one week film festival will be accompanied by an exhibition with posters of Dreyer's films.

ENVIRONMENT

Despite *The Athenian's* concern with the promotion of environmental issues, the long-established environmental group **EcoAction**, has slipped its attention. EcoAction is a legalized group, whose members are mostly foreigners (women married to Greeks) living and acting in the coastal suburbs of Athens. It is a grass-roots group, producing well-informed leaflets, making 'environmental' cloth shopping bags, doing clean-ups. The group also comes in contact with other environmental organizations, supporting **green consumerism** and the preparation of a school kit for use in public education.

This session's meetings are already under way. The group meets the second Thursday of every month at 25 Saki Karagiorga in Glyfada. If you live in the southern suburbs you should not miss the opportunity to give Athens a chance to a "cleaner" future. For further information call Jennifer Hatjiaggelis at 991-9135.

SPECIAL EVENT

Having completed a century (1892-1992) of Swedish Consulate Representation of the



Pietro Longhi and His Century, a major exhibition at the National Gallery

Pieridis family, two major exhibitions are held in **Stockholm**: An exhibition on **Ancient Cypriot Art (7000 BC**

WRITERS ABROAD

A British Council exhibition supported by *Theosofos*



Writers Abroad, a British Council exhibition held in Athens and in Thessaloniki

- **AD 1550**) composed works from the collection of the Museum of the Pieridis located in Larnaca in Cyprus. The exhibition will be held at Medelhavsmuseet, the Museum of Mediterranean and Near East Antiquities. It lasts from November 4 until the end of March 1993.

An exhibition on **Modern Art of Greece**, which will be held at Waldemarsudde, which is the palace of the painter **Prince Eugenius**, who lived from 1865 to 1947. The exhibition lasts from November 6 until the end of December.

this month

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

NAME DAYS IN NOVEMBER

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

November 1	All Saints' Day
November 2	All Souls' Day
November 3	US Election Day
November 5	Guy Fawkes Day (England)
November 11	Veterans' Day (USA) Remembrance Day (Canada)
November 26	Thanksgiving Day (USA)
November 29	Advent Sunday

GALLERIES

ANEMOS, 36 Kyriazi, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Marble constructions by Michalis Frantzis. Until 5 November. Sculpture by Yiorgos Georgiadis. From 10 November to 5 December.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings by Nikitas Christopoulos. From 16 to 28 November.

ARGO, 8 Merlin, tel 362-2662. Paintings and engravings by K. Grammatopoulos. Until 3 November.

ARTIO, 57 Dinokratous, tel 723-0455. Paintings by Angie Karatza. Until 28 November.

ATHENS ART CENTRE, 4 Glykonos, tel 721-3938. Paintings by Opi Zouni. From 4 to 21 November. A complementary exhibition with works by Opi Zouni is displayed at the French Institute, 31 Sina, tel 362-4301. From 4 to 26 November.

BOSCH GALLERY, 6-8 Kifissias Avenue, Maroussi, tel 684-9322. Paintings by Panos Stefanidis. From 4 to 24 November.

CHRISSTHEMIS, 20 25th Martiou, Chalandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by Michalis Miokaftis. Until 12 November.

DADA, 6 Niridon and Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Louisa Kakissi, 12-24 November. Paintings by Kaiti Mes-sinezi. From 26 November to 14 December.

DRACOS CONTEMPORARY ART, 127 Irakliou, tel 253-1920.1. Paintings by Vassilis Karakatsanis. November.

EKFRASSI, 1 Metaxa and 11 Foivis, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Aristotelis Tzakos. Until 7 November. Paintings by Triantaphyllos Patraskidis. From 10 to 28 November.

ELENI KORONAIU GALERY, 5-7 Mitsaion, tel 325-4335. Works by N. Kaskouras. Until 14 November.

EPOCHES, 263 Kifissias, Kifissia, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Sophia Douma. From 5 to 25 November.

GALLERY AD, 39-41 Lykavitou, tel 360-2948,9. Sculpture by Apostolos Fanakidis. From 2 to 30 November.

GALLERY 3, 3 Fokilidou, tel 362-8230. Group exhibition by artists Zongopoulos, Karachalios, Loukopoulos and Lymberaki. Until 20 November.

EVMAROS - ART CENTRE, 26 Fokilidos, tel 771-7388. Paintings by Dimitris Kremos, *Drawn from the world of the stars - Cosmogonies and Astrophysics*. Until 6 November. Group exhibition from 9 to 25 November.

MARIA PAPADOPOULOU - ART CENTRE, 33 Xenokrato-us, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Vangelis Giokas. From 5 to 29 November.

MEDOUSA ART CENTRE, 7 Xenokratous, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Haris Gavrilos. From 16 November to 30 December.

NATIONAL GALLERY, 50 Vas. Konstantinou, tel 723-5938. Pietro Longhi and his century. Until 22 November (see *Focus*). Italian engravings in the second half of the 20th century. Until 22 November.

NATIONAL GALLERY (Corfu Branch), Kastello area, Kato Korakiana. Paintings by Parthenis, Moralis and Ghikas. Until 10 December.

NEES MORPHES, 9 Valaoritou, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Eleni Moraïtou. Until 7 November. Creations by Anghelos Papadimitriou. From 10 November to 5 December.

PIERIDIS GALLERY, 29 Vas. Georgiou, Glyfada, tel 893-0166. Sculpture by Yiannis Parmakelis. Until 15 November.

PLEIADES, 3-5 Davaki, tel 692-9950. Group exhibition with works by Martina Goldbeck, Richard Schutz, Dimitri Tzamouranis, Stella Veciana. They all live in Berlin. Until 10 November.

YAKINTHOS, 23 Zirini, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Retrospective exhibition of engravings by Dimitris Yiannoukakis (Memory tribute). Until 30 November.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-4454. Paintings by Yiannis Kottis. Until 7 November.

EXHIBITIONS

ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vas. Sofias and Kokkali, tel 729-0637, 729-0180. *Legendary Images*: an exhibition with pictures, costumes, documents, items related to the great composer Wagner. Until 20 December.

ATHENS MUNICIPAL GALLERY, 51 Pireos Avenue. Artists of Asia Minor and Constantinople. Until 31 December.

ATHENS PHOTOGRAPHY CENTRE, 25 Sina, tel 360-8825. Photos by Dimitris Mylonas: *Rock'n'Roll*. Until 6 November.

CULTURAL CENTRE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ATHENS, 50 Akadimias, tel 362-1601, 364-4448. Series of events on the occasion of 70 years after the exodus of Greeks from Asia Minor:
Until 10 January: *Treasures from the Greek Communities of Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace*.

CULTURAL INSTITUTE OF SPAIN, 31 Skoufa, tel 360-3568. Paintings by Fina Ferran. From 2 to 13 November.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, 14-16 Omirou, tel 360-8111. Works by Evangelia Pitsou. Until 4 November.

IONIC CENTRE, 11 Lissiou, Plaka, tel 324-6614/5. Nordic Carpet Design exhibition organized by the Embassies of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. From 21 October to 10 November.

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

OLD THEOLOGY HALL, University of Athens, Central Building. Writers Abroad, poster exhibition. From 23 to 28 November (see *Focus*).

PANORAMA, 4 Al. Soutsou, tel 362-3098. Paintings by Eleni Papadoyianni-Psarrou. From 5 to 21 November. Hand-made carpets, "kilims". From 26 November to 5 December.

EXHIBITION CENTRE, Tatoiou and Othonos Streets, Kifissia. Exhibition *Dinosaurs*. Until Spring. For information, tel 651-9747, 364-4611 (see *Focus*).

CONCERTS

THE ATHENS SINGERS, directed by Carole Johns perform works by Dvorak and Brahms, with additional solos by Maria Thomas, soprano, and Damon Ploumis, bass. On 6

November, 8:30pm at the German Church, Sina 6.

SILK CUT JAZZ CONCERTS, A Tribute to Miles Davis with Herbie Hancock, Wayne Shorter, Dave Holland, Tony Williams and Wallace Roney. On 6 November, at Pallas Theatre, Voukourestiou Street.

DUBROVNICs, on 6 and 7 November, at Rodon Club, Marni 24 (info: 524-7427).

JAZZ, by Lyto Vogiatzoglou, on 6 and 13 November at Evmaros Art Centre, Fokilidos 26, tel 771-7388.

KEZIAH JONES, on 13, 14 November at Rodon Club (info: 524-7427).

PETER HAMILL, on 15 November at Rodon Club (info: 524-7427).

JULIAN COPE, on 20,21 November at Rodon Club (info: 524-7427).

FLAMENCO MUSIC, by Yiorgos Papadopoulos, on 20 and 27 November at Evmaros Art Centre (info: 771-7388).

STRANGLERS - Green on Red, on 27,28 November at Rodon Club (info: 524-7427).

MUSIC

THE ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vassilissis Sofias & Kokali str, tel: 723-1564, 729-0391, 728-2000.

4 November: Stephen Kovacevich, piano. Works by Chopin, Beethoven, Brahms.

5 November: Jazz. Gary Burton Quartet

6, 20, 27 November: Athens State Orchestra. Excerpts from operas and choral works; Scandinavian Music; The Concertos of Chopin, Twentieth Century Music.

7 November: Jazz. Hermeto Pascoal and Gruppo.

12, 13 November: Berliner Symphoniker Wiener Singverein, conducted by Miltiadis Karydis. Daphne Evangelatou, soprano, Siegfried Lorenz, baritone. All-Wagner program (*Tannhäuser - Overture. Wessendonck Lieder. Tristan and Isolde - Vorspiel und Liebestod. Die Meistersinger - Overture; Hans Soch's Monologue: Finale of Act III*).

14 November: Berliner Symphoniker/Wiener Singverein, conducted by Miltiadis Karydis. Pamela Coburn, soprano, Siegfried Lorenz, baritone. Mozart: *Symphony no 40*. Brahms: *German Requiem*.

16, 18 November: La Camerata. Works by Mozart, Sibelius, Shostakovich. Conducted by Yiannis Daras. Martha Arapi, soprano. Frangiskos Voutsinos, bass.

November 17, 19: Chilingirian Quartet. Dimitri Mitropoulos Hall recitals.

21 November: Sergeij Stadler, violin. Felix Gottlieb, piano. Works by Brahms, Beethoven, Tartini, Paganini.

November 22: Dimitri Mitropoulos Hall recitals. Russo Quartet.

25 November: Marina Crilovici, soprano. Dimitri Mitropoulos Hall recitals.

Educational events

19 November: A Lecture by Wolfgang Storch on Wagner and Myth.

Film

29 November: *Richard Wagner* by Karl Frölich.

Theatre

8, 10, 12 November: *Epilogue B: Elegy in Memory of Vassos Kapandais*, by Argyris Kounadis. Directed by Vassilis Nikolaidis. Scene and costume design by Yiorgos Patsas. Conducted by Loukas Karytinis.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF GREECE, Auditorium, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 639-3250/9, recital for violin and piano by Nancy Toufexi and Danae Kara. Admission is free. On 4 November, 8:30pm.

COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimideus 48, Mets, tel 701-2268. Greek language courses on all levels.

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211-5, 360-6011-5.

CULTURAL CENTRE OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, Kapodistriou 22, Filothei, tel 681-4195, 681-8154. Irani language courses. From 28 September.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886 ext 53. Seminars for school teachers, social workers, child psychologists and mothers. 2 October-25 June 1993, Fridays 3:30-7:00 pm. Fees: 55,000 drachmas. Under the auspices of the Panhellenic Association of Parents' Schools, member of the International Association for the child's right to play.

POLYMNIA CULTURAL CLUB OF KIFISSIA, 26 Faistou, Kifissia, tel 808-3501, 801-5839. Tea Ceremony: Mondays 10:30 am, Thursdays 5 pm. 4000 drs per hour. Ikebana (Japanese Arts): Mondays 5 pm, Wednesdays 10:30 am. 2500 drs per hour. Courses begin in October.

THE GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 701-5242, 701-2268.

YWCA, Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. Greek language courses for beginners and intermediate. Until February.

Program fees: 65,000. New classes will begin in March. Entering and re-entering a job environment. For women between 25-45. From November 9. Duration: 4 weeks, 5 hours per day.

Specialized workshops (tourism, computers, family care). Duration 4-10 weeks.

Seminars on computers (word-processing, Lotus, Basic, etc). As for detailed information.

Workshops on painting, book-binding, jewellery, photography, puppet designing, tailoring etc. Most workshops are already under way. But new sessions begin on January and February.

Foreign language courses, including Greek for foreigners. Most are already under way, but new classes will begin later.

Gym and dance classes. From 10 November.

Greek dance classes. From 11 November.

Jazz music. Dance classes. From 10 November.

History of Art: it lasts 3 years. First year class begins on 2 November. Duration 24 weeks. Monday and Wednesday, 6-7:30pm. Third year class begins on 3 November. Duration 24 weeks. Tuesday and Thursday 6-7:30pm. (Second academic year is not offered this year).

Courses on various subjects, philosophy, literature, art, history, sociology, environment, nutrition, etc. Meetings and duration varies. Most start in November. For some interviews are required.

SEMINARS

JAZZ DANCE, by American choreographer Ilanga. From 2 November to 1 December. For further information call: 639-9864, 639-2367.

TRAINING OF THE STAFF of cultural affairs of the constituency of Thessaloniki, sponsored by the EC. From 31 October to 16 November. Venue: Megaron Stain, Thessaloniki.

SIA-TSOU seminars, Wednesdays, 10am. Self-awareness seminars, Wednesdays, 5:30pm. Ilianthis Yoga Centre, Marathonodromon 29, Psychiko, tel 671-1627.

CHRISTMAS BAZAARS

THE SCANDINAVIAN CHURCH, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraiki, Piraeus. Christmas bazaar organized by the Scandinavian Church Council. On 20 November, 10am-9pm and on 21 November, 11am-5pm.

THE ANGLICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF ATHENS will hold a Christmas bazaar at the Royal Olympic Hotel, opposite the columns of Olympian Zeus. Come and buy your Christmas gifts, cracker and traditional homemade fare. There are books, toys and bric-a-brac bargains, tombola and children's corner. Admission free. On 28 November, 10am-1pm.

AWOG (AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE) organizes Christmas bazaar on 22 November, 10am-3pm at ACS (American Community School), in Halandri. Santa Claus, handmade decorations and gift items, jams and jellies, children's corner. Win TWA trip to New York, Epirotiki Lines cruise to the islands, Swissair to New York, or many other prizes.

AWOG BARGAIN BOUTIQUE, on 7 November, 9am-2pm, at the City of Athens Cultural Center, Eleftherias Par, behind the Music Center. Used clothing, appliances, books and more.

THE CENTER FOR INSPIRATIONAL LIVING, a non-profit association that provides volunteer services for people facing a life-challenging illness such as HIV and AIDS, organizes a bazaar on 7 and 8 November, 10am-5pm, at Antimachou 7, 115 28 Ilissia. For sale are new and used clothing, books, records, household white elephant items etc. Raffle tickets with top prize of a three day cruise. Refreshments, clown and games for children, fashion show, other fun and surprises. Contact 724-4870 about donations.

17TH DIMITRIA

All events will begin at 9 pm except for the performances of the State Theatre of Northern Greece, which will begin at 8:30 pm. Information tel: (031) 281.068. MUSIC

TRADITIONAL PERSIAN MUSIC, Port Authority Warehouse No.1. In collaboration with the Cultural Centre of the Islamic Democracy of Iran, 3, 4 November.

THESSALONIKI MUNICIPAL CHOIR, Ceremony Hall of the Aristoteleion University, 6 November.

BYZANTINE MUSIC CONCERT BY ST JOHN DAMASCENE CHOIR. Ceremony Hall of the Aristoteleion University, 11 November.

MICHAEL NYMAN BAND, Theatre of the Society for Macedonian Studies, in collaboration with the 33rd Thessaloniki Film Festival. 15 November.

CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET, Ceremony Hall of the Aristoteleion University, in collaboration with the British Council. 16 November.

GREEK MUSIC CONCERT, a tribute to Stavros Kouyoumtzis. Alexandrian Melathron (Sports Stadium), 16 November.

DANCE

BALLET CREATIONS OF LONDON, *A Portrait of Anna Pavlova*. Theatre of the Society for Macedonian Studies. 1 November.

EXHIBITIONS

PROJECT FOR TWO TOWERS, The White Tower of Thessaloniki and the Leaning Tower of Pisa. White Tower, until 16 November.

THE GREEKS IN THE BLACK SEA, Port Authority Exhibition Hall, until 8 November.

OLD MAPS AND ETCHINGS OF MACEDONIA, Municipal Art Gallery. Until 5 November.

POST-BYZANTINE ICONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ART GALLERY COLLECTION, Rotonda, until 19 November. **EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY WOLS, WATERCOLORS, ETCHINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, POEMS**, Old Archaeological Museum-Yeni Tzami, until 8 November.

RETROSPECTIVE OF PAINTINGS by Konstantinos Andreou 1950-1992. Vafopoulou Cultural Centre, until 6 December.

MACEDONIAN JEWELLERY, Designs and Jewellery Exhibition by Anna Vildiridou. Arts Hall, 9A Ethnikis Amyrnis, until 15 November.

HEIRLOOMS FROM EASTERN THRACE AND EASTERN ROUMELIA, Folk and Ethnological Museum of Macedonia. From 1 to 29 November. Opening: 1 November, 7pm.

PORTRAITS OF POLIKLEITOS REGOS, Municipal Art Gallery. From 9 November to 31 December. Opening: 9 November, 8pm.

BOOK EXHIBITION OF GREEK LITERATURE TRANSLATED INTO GERMAN, Vafopoulou Cultural Centre. From 13 to 22 November. Opening: 13 November, 8pm.



CONFERENCES

II CULTURAL UNIVERSIDAD. Organized by National Metsovio Polytechnic and the Athens Arts.

November events: 2 November: Greek traditional music. Venue: Pallas Theatre. *Music by computers*, lecture. Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall. 3 November: *International Movement of Labor in Europe*, lecture. Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall. 4 November: *The Borders of Hellenic Civilization*, lecture. Venue: Theatre Hall of the University, dorms in Zografou. 6 November: *Theatre*, lecture. Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall. 7 November: *Lysistrata* by Aristophanes, theatrical performance. Venue: Aula, University building at Ilissia. 8 November: *The Tempest* by Shakespeare, theatrical performance for children, 10 am. Venue: Theatre Hall of the University dorms in Zografou. 9 November: *Right You Are, If You Think So* by Pirandello, theatrical performance. Venue: Piraeus City Hall Theatre. 10 November: *Development and Environment*, lecture. Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall. 11 November: *The Bald Soprano* by Ionesco, and *Thieves' Carnival* by Jean Anouilh, theatrical performances. Venue: Aula, University building at Ilissia. 12 November: *Carnival in Amorgos and Patras*. Venue: Theatre Hall of the University dorms in Zografou. 13 November: *The Ancients of the Future* (music). Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Centre. 14 November: *A Thousand and One Cats* by Trivizas, theatrical performance for children. Venue: Theatre Hall of the University dorms in Zografou. Chorus (music). Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall. 16 November: Dances of Crete. Venue: Theatre Hall of University dorms in Zografou. 18 November: *Ecological Problems*, roundtable discussion. Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall. Traditional Dances. Venue: Aula, University building at Ilissia. 19 November: Dances of the Black Sea. Venue: Theatre Hall, University dorms in Zografou. 20 November: Chorus. Venue: Aula, University building at Ilissia. 21 November: Traditional dances. Venue: Aula, University building at Ilissia. 22 November: Muppet Show. Venue: Theatre Hall, University dorms in Zografou, 11 am. 23 November: Traditional music. Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall. 24 November: Modern dance. Venue: Theatre Hall, University dorms in Zografou. 28 November: *Falsta* by Bost, theatrical performance. Venue: Aula, Uni-

versity building at Ilissia. 29 November: Muppet Show. Venue: Theatre Hall, University dorms in Zografou, 11 am. 30 November: Ecclesiastical music (choir). Venue: Polytechnic School, Conference Hall.

THESSALONIKI, CULTURAL CAPITAL 1997, organized by the Union of the Municipality of Thessaloniki. Head: Deputy Mayor of Thessaloniki, Vassilis Kalfoopoulos. From 31 October to 3 November.

BOOK POLICIES IN EUROPE, organized by the Goethe Institute, the French Institute, the Ministry of Culture, etc. Venue: French Institute, Sina 31, tel 36204301-5. From 2 to 3 November.

VIDEO-ART 1976-1990. The German Contribution, organized by the Goethe Institute, Ileana Tounta Art Gallery and Gallery AD. Video show at the Goethe Institute Foyer on 3, 4 November, on 9 November at Ileana Tounta Gallery and on 10 November at Gallery AD. On 4 November lecture and on 5 November discussion on the trends of Video-Art.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, Zappeion Exhibition Hall. Organized by the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce and the Economist Group. From 2 to 4 December.

THESSALONIKI

2nd PROSE ENCOUNTER ON "BYZANTINE AND POST-BYZANTINE PROSE", in collaboration with the department of Medieval and Modern Greek Studies of the Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki. Vafopoulou Cultural Centre, 5, 6, 7 November.

6th SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM "CHRISTIAN THESSALONIKI, OTTOMAN PERIOD 1430-1912", Vlatades Monastery. Organized by the Thessaloniki History Centre in collaboration with the Vlatades Monastery. 9, 10, 11 November.

TWO DAYS ON ADVERTISING, Thessaloniki International Fair-Pavilion no.8, Conference Hall A. Organized by Thessaloniki Municipal Library. 12, 13 November.

10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLOGNE PUBLISHING HOUSE "ROMIOSYNI", Vafopoulou Cultural Centre. 13 November.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE PROMOTION OF GREEK LITERATURE ABROAD, Vafopoulou Cultural Centre. 14, 15 November.

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: Georgie Valaoras. Asklepiou 14, 106 80 Athens, tel/fax: 362-3342.

GREENPEACE. Ongoing campaigns. Newsletter and *Green Peace* magazine to subscribers. Director Elias Ethymiopoulos, Kallidromiou 44, 114 73 Athens, 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, 105 58 Plaka, tel: 360-5319, fax: 362-2535.

ECO-ACTION, takes part in beach and parks clean-ups, supports Green consumerism, organizes awareness campaigns. S.Karagiorga 25, Glyfada, tel: 991-9135 (Ms Jenny Hatjiaggelis).

HELLENIC SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE. Conservation of the natural environment. Responsible for the biological station at the Evros Delta. Publishes the magazine *I Physis*. Nikis 24, 105 57 Plaka, 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, 106 80 Athens, 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, 106 72 Athens, tel: 364-2587.

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 Chryssoupolis, 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 sea-

son between June-September. Prodikou 3, 104 35 Athens, tel: 342-5236, 342-5856, 342-5749.

HELLENIC WILDLIFE HOSPITAL. For birds, mammals and reptiles. Tel: 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), 106 82 Athens, tel/fax: 364-4146.

HELLENIC ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Operates a centre for bird-ringing. Branches in Thessaloniki, Xanthi and Patras. HOS Publishes a bulletin. Em. Benaki 53, 106 81 Athens, tel: 361-1271.

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), 106 82 Athens, tel: 364-4164.

HELLENIC SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Member of the Union for International Speleology. Systematically researching Greek caves since 1950. Mantzarou 11, 106 72 Athens, tel: 361-7824.

HELMÉPA. (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association). Protection of the Greek seas and beaches, public awareness projects, international activities. Pergamou 5, 171 21 N.Smyrni, 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. Zalkosta 7, 106 71 Athens, tel: 363-5252.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM. Co-ordinating the Mediterranean Action Plan and other projects. Leoforos Vassileos Konstantinou 48, P.O.Box 18019, TK 116 10 Athens, tel: 724-4536.

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, 114 75 Athens, 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, 151 25 Maroussi.

HELLENIC GLASS ASSOCIATION. Members are glass producing industries. Informs members on new technologies. Studies and supports recycling projects. Amalias 20, 105 57 Athens, 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 Matedziadi, Aghiou Polykarpou 57, 118 55 Athens, tel: 346-7006, ext 24, fax: 347-1281.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG), info tel 600-9800/9, M-W-F, 11am-1pm.

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, info tel 992-9639, 807-5237, 672-5961, 639-5268. *Advantages of Breastfeeding to Mother and Baby.* Athens North, 4 November 10 am. Athens South, 3 November, 10 am. Greek group, 18 November, 10 am.

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

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

REPUBLICANS ABROAD, info tel 681-5747.

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

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

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

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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

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

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

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

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, St. Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, tel 807-5335. 10 am. Holy Eucharist every Sunday.

ALL SAINTS, VOULA, in Holy Apostles Catholic Church, Alkyonidon & Daphnis 1, Voula, 6 pm, Holy Eucharist, first and third Sundays of the month.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, Pireos 28, Omonia Sq. 1st floor, tel 524-5527, 899-1815. Study of the Bible, songs and prayers every Sunday & Thursday 6 pm.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Helliniko, tel 964-9486. Worship at 11 am & 7.30 pm. Bible study at 9.45 am Sundays.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM- Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-9706. Open Monday, 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. PIERDIS 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 FOLK MUSIC INSTRUMENTS MUSEUM- Diogenous 123, Pl. Aeridon. ☎ 325-0198

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.

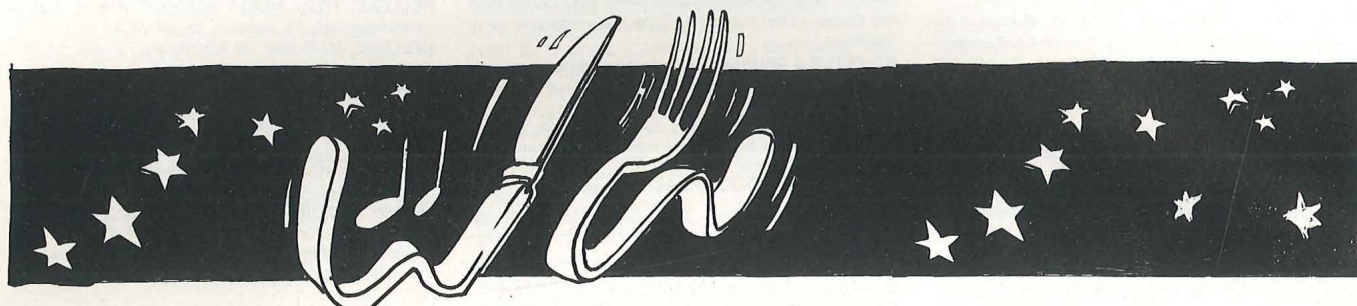
RAIL MUSEUM, Liossion 301. ☎ 524-6580. Open Wednesday 5-8pm & Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains carriages as well as furniture, mirrors, plate settings, tickets and perforating machines from the establishment of Greek railways.

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, 725-0201.

The Athenian Lounge, An open café, serving refreshments and snacks, including its special Chocolate menu. Open 10am-9pm daily. Sunday 9am-9pm.

The Byzantine, a circular garden-like restaurant with Greek and international specialties, plus a superb buffet. Open 5am-2am daily. It is transformed into an Italian restaurant every Wednesday evening. Serves Brunch on Sundays from 12 noon to 4pm.

Ta Nissia, sophisticated restaurant with varied menu: wide variety of fresh fish specialties and selections of finest meat cuts. Open 7:30pm-12:30am daily.

Polo Club, an elegant, cosy bar. Serves hors d'oeuvre. Soft piano music from 8:30pm. Daily 12 noon-1am.

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666

Pergola, International and Greek specialties: buffet and à 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 Rôtisserie, superb French cuisine. Fine wine cellar. Piano music. Tues-Sat, 9pm-1am. Atrium Lobby.

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

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

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

ASTIR PALACE, Syntagma Sq. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331.

Asteria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.

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

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

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

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.

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

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.



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Business lunch menus

LUNCH AND DINNER

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SUNDAYS CLOSED

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 in a decor with waterfall, recessed pool. Open from 7pm-12:30am. Expensive but well worth it. Teppanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; the cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30am, served à la carte or buffet, menu for all hours, 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. Hatziyianis. Tuesday without music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL. ☎ 325-5301/9

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, attractive dishes, perfect service. Open for lunch, 1pm-3:30pm, and dinner 8pm-1:30am. Last orders 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 ATHENS

ATHINAIKON, Kleomenous 3, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-7091. Specialty: chicken yogurtlu. Service till 1am. Sunday closed.

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou 35 and Dimoharous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad 'fountain', champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivolate (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.

DELPHI, Nikis 13. ☎ 323-4869. Very good lunchtime spot, reasonable prices. 11am-11pm.

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

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 corner of Panepistimiou and Voukourestiou, near Syntagma Sq, also has complete restaurant service. ☎ 323-0336.

DIONYSOS, Mt Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) ☎ 722-6374. A top Athens landmark with a view over the entire city. Daily 9am-12:45pm.

FATSIO, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton). ☎ 721-7421. International cuisine.

FLOKA, Leoforos Kifissias 118. ☎ 691-4001. Complete restaurant, with pastry shop and catering service. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies.

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

HERMION, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (Pandrossou 15). ☎ 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.

IDEAL, Panepistimiou 46. ☎ 461-4604. Classic restaurant



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JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Fish specialties. Greek and French cuisine.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito; beef in earthenware. Sunday closed.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia. ☎ 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Among main dishes are rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Sunday closed.

LENGO, Nikis 22. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro with good Greek cuisine. On the expensive side. Open daily 12pm-1am.

NOUFARA, Kanari 26. ☎ 362-7426.

PSARA, Erechtheos 16. ☎ 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.

RODIA, Aristippou 44, Lykabetos. ☎ 722-9883. Sunday closed.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollo Towers). ☎ 692-2852.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makriyianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikerini wine, laced with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday closed.

STROFI, R.Gali 25, Makriyianni. ☎ 921-4130. Sunday closed.

SYMPOSIO, Erethiou 46, Herodion. ☎ 922-5321. Service till 1:30am. Sunday closed.

THESPIS, taverna on Thespidos 18. ☎ 323-8242. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, bite-size tiropittes. Roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.

TSEKOYRAS, Epipharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday closed.

WENDY'S, Corner of Stadiou and Voukourestiou. ☎ 323-9442. Fast food.

XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. ☎ 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Saturday and Sunday closed.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, eggplant dumplings, curries. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always fresh. Closed Sunday.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. ☎ 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Very expensive; very fine.

MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis 27, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Guitar music and songs. **PEFKAKIA**, Argonafon 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Yiouvetsakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

PETIT FLEUR, Plataion 6, Maroussi. ☎ 802-7830. Service til 2am. Piano music, songs. Sunday closed.

RENA TIS FTELIAS, 25th Martiou 28, N. Psychiko. ☎ 647-3874. Sunday closed.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, Deliyiorgi 45, Evangelistria. ☎ 411-2149. Guitar, bouzouki and organ music. Tuesday closed.

GREEK

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. 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, casseroles and stews.

FTELIA TIS RENAS, 25 Martiou 28, N. Psychiko. ☎ 647-3874. Traditional Greek specialties.

LOXANDRA, E. Venizelou 31, Glyfada. ☎ 963-1731. Open every day till 1 am.

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

PALIA TAVERNA 1896, M. Mousourou 35, Mets. ☎ 902-9493. Old traditional house atmosphere. Specialty: Pepperoni stuffed with Greek cheese.

THALIA'S, 15 Thalias, Ag. Dimitrios. ☎ 973-3885. Friendly traditional atmosphere. Service till 12:30pm. Sunday closed



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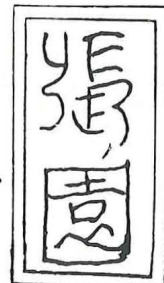
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PIANO RESTAURANTS

GOURMET, Epidavrou 10, Kastella. ☎ 413-3337. Sunday closed.

GRAND BALCON, Kleomenous 2, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-0712. Service till 2am. Monday and Tuesday closed.

EL PRIMO, I. Metaxa 15, Glyfada, ☎ 894-1501. International cuisine.

RESTAURANT BAR

VLADIMIROs, Aristodemou 12, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-7407. Artistic rendez-vous near Lycabettus Hill. Piano music. Til 2am.

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27, Ambelokipi. ☎ 644-1215. Sunday closed.

STEAKHOUSES

THE STAGE COACH, Leoforos Kifissia 18, Marousi ☎ 684-6995. Specializes in steaks, salads, and baked spuds, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable.

Daily lunch and dinner. Sunday closed.

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

SEAFOOD

AGLAMER, Akti Koumoundourou 54-56, Mikrolimano. ☎ 411-5511.

ANTONOPOULOS, Vas. Freiderikis 1, Glyfada. ☎ 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Open daily from morning to midnight.

BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). ☎ 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly, 7:30pm-midnight.

DOURABEIS, Ath. Dilaveri 29, Piraeus. ☎ 412-2092.

FORTOUNA, An. Polemou 22, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-1282. Sunday evening closed.

KASTELORIZO, Platanon 2, Nea Kifissia Square. ☎ 807-5408.

KUYU-KAPLANIS, Navarchou Votsi 23, Mikrolimano. ☎ 411-1623.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. ☎ 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and a good assortment of

fish. Moderately expensive. Daily from 12am -2pm. Closed Mondays.

MARE NOSTRUM, Leof. Kifissias 292, N. Psychiko. ☎ 672-2891.

MIKROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called in Piraeus) now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with good service at a table by the sea. Every taxi driver knows where it is, but if you want to use public transportation take the metro to Faliron station. Another, less well-known and more reasonable seafood row in Piraeus is at **FRATES**, around from the Zea Marina yacht basin. Several restaurants offer fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 8945677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round; tasty dishes, tasteful prices. Open from 12am-4am and at night 8pm-12pm.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEA-SIDE

EL GRECO, Akti Koumoundourou 24, Mikrolimano. ☎ 412-7324. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL PRIMO, I. Metaxa 15, Glyfada. ☎ 894-1501. Filets and schnitzel. International cuisine.

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

NIRIIDES, M. Kavouri harbor, Kavouri. ☎ 896-1560. International cuisine.

PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria - trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are recommended. Service till 1:30am.

CYPRIOT

FAMAGUSTA, Zagoras 8, Ampelokipi, ☎ 778-5229. Speciality: Cypriot cuisine.

ORAIA KYPROS, Idraspu 11, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 775-6176. Variety of Cypriot specialties.

OTHELLOS, Michalakopoulou 45, ☎ 729-1481. Roustic decoration. Speciality: Cypriot tavas. Sunday closed.

FRENCH

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

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton). ☎ 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from pâté maison 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.

PRECIEUX, Akadimias 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "deli". Filet of flounder, salmon filet. Air-conditioned. Sunday closed.

PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-7379. Classic French bistro. Sunday closed.

SPANISH

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

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.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. Sunday closed.

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

ARCOBALENO, Nap. Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. ☎ 894-2564. Speciality: shrimp provençale. Open daily from 6:30pm 1:30am.

BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. ☎ 721-0893.

CASA DI PASTA, Spetsippou 30, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-3348.

Service until 2 am.

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 Polemou, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontese, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm -1am.

IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 981-6765. Specialties: filetto, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm -2am. Saturday 12:30pm -2:30am.

IL LEONE D'ORO, Iroon Polytechniou 6, Aghia Paraskevi. Sunday closed.

LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. ☎ 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La Bussola", Vas. Frederikis 34, Glyfada, ☎ 894-2605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Trittico à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FONTANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Speciality: Madagascar filét. Service till 1:45 pm.

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

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ASIAN PALACE, Kalymnou 126, Voula. ☎ 895-1983. Cantonese dim-sum.

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

CHINA, Efroniou St 72, Ilissia. ☎ 723-3200; 724-5746. (Between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.

COURSER, Plateia Esperidon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4905. Shrimps pané, Setzuan 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 PALACE, Aghiou Konstantinou 1, Glyfada

GOLDEN PHOENIX, Tatoiou 131, N. Kifissia. ☎ 807-8640. Serving till 1:30am.

HUA LUNG, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). ☎ 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese specialties. 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 jumbo shrimps.

LONG FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 143, coastal road near EOT Beach B. ☎ 895-8083. Choose among chop suey, spring rolls. Chinese noodles and other dishes. Order Peking duck 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price. Monday Closed.

RASA SAYANG, Palea Leoforos Vouliagmenis and Kiou 2, Ano Glyfada. ☎ 962-3629. Peking duck, shrimps pilaf.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. ☎ 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili, 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-out.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leof Kifissias 267 (near the Trohonomo). ☎ 801-5335. The oldest Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of dishes.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5, Acropoli. ☎ 923-2047. Service till midnight. Sunday closed.

MICHIKO, Kydathineon 27, Plaka. ☎ 322-0980. Open till 11pm. Sunday closed.

SHOGUN, A. Fotila 34 and Alexandras Ave. ☎ 821-5422.

INDIAN

CURRY PALACE, Posidonos Ave. 38, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-8889.

MAHARAJAH, Notara 122, Piraeus. ☎ 429-4161, 428-0308.

KOREAN

SEOUL, Evritanias 8, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel). ☎ 6924669. Specialties: beef boukouti (prepared at the table) yaste bocum (hors d'oeuvre), haimon gol (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms). Sunday closed.

BISTROT

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. ☎ 801-5792. German cuisine.

BORACHO, Kolokotroni 21, Kifissia. ☎ 801-3475.

IL BARINO, Papagou Ave. 143, Zografou. ☎ 770-8830.

KEBAB

ADANA KEBAB HOUSE, Palaiologou 1, P. Faliro. ☎ 983-4545. Service till 1am. Tuesday closed.

ADEP KEBAB, Poseidonos Ave. 20, P. Faliro. ☎ 982-1114. Open till 2am.

CRYSTAL KEBAB, Aghiou Alexandrou 66, P. Faliro. ☎ 981-5779.

OURFA, Thermopoleon 1, P. Faliro. ☎ 981-3566. Service till 1am. Sunday closed.

TRIA ASTERIA, Melitos 7 and Plastira 77, N. Smyrni. ☎ 935-8134.

CRÊPERIE

DOMI & CLAUDE, Kekropos 26, Glyfada. ☎ 962-6919.

LE PERROQUET, Lazaraki 20, Glyfada. ☎ 894-7856. All types of Crêpes. Tuesday closed.

TEA BAR

LOTOS, Glavkou 14, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-7461. Crêpes and salads, 24 kinds of tea. Sunday closed.

BRASSERIE

LA BRASSERIE, Kifissias Ave. 292, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-6572, 671-6940. Service till 2am. Sunday closed.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, Flessa 3, Plaka. ☎ 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travellers; juices, salads and sweets. Specialties: lasagne (soya), boureki and hot chili. Terrace in the summer. Open 12am -12pm.



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