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Greece's English Language Monthly

A GREATER ALBANIA?

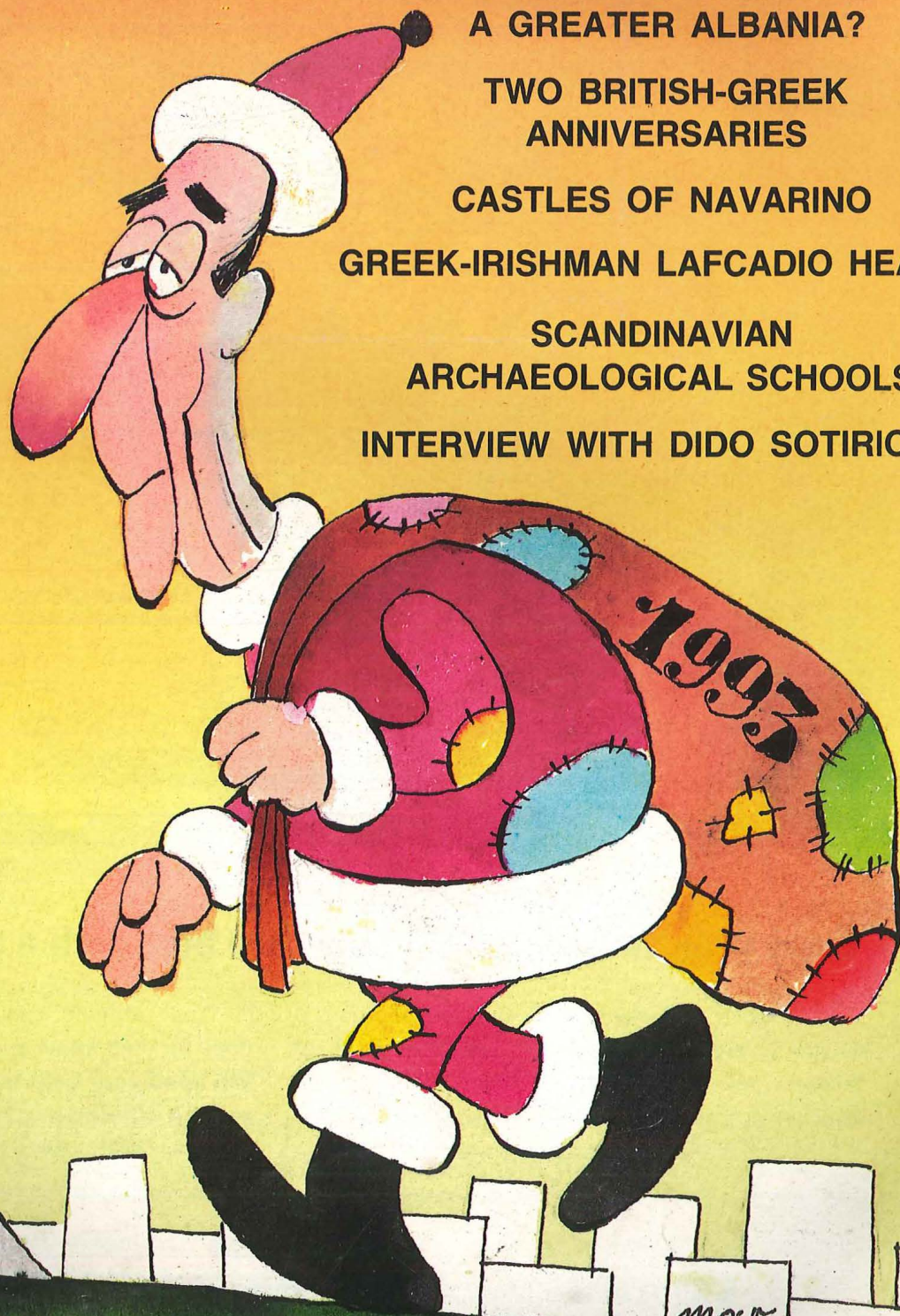
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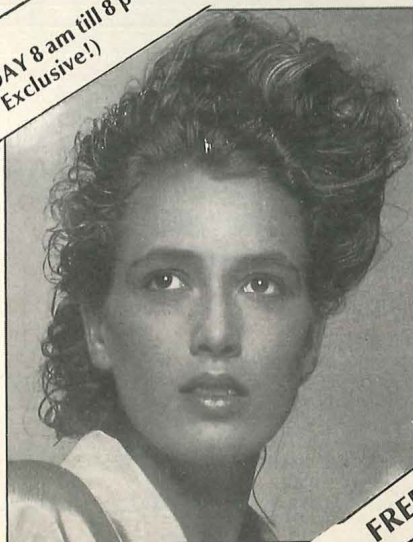
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OUR TOWN

1993: YEAR OF DANGER AND OPPORTUNITY

On December 12 the European Community (which is so adept at putting things off) decided not to decide on what the future name of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia should be. The government in Athens at once claimed a sweeping diplomatic victory, while the opposition suggested it was a defeat, pointing out that since the Lisbon decision by the Twelve last June *not* to call it Macedonia was *not* reaffirmed, the whole matter has been now simply postponed for the poor Danes to deal with again early this year.

The diplomatic delay does not bode well if the more decisive sector played by commerce has any influence on it. The glossy atlases published at the end of last year for coffetable giving whether by the National Geographic, Rand McNally's or *The Times*, all designate that region 'Macedonia'.

Ironically, it is pleasing to report, there has been a noticeable shift of opinion in Greece's favor on this subject in the last month or so. The government should take note of this, since it has contributed very little to it, and might learn something from it.

The fact is the Skopje issue as a propaganda device has been notably ill-handled at the official level. When, for various reasons, emanating from abroad but mainly in Greece, the matter of the name began being drummed up at the end of 1991, it was, reasonably, referred to as the 'Macedonian Problem'. Six months later it had been largely turned around abroad and dubbed the 'Greek Problem' – hardly a diplomatic triumph.

In pursuing any line of propaganda successfully, it is necessary, one, to know what the truth is in the first place whatever is done with it and, two, to translate one's statement of the truth in a way that others will understand and be convinced by. To say in public exactly what one says to one's intimates in private is, in propaganda, a very poor policy. It is necessary to woo the public to one's point of view, as Machiavelli pointed out long ago.

Designating the whole Skopje issue as revolving around a name is perfectly all right for Greeks, but it is all wrong internationally. Greeks know where Macedonia is; they are familiar with its recent history in the context of Slavic expansionism, they are convinced of its ancient Greekness.

Most foreigners have no more idea where Macedonia is than Mongolia. To them, at best, it is a kind of desert. Whether Alexander the Great spoke the King's Greek or Finno-Ugric is to most of man and womankind a matter of supreme indifference.

Furthermore, trying to make parallels where there are none has only confused the issue further and unnecessarily. Bretons simply aren't going to get excited about Great Britain's stealing their name, and the good people of York don't seem to have any particular suspicions about the intentions of New Yorkers. By such specious reasoning, the government only succeeded in making Greeks appear as hysterical chauvinists – a totally unjust description of a people who may get a bit excited now and then, but who have a long and admirable history of tolerance.

Had the government made it clear from the beginning that there was justifiable Greek apprehension of the propaganda which has been manufactured from Skopje since World War II, that was enough. It isn't necessary to go back to the Bronze Age or to prove King Kuwait is Greek because a Hellenistic tetradrachm has been unearthed there. Events from 1944 will do. People who react in self-defense don't need elaborate justifications. Their fears are understood. The Stalinist idea of a Greater Macedonia, effectively taken up by Tito, its expansionist aims for an outlet to the Aegean, the seizure of the Star of Vergina as an emblem for the Skopjian flag, the printing of a Skopje bank draft with the White Tower of Thessaloniki engraved on it; the maps it prints (unlike Western atlases) of an 'irredentist' Slav-dominated Macedonia, extending halfway down Greece:

these are the things that should have been emphasized by the government in the first place. For Greeks themselves the name became understandably the symbol for all these provocations, which meant nothing but eccentricity abroad since they had never been defined for international consumption.

In the euphoria immediately following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, not only did an innocent academic in the US announce 'the end of history' but others, who should have known better, naïvely took up the slogan. History – the repository of all that is undead – is having its revenge now, and nowhere better than in the Balkans. It is partly in recognition of this determining effect of the past felt so strongly on the present in ex-Yugoslavia that academics are now thinking twice about dropping history from the curriculum – and putting it back on the fast track in this unfamiliar, history-ridden post-Cold War world.

The immediate terrors as well as the easy simplicities of the Cold War, at least for now are over – that 45-year struggle which began in Greece with the establishment of the Truman Doctrine, artificially cutting the country off from the rest of the Balkans and attaching it closely (and, at times, too closely) with the West.

Now, in the wake of that great conflict, Greece could – and should – play a pivotal role again. It has a longer experience of history than any other western country, and a greater familiarity with the Balkans because it is a part of them.

As the struggles in the Balkans became uglier and more complex, and the fear of their spreading grew during 1992, a shift of thinking has, it seems, led to the realization that the Greek point of view regarding the Balkans needs greater understanding and respect. 1993 is the time for Greece to rise up to this occasion of responsibility, and to shed its totally unwarranted image of paranoia, special pleading and semantic nit-picking. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

MASSIVE RALLY IN ATHENS OVER MACEDONIA

More than one million Greeks swarmed in the capital on the eve of the Edinburgh Summit, to protest against moves towards the recognition of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia under that name.

The giant demonstration, as large as one staged in northern Greece early last year, was in addition to a series of other diplomatic and economic pressures exerted by Athens to coincide with the EC Summit.

At the nationalistically heated rally, people flocked from all over Greece chanting slogans like "Macedonia is Greek" and "Greece is the mirror of civilization. Don't throw stones at it." They waved Greek flags and banners depicting the 16-pointed star of Vergina, a symbol of the ancient Macedonian empire, and carried banners in English and Greek reflecting Athens' anger over the European Community's alleged failure to support Greece's demands adequately.

Protesters then marched to the EC offices in Amalias Avenue and delivered a letter denouncing "Skopje's falsification of history." At the same

time, church bells tolled throughout the country.

Schools, shops and public services remained closed to ensure a bigger turnout at the rally, which was also broadcast live on state radio and television networks.

In support of this argument, Athens has publicized maps issued by Skopje showing a 'greater Macedonia' which includes Thessaloniki under the Slav name 'Soloun'.

EC leaders voiced readiness last June in Lisbon to recognize the former republic but under a name that would not include the word Macedonia. Despite considerable backtracking from several European partners prior to the summit, EC leaders decided in Edinburgh not to recognize the republic and maintained its Lisbon conclusions.

The government had threatened to veto any unfavorable decision at the Edinburgh Summit. It has also repeatedly threatened to close the frontiers with the former Yugoslav republic as a means of intensifying an economic stranglehold. The ultimate threat by the Greek foreign minister was that the EC should not expect any support from

Greece in its handling of the Yugoslav problem, should it revise the Lisbon declaration. This implied that Greece might even realign itself with Serbia as it has tradition ally done in the past.

"The Community should realize that Greece will not negotiate the name of Macedonia," Athens Mayor Leonidas Kouris told the excited throng.

The Mayor dismissed European arguments that non-recognition threatened stability in the region. "The case of Bosnia-Herzegovina showed that hasty recognitions did not avert war," he said.

Archbishop Serapheim of Athens and All Greece also called on EC leaders to "recognize and support the imperishable historic rights of the Greek people."

CABINET RESHUFFLE

A new 52-member cabinet was sworn in last month, after Prime Minister Mitsotakis decided to reshuffle figures in a show of strength following growing criticism from the socialist opposition and from within his own party.

The decision was taken following an overwhelming vote of support for him by all the party's parliamentary deputies.

Mr Mitsotakis brought in younger members of his party and upgraded his daughter, Dora Bakoyianni, from a junior minister to Minister of Culture.

Two other new ministers entering the government are Yiannis Kefaloyannis as Interior Minister and Vassilis Kontoyiannopoulos as Minister of Industry and Commerce. The leading ministries of Foreign Affairs, held by Mihalis Papakonstantinou, and of National Economy, held by Stephanos Manos, did not change hands. Mr Mitsotakis' attempt to bring back to the government some of the leading dissident members of his party in an effort to weigh their criticism, failed.

Government spokesman Andreas Andrianopoulos said 16 new posts of deputy ministers had been created in view of Greece's assumption of the rotating EC presidency in 1994.



Mr Mitsotakis has been under considerable pressure from the socialist opposition as well as from leading members of his party. They have called on him to abandon his harsh economic austerity program, and to follow a tougher line within the European Economic Community so as to avert recognition of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia unless it changes its name. He also faces allegations of extensive corruption within his own administration.

The growing disaffection has led the socialist opposition to demand new elections, while former conservative cabinet members suggested that the prime minister should step down in favor of a younger party leader.

TAX OFFICES ATTACKED

A number of tax offices have been the target of a series of bomb and rocket attacks, apparently staged by leftist group '17 November'.

In the first attack a rocket was launched against a tax office in Nea Filadelfia, only a few hours after the conservative government's annual budget was tabled in Parliament.

Another three tax offices were blasted by time bombs or by remote control, including one in Thessaloniki. In all cases considerable material damage was caused but there were no casualties.

Although no terrorist organization claimed responsibility at first, police said all evidence indicated it to be the work of '17N'.

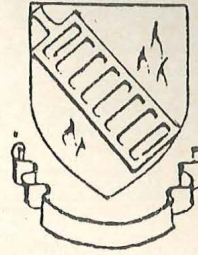
Meanwhile, police arrested George Balafas, one of Greece's most wanted terrorists. He is alleged to be a member of a group called 'Anti-State Struggle', which had murdered an Athens prosecutor ten years ago.

Balafas has been on the wanted list since 1985 when he participated in a shoot-out with police in which three policemen and one terrorist were killed. Another alleged terrorist, Epaminondas Skyftoulis, arrested in November, was released from prison due to lack of sufficient evidence.

EXPULSION OF JOURNALISTS FROM MACEDONIA

International organizations have received strong protests from Greece against the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia for detaining and expelling two Greek journalists.

Sent on assignment to Skopje by a major Greek radio station, the pair said they were detained three times while



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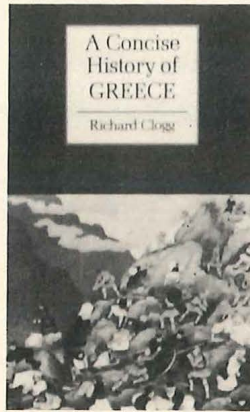
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reporting in the Albanian quarters of the city's old bazaar. They were released on two occasions, but after the third incident they were declared *persona non grata*. They said they were not given an explanation and were not allowed to contact the Greek Consulate.

Government spokesman Vassilis Manginas said that Greece will "denounce before the international community Skopje's stance and its obstruction of journalists in the exercise of their profession."

ITALIAN CAPTAIN SENTENCED

Italian captain, Flavio Caminale, 47, was sentenced to six years and three months imprisonment on charges of negligence leading to manslaughter, in the October 1988 cruise ship tragedy which cost the lives of a British teacher and pupil as well as two Greek engineers.

Caminale, however, was set free pending his appeal. The court also ruled that he can either wait for a second hearing in the hope of reducing the sentence, or can buy off his sentence now for about 1,600,000 drachmas. This is allowed under Greek law since he was not sentenced to more than two years imprisonment for any one offence.


The shipping disaster took place off Piraeus on October 21, 1988. The Greek cruise ship *Jupiter* was rammed by the Italian cargo freighter *Adige* as it sailed out of port at the start of an educational tour of the Mediterranean.

Aboard the cruise ship were about 500 British schoolchildren and teachers from the Midlands. Vivian Bailey, 14, a student and Bernard Butt, 44, a teacher were killed.

Following numerous judicial postponements, and after all the families of the victims were compensated by the Greek and Italian shipping companies concerned, Mr Caminale was eventually put on trial in December and sentenced to two years imprisonment for negligence leading to manslaughter, another two years for causing bodily injuries, 15 months for causing a shipwreck, plus 12 months for ignoring shipping regulations.

CHURCH CALLS FOR CLEMENCY



The Holy Synod, ruling body of the Greek Orthodox Church, has called on the conservative government to release from prison those who are serving life sentences for establishing the 1967-74 dictatorship.




HELEN FAY STAMATI

MILIES



a village on Mount Pelion

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The 52-member body of bishops said the dozen former leaders of the junta should be released as a goodwill gesture over the holidays adding that it should be done to achieve national reconciliation among all political groupings.

The Greek colonels, whose regime collapsed in 1974 following their abortive coup in Cyprus and the subsequent Turkish invasion of the island republic, have already served 18 years in prison. Their death sentences were later commuted to life imprisonment, after being found guilty of high treason and torturing dissidents.

The church's request was immediately opposed by the socialist and left-wing parties. Two years ago such left-wing reaction compelled the conservative government to abandon a similar attempt to release the dictators.

LOWEST CRIME RATES IN EUROPE

Greece was gratified over recent statistics showing that Athens is the safest and most crime-free city in Europe.

The state-controlled Athens News Agency, quoting an official Interpol Report published in the French periodical *Nouvel Observateur*, said that the next most law-abiding capitals after Athens were Lisbon and Luxembourg.

The same statistics showed that the most crime-afflicted city in Europe is London, and next worst being Copenhagen and Amsterdam.

According to the Pan-European Interpol statistics for 1991, 475 robberies were committed in Greece per 100,000 inhabitants. Corresponding figures for Amsterdam were 5552 and for London a massive 7751 – fifteen times that of Athens.

Criminologists explain that the low level of Greek crime is due more to family discipline than to police efficiency – in fact the number of solved crimes has declined dramatically over the past two years. Athens University criminologist Nestor Kourakis said the traditional extended Greek family, which dominates Greek society, considers crime socially disgraceful not only for the offender but for the family and relatives as a whole.

Mr Kourakis pointed out that most of the life-threatening crimes in Greece are so-called 'crimes of passion', committed within families against or in defence of wives, daughters and other family members. He said that random killings of the kind common in the United States are almost non-existent in Greece.

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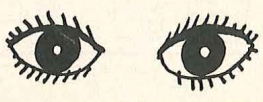


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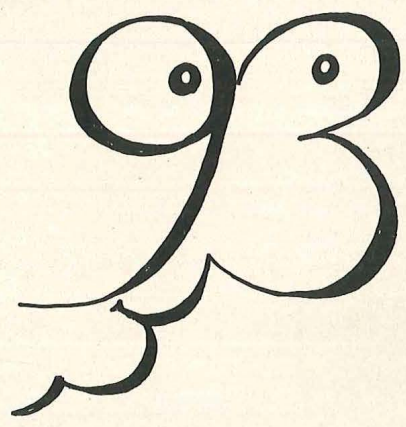
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THE TWO



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1993: The Magic Number

Watch out Europe! Like naked-baby Time on New Year's Eve the European Single Market is born. Church bells ring and fireworks flare; rosy-cheeked Germans, fair-haired Hollanders, cape-swirling Spaniards and plate-smashing Greeks dance in the streets – a successful conclusion to the postwar push to stop, once and for all, the battles that have devastated Europe from Caesar to Hitler.

Not quite.

The 1985 initiative to form a single market among the members of the European Community by the end of 1992 has become slightly tarnished by the 1991 Maastricht agreement. This agreement, which set out a fast and definite rate towards the goal of monetary and political union, was upset by the Danes in the Spring of 1992 and has not yet recovered – despite the French minuscule majority to ratify.

Nevertheless, the Single Market has arrived on time. It may not be a streamlined shining technological piece of engineering, but the new Europe boasts solid achievements. From now on, these changes will affect the 350 million souls, whether in the north of Scotland or the south of the Peloponnese.

No passport will be needed for EC citizens to cross EC borders (except in countries such as Greece that have not quite got around to passing the necessary laws); red tape is cut for shippers of goods; from the 14 forms required hitherto they are now down to a basic one (if they are not trading with Greece). On VAT there is a minimum 15 percent (except in Britain and other states where they insist on charging less or even nothing on basic necessities like food). No double taxation on profits (except where some countries like Greece and Italy find ways to extract that little bit extra).

All this is something – not perfect but a step indeed towards EC citizenship. In the world of commodities the EC has set rules on standards; specifically – an approval of a product in one country is equivalent to approval in all. No longer will Germany be able to refuse entry to foreign beer on the grounds that it was not brewed according to exact German methods. Feta cheese approved by Greece cannot be kept out of France. In telecommunications public-owned telephone companies can no longer stop private com-

panies from running cellular phone systems and data networks. In fact, national PTTs must even rent or sell line transmission facilities. Financial houses can sell their products across borders – Belgian insurance companies can offer insurance in Greece (life insurance anyway – the rest is a little more difficult until the Greek government through its owned banks gets out of insurance business).

But see what that Danish voter did to Maastricht. He put an end to political union this decade and slowed the movement to a single currency. If monetary union comes about at all it will be achieved only between the strongest members – Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. This is anathema to the rest of the European Community who sees this union as the thick wedge splitting the EC into a central hard core and an outer soft skin.

**Featherbed jobs
have been lost
but firm foundations
have been laid for
future progress and
increased employment.**

But despite the differences in outlook among the EC members, the achievements of the Single Market are considerable. Even though a fog has clouded the road ahead, the EC is still feeling its way forward to a more cohesive community – a little bit slower than was hoped by some, including Greece. The promises of Maastricht, particularly the doubling of structural funds for the less-developed areas (Portugal, Spain, southern Italy, Ireland and Greece) may not be fully kept. But there is one sardonic bright light.

A common enemy.

The Single Market has been built on the back of the farmers. The farmers of Europe may not be numerically strong but they are politically strong. Anything that touches them touches the whole structure of Europe. They oversow and over-reap; the results are mountains of wheat, lakes of wine and tankers of olive oil. The Commission in Brussels makes sure that European high costs are reduced by subsidies, to

world-level prices and below. Then they sell them, competing unfairly with growers in America, Africa and Australasia, to willing buyers internationally. "This, under GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs), is illegal," cries the US backed up by every country affected by this EC trade. Agreement to reduce these export 'inducements' has failed. Check the potential trade war between Europe and the US over oilseed subsidies. The EC, in its turn, points fingers at what it sees as unfair competition from the US. Thus the enemy and thus the closing of EC ranks – community farmers unite (no Polish potatoes here please).

And the structure of industry? Because of fears from Japanese car-makers, quotas have been fixed for auto imports. The EC has been touted as an open market ready to accept fair competition from anywhere in the world; in fact, where an industry is threatened, Europe tends to build walls. Why? Because Europe just has too many 'makers': twelve makers of cars, over 800 makers of home appliances, few big enough to be efficient on the world stage. There will be, there must be, a weeding out of the weakest and a flexing of the strongest. Even during this stagnant economy period mergers are bringing more efficiency to previously home-coddled industries.

What has been happening in Greece? First and foremost the food products sector is becoming more efficient thanks to the purchase by international firms of locally-owned businesses; profits have increased and quality has improved. In banking, foreigners such as Citibank have led the way in dragging Greek banking into the 21st century. Italians have bought government-ruined cement companies. Belgians have taken over textile companies. Featherbed jobs have been lost but firm foundations have been laid for future progress and increased employment.

Prime Minister Mitsotakis realizes that a firm economic foundation has to be built in order to encourage more of this type of investment. But the elections of 1994 are beginning to cast a dark shadow over the road to real prosperity. In 1993 all citizens will continue to suffer a lowering of their living standards. This time let not politics rob Greece of its own magic number. ■

GREATER ALBANIA: A POTENTIAL TIME-BOMB

by Paul Anastasi

Suspected, feared or at best tolerated by their neighbors, the seven million Albanians inside the country and around are today one of the most potentially explosive elements in the Balkan imbroglio. *The Athenian's* political correspondent recently travelled throughout Albania and neighbor countries with large Albanian communities, speaking to government and opposition leaders on the possibilities of peace or war in pursuit of their aspirations.

Within Albania itself, and in the surrounding areas of Kosovo, Montenegro and the former socialist republic of Macedonia – along with hundreds of thousands of refugees seeking employment in Greece – Albanians today constitute a national grouping of close to seven million people.

With half their numbers divided amongst neighboring countries, economically bankrupt and long isolated by a Stalinist communist regime which lasted almost 50 years, the Albanians are still seen by their neighbors (for contrary to received opinion they appear pacifist by nature) as anything from a social problem to a territorial threat.

Some observers even maintain that the Albanian factor already constitutes the next front of military confrontation that will further entangle the rest of the Balkan Peninsula and powers lying beyond it.

The following report is the outcome of a recent visit to Skopje, the western part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which Albanians often refer to as Illyria, the self-proclaimed 'Republic of Kosovo' recognized only by Tirana but still a part of Serbia, the border areas of Montenegro and, of course, Albania itself. Despite their often conflicting views, the government and opposition officials who were interviewed have contributed in their own way towards a greater understanding of the situation.

Mr Eqerem Mete, chief of the Albanian Foreign Ministry's Balkan and

Arab Affairs Department, was most succinct in stating the official Albanian position. Like most Albanian officials, he denied suggestions that demands for autonomy are part of an expansionist plan to establish a 'Greater Albania' by absorbing those territories in neighboring republics that hold large Albanian populations.

Mr Mete explains through historical events the breaking-up of the 'Albanian nation', by going back to 1913 when the great powers redrew national boundaries after the Balkan Wars. "This arrangement left the Albanian nation seriously split," he said. "It is one of the few countries in the world beyond whose immediate external borders live nearly half of its own people."

"In 1945," continued Mr Mete, "Tito staged a referendum to consolidate his newly-created federation. But in that referendum the Albanians were not even asked to exercise their right of self-determination. It was a fake referendum, for Tito simply announced that the Albanians wanted to stay under Serbia. He subsequently 'solved' the Albanian problem by splitting them up among the new Yugoslav socialist republics: Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia."

"In 1974, in order to curb Serbs' influence somewhat, Tito granted some rights to the Albanians in Serbia and allowed Kosovo to become an autonomous province. These rights were in name only, since the region was not granted the status of full republic within Yugoslavia," explained Mr Mete. "Tito maintained the balance of forces

in this way, and as long as he lived, this solution remained."

After Tito's death in 1980, the Serbs began overturning the balance. In 1981, massive Albanian demonstrations took place demanding independence, but they were suppressed. In September Albanian-dominated Kosovo declared itself an independent republic which Tirana recognized as such. But it has never been able to exercise authority because of the Serbian police and military presence.

In 1989 Serbia finally abolished all Albanian rights in Kosovo and set up direct rule from Belgrade. "Kosovo now suffers a state of occupation," said Mr Mete, thus expressing the official position of the Albanian government.

Recently, a number of killings and other incidents have taken place on either side, underlining fears that a conflict may soon break out.

This official position stated by Tirana is not always shared by leaders in the surrounding countries where large Albanian populations live, and certainly not by Serbia. These neighbors claim that the Albanians on their territories are mainly economic refugees seeking a better life away from their bankrupt homeland and in so doing have created local problems, encouraging separatist tendencies, threatening the territorial integrity of these republics, and ultimately aiming at the creation of a 'Greater Albania'.

For example, in the former Yugoslav socialist republic of Macedonia, there are between half and one million Albanians out of a total population of

2.2 million. Authorities may state that they constitute 23 percent of the population, but the Albanians themselves claim up to 40 percent.

The predominantly Slav government says it has granted unprecedented rights to the Albanians and a generous participation in political and economic life. But it is critical of the Albanians' persistent demands and their failure to support wholeheartedly international recognition of 'Macedonia' as the official name of the republic.

The Albanians in Skopje say they want the newly declared republic to be recognized, but not without prior and full recognition of their own community as a 'constituent national element' and the establishment of a Swiss or Belgian-modelled federal system. They also claim that the authorities in Skopje

in the Balkans. Following Serbia's relative military successes against Croatia, and its growing military occupation in Bosnia despite the international outcry and the UN presence, many western officials expect Belgrade to turn on Kosovo next so as to 'clear out' the Albanians there. At present Serbians and Albanians appear totally irreconcilable because of the following diametrically opposed positions:

Albanians constitute 90 percent of the two million inhabitants of Kosovo and claim they were there long before the appearance of the Slavs. They maintain that Serbian historic claims on the area are based only on military occupation. In spite of Serbia pressure, the Albanians who declared 11 years ago an independent republic, which Tirana recognized, have today their

Serbian policing of Kosovo, they insist, is the only means of preventing the disintegration of the Serbian state and its "encirclement by enemies encouraged by misled Western governments."

Both sides categorically rule out the possibility of partitioning Kosovo as a possible non-military solution. The Serbians are increasing their military presence around Kosovo as if preparing for attack. Similarly, the Albanian state has strengthened its own forces on the borders with Kosovo and Montenegro (which remains a part of the Serbian-led 'small Yugoslavia') and pledges military support to the Kosovans if attacked.

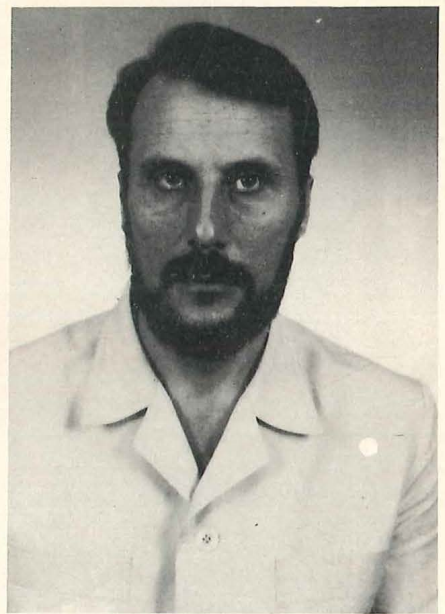
The US, the European Community and the UN say they are planning measures to prevent further Serbian military action. This means the possi-



Gramos Pashko, once a close associate of Albanian President Berisha and now a rival at the head of his own political party



Skopje-Macedonian Prime Minister Branko Crvenkovski



Skopje-Macedonian Deputy Foreign Minister Risto Nikofski

persecute them in a number of ways, with the ulterior motive of driving them into Albania.

The right-wing VMRO party, which is the largest party in the country in terms of parliamentary seats and likely to come to power in the near future, openly charges that the Albanians are a state-within-a-state. They claim their loyalty is primarily to the Albanian state. The leadership of the VMRO believes that ultimately the Albanians want to partition the 'Macedonian' republic to form their own autonomous administration or to unite with Albania, and therefore they constitute a threat to the republic's territorial integrity.

Kosovo is widely regarded by the international community as the next possible area of military confrontation

own parliament, and an elected President, Mr Rugova. Yet no government functions since Belgrade has closed down schools and enterprises, withdrawn the autonomous status granted by Tito and polices the region through the Serbian militia.

The Serbs claim that Kosovo constitutes their 'historic heartland'; namely, that it was the seat of its national government during independence struggles, the cradle of the Serbian Orthodox Church and where the last Serbian emperor, the Tsar Lazar, fell before the Turks in 1389. They add that the overwhelming Albanian population presence there is the result of the social and economic spillover from Albania, and that their real goal now is to truncate this economically vital part of Serbia and to unite it with Albania.

bility of establishing "preventive action" at the start, instead of just dissuasive language and post-action measures, as in the case of Serbia's aggressions against Croatia and Bosnia. This viewpoint supports the urgent Albanian argument that Serbia is embarking on 'ethnic cleansing' in all directions and aims at establishing a large and economically viable national force in the heart of the Balkans. Serbia counters that it is seeking to defend itself against territorial encroachments from the Albanians and other minorities that will lead to its national amputation.

The growing tension and rampant suspicion on all sides are illustrated by the widely conflicting interpretations over recent political deaths of Albanians in the former republic of Macedonia, the first such casualties in years.

Similarly, there have been recent killings in Kosovo as well. The incidents in Skopje occurred early in November, following a raid by police on suspected Albanian black marketeers and subsequent Albanian demonstrations.

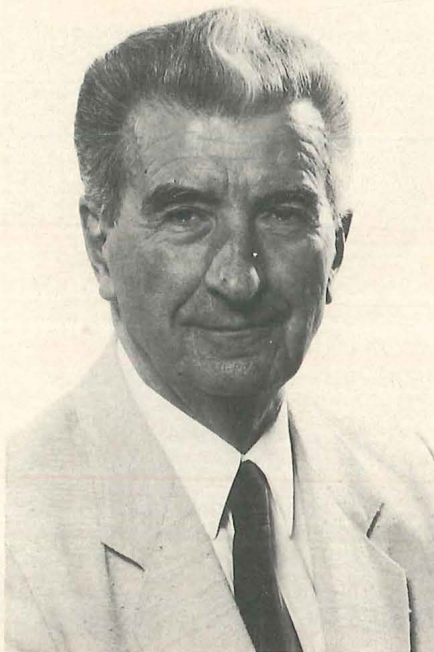
The Albanians of Skopje say the black market incidents were exploited by the Slavo-Macedonian authorities to send in militia so as to shoot up and terrorize them, as part of the campaign to drive them out of the country. They also say that Serbians were acting as *agents provocateurs* and that a conflict would draw Skopje closer to Belgrade and thereby facilitate Slobodan Milosevic's allegedly planned southward drive against the Albanians.

The Slavo-Macedonians say that the Albanian black market racket is deeply

reason, they say, is not to draw Skopje closer to Belgrade, but to open a confrontation in Macedonia that would distract international attention and facilitate Serbia's military expansion elsewhere.

The Serbs declare themselves totally uninvolved in the Slav-Albanian confrontation in the former republic of Macedonia. They say the allegations against them from all sides are part of an "international obsession" with Serbia, an attempt to make Belgrade the scapegoat for any problem in the Balkans. Serbs also claim that such inter-ethnic conflict in the former Yugoslav republics justifies their own goal of wanting clear demarcation lines between the different ethnic groups as the best long-term solution for stability.

For this report, acknowledgement is due to all those officials and personalities who provided on-the-record interviews. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Skopje): Prime Minister Branko Crvenkovski (leader of the quasi-communist Socialist Democratic Alliance party); Deputy Foreign Minister Risto Nikofski; President of Parliament Stojan Andov (elected with the support or tolerance of all parties); Ljubco Georgievski (President of the right-wing VMRO opposition party, the largest in terms of parliamentary seats), and Nevzat Halili and Sami Ibrahim, President and Vice-President respectively of the (Albanian) People's Democratic Party (the largest in the republic in terms of votes and second largest in parliament after the VMRO).



Skopje-Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov

detrimental to the economy (depriving it of badly needed tax revenues), and that police used their weapons in self-defence. They also say that more than half of the nearly hundred persons arrested were from Albania or Kosovo, proving the argument that the 'Albanian nation' is acting in a coordinated fashion against the interests of the self-declared Macedonian state. To this, the Albanians counter that there is always a lot of intermingling among the Albanians of the adjacent republics, that those arrested had nothing to do with the incidents, but that they were selectively targeted and arrested by the Slavo-Macedonians to 'prove' the theory of an Albanian conspiracy.

Slavo-Macedonian authorities agree with the Albanians on one point: that there might have been Serb agents provoking the incidents. But the



Dr Fehmi Agani (left) and Mr Anton Kolaj, the two Vice Presidents to Kosovan President Rugova, at the headquarters of the 'Democratic League of Kosovo' (LDK party)

Whatever the truth, a continuation of such incidents in Skopje-Macedonia or Kosovo may easily get out of control. A military confrontation between the Serbs and the Kosovans might, almost automatically, bring in Albania itself and the Albanians of Skopje-Macedonia. Indeed, Serbia and Albania are fanatically and irreconcilably committed to what they respectively see as their 'just cause' in Kosovo. And all the 'Albanian nation' in the area, though economically and militarily weak, is sizeable in population and totally committed to resist a Serbian offensive.

As Sami Ibrahim, the Vice-President of the Albanians in Skopje has said: "If a Serbian-Albanian war begins, everybody will be drawn in because of the geographic overlap." ■

In the self-proclaimed independent Albanian Republic of Kosovo, interviews were granted by Dr Fehmi Agani and Mr Anton Kolaj, the two vice-presidents of the (Albanian) Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) and second-in-command to President Rugova, and by Dr Shaqir Shaqiri, the 'Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the LDK'.

In Albania itself, interviewed were Deputy Foreign Minister Arian Starova, Egerem Mete, Director of the Albanian Foreign Ministry's Department of Balkan and Arab Affairs, Gramos Pashko, Berisha's former close colleague and now rival as leader of the recently formed 'Albanian Democratic Alliance' party, and a group of editors of the ruling Democratic Party of President Berisha, led by chief political editor Mujo Bucqapaj.

TWO BRITISH- GREEK ANNIVERSARIES

by Richard Clogg

From the earliest days
of the struggle for Greek independence
in the 1820s
the fortunes of Greece and Britain
have been closely,
and at times controversially,
entwined.
At no time was the relationship closer,
or indeed more stormy,
than during World War II.

The veterans of Operation Harling being photographed are, from left to right: Lieutenant Colonel A. Edmonds, Team Member, Brigadier E. Myers, Team Leader, Lieutenant Colonel T. Marinos, Team Member, Sergeant M. Amiaz, Radio Operator, Lieutenant General I. Gill, Team Member, Colonel C. Woodhouse, Second in Command



Two recent anniversaries, which reflect very different facets of British involvement in Greece during the Occupation, have once again focused attention on the nature of the many, and complex, links between the two countries.

The autumn of 1992 not only marked the 50th anniversary of the destruction of the Gorgopotamos railway viaduct by a party of British parachutists and their Greek allies but also of the foundation, initially with the purpose of bringing relief to the starving people of Greece, of the organization that was to develop into Oxfam, one of the largest and most effective charitable organizations the world has known.

It was early in September 1942 that the British military authorities in the Middle East called for urgent action to cut the railway line linking Thessaloniki and Athens, a major source of supplies to the German armies which were threatening the British position in Egypt. A 12-man team, commanded by Brigadier 'Eddie' Myers, was rapidly assembled in Cairo to carry out this task. At the end of September eight of the 12 were parachuted into Greece, the remaining four parachuting in at the next full moon period.

Once in the mountains of Greece the party, known under the code name *Harling*, established a base in a cave near the village of Stromni (or Stromi) on Mount Giona to the west of Lamia. They had been guided to the cave by Nikolaos Beis, universally known as 'Barba Niko', a butcher from Lidoriki who had spent some years in the US. From here they reconnoitred the three railway viaducts of Papadia, Asopos and Gorgopotamos, deciding that the last (and most northerly) constituted the most feasible target, while at the same time making contact with Greek resistance forces whose assistance would be indispensable in any attack on the heavily guarded viaduct.

Napoleon Zervas, the Commander of the republican EDES movement, willingly committed his poorly equipped forces to the operation. Aris Velouhiotis, the communist leader of a band of ELAS guerillas, was initially more circumspect, but he, too, made available his equally threadbare and equally hardy guerillas. The Gorgopotamos operation, indeed, was the only occasion during the period of the wartime occupation when EDES and ELAS co-operated wholeheartedly with each other. Their rivalry was subsequently to degenerate into outright hostilities during the winter of 1943/44.

The attack, mounted on the night of 25/26 November 1942, was a brilliant success. One pier and two bays were destroyed and the bridge was out of commission for some six weeks. Protected by mist and later by a fortuitous fall of snow that covered their tracks, the attacking party, by now utterly exhausted, trudged over the Mount Oiti to safety. A tragic consequence of the attack was that 16 hostages drawn from villages near the viaduct were subsequently executed in reprisal by the Italians who had been responsible for garrisoning the bridge.

The original plans envisaged that of the 12 members of the *Harling* party Major (subsequently Colonel) 'Chris' Woodhouse and second Lieut. (subsequently Lieut. Colonel) 'Themie' Marinos, together with two wireless operators Sergeants Len Willmott and Doug Phillips, would remain behind to form a permanent liaison with the resistance. But after the other members of the party had made the arduous trek to the west coast of Greece, where they were due to have been taken off by submarine, they learnt that they were now all to stay on in Greece. For the destruction of the Gorgopotamos viaduct, one of the most spectacular acts to date (or indeed subsequently) of the resistance anywhere in occupied Europe, had alerted the British chiefs of staff to the potentialities of armed resistance in the struggle against the Axis. British involvement with the wartime resistance in Greece now entered a new phase and many more liaison officers were subsequently to be parachuted into the mountains to help co-ordinate Greek resistance to the Germans and the Italians.

While the *Harling* party was lying up in the cave of Krya Vrisi, near Stromni, one of the visitors who trekked through the dense forest to their *limeri* was the village priest. He told the party that one day their names would be recorded in letters of gold in the cave. Such a prediction must have seemed utterly fantastic, yet, 50 years later, Eddie Myers, on 28 November 1992 did indeed unveil a plaque (but not in letters of gold and with no names of individuals) recording, in Greek and English, that the Gorgopotamos operation had been planned in the cave. Standing alongside him was Yiannis Pistolis, a native of Stromni, one month younger than the 86-year-old Myers. It was he who had accompanied Myers on the original reconnaissance of the viaduct and it was his uncle, Aristeides, who had been the village priest who had made the prophecy. Another uncle, Kostas Pistolis, who had supplied

the *Harling* mission with invaluable information about the workings of the railway, was subsequently executed. His is the first name on the war memorial in the small *plateia* of Stromni. Seven members of the *Harling* party are still living, of whom six witnessed the unveiling of the plaque. Beside Myers, Woodhouse and Marinos also present were Arthur Edmonds (at the time Captain and subsequently Lieut. Colonel) from New Zealand, Inder Gill (at the time Lieutenant, subsequently Lieut. General) from India and Meir Amiaz (formerly Sgt 'Mike' Chittis) from Israel. Major Len Willmott (at that time Sergeant), now living in Australia, was unable to attend. Among a number of other SOE veterans also at the ceremony was Ken Scott (at that time Captain and subsequently Lieut. Colonel), who took part in the equally successful, and no less spectacular, attack on the Asopos viaduct in June 1943. Whereas in 1942 the cave was so inaccessible that it proved an ideal refuge, to mark the anniversary a well-paved path has now been constructed leading from a forest road which con-

tinues from the village of Stromni.

The day after the ceremony at the cave the official commemoration was held at the bridge itself. It is sad to note that even 50 years after one of the great triumphs of the Greek resistance, and despite all the rhetoric in the speeches about the need for national reconciliation, there was no common celebration by veterans of ELAS and EDES. ELAS and the KKE had held their ceremonies the previous Sunday. EDES veterans (and the British party) attended the official celebrations organized by the New Democracy government. Although this was the 50th anniversary the government presence was low-key, the ranking government representative being the deputy speaker of parliament. Prime Minister Mitsotakis had, however, received the British party two days earlier in Athens. For Mr Mitsotakis, with a distinguished resistance record in Crete, the anniversary would have a special resonance. François Mitterrand apart, his is now the only EC leader to have actively participated in World War II.



Colonel Woodhouse is standing with a group which includes Greek veterans of the Gorgopotamos operation.

At precisely the time that the *Harling* party was parachuting into Greece, back in Britain a very different group was mobilizing to bring strictly non-military help to war-torn Greece.

On 5 October 1942 a small group gathered in the Old Library of the University Church of St Mary the Virgin in Oxford to set up the 'Oxford Committee for Famine Relief', which was subsequently to metamorphose into Oxfam, now Britain's largest overseas aid charity. When reports of the appalling famine in Athens during the winter of 1941-42, which was the result of ruthless German requisitioning of food and which claimed the lives of tens of thousands of victims, began to reach Britain there was an immediate upsurge of sympathy. But the possibilities of practical help were limited by the blockade of occupied Europe instituted by Winston Churchill, the British prime minister, as a weapon of war. To allow the blockade to be breached to supply civilian populations, so the argument ran, would be to release food for the Nazis. It was the duty of the conqueror to provide for the conquered, a clear principle in international law.

In April 1942, however, responding to domestic concern, articulated among others by that great humanitarian, Bishop Bell of Chichester, and to pressure mobilized by the Greek community in the US, the British government did allow the blockade to be partially lifted in the case of Greece.

On 29 May 1942 (coincidentally the anniversary of the Fall of Constantinople), a national Famine Relief Committee was founded, its secretary being Edith Pye, a Quaker by conviction and hence a pacifist. The Committee faced something of an uphill task, for little reliable documentation and few pictures of the famine existed. (50 years later it is both revealing and dispiriting to note how humanitarian, and indeed political, concern is generated by the visual image. Without graphic television images it is difficult to tug at the world's collective heartstrings). Moreover opposition to total war could be made to seem unpatriotic. Yet agitation continued further to relax the blockade.

The 'Oxford Committee for Famine Relief' that was established in October was a direct outcome of Edith Pye's efforts. The initiative for the establishment of the Oxford Committee was taken by an Anglican clergyman, the Rev. T.R. Milford, a subsequent director of Oxfam. A prominent founder member of the Oxford Committee was

Professor Gilbert Murray, the Australian born Hellenist and prominent champion, among other good causes, of the inter-war League of Nations.

Shortly after the initial meeting the son of the Greek Ambassador, Charalambos Simopoulos, spoke about the consequences of the famine in Greece, while a shopkeeper displayed what photographs were available in his shopfront in Queen Street. The Oxford Committee was formally registered as a charity in March 1943. Among its contacts was Professor A.P. Cavadias, the President of the Greek Red Cross in exile, to which organization the 3000 pounds (now 60,000 pounds) raised in the summer of 1943 from members of Oxford University was despatched. The appeal was subsequently broadened from 'gown' to 'town' and in October a city-wide appeal was launched by the mayor of Oxford, Gilbert Murray and the Greek ambassador.

In the course of a week 12,700 pounds (now rather over a quarter of a million pounds) was raised, and a cheque for this sum presented to Cavadias by Gilbert Murray. 3000 pounds of this sum came from a temporary gift shop on Broad Street, now the site of Dillon's bookshop. Oxfam, indeed, pioneered the concept of the charity gift shop, now such a common sight in British towns. There are currently

some 850 shops collecting for Oxfam alone.

It was from these modest and initially very much Greek-oriented beginnings that Oxfam, one of the world's largest (and most effective) charities, with an annual income of 69 million pounds, has grown. Over the years its philosophy has developed from one of simply trying to ameliorate human suffering to one of seeking to tackle the root causes of human poverty and misery. As well as helping the poor and dispossessed it also acts as their advocate, an attitude too radical for some.

Fifty years on we have much reason to admire the bravery and resource of those who brought about the destruction of the Gorgopotamos viaduct, an exploit that was both of real value to the allied war effort and a great boost to the morale not only of the occupied Greeks but also of all those suffering under the Axis tyranny. We likewise have reason to recall in gratitude the compassion and foresight of those who, inspired originally by the plight of wartime Greece, founded an organization that has been, and remains, at the forefront of the worldwide struggle against poverty and oppression. The destruction of the Gorgopotamos viaduct and the foundation of Oxfam, in their different ways, are landmarks in the fields of human endeavor. ■

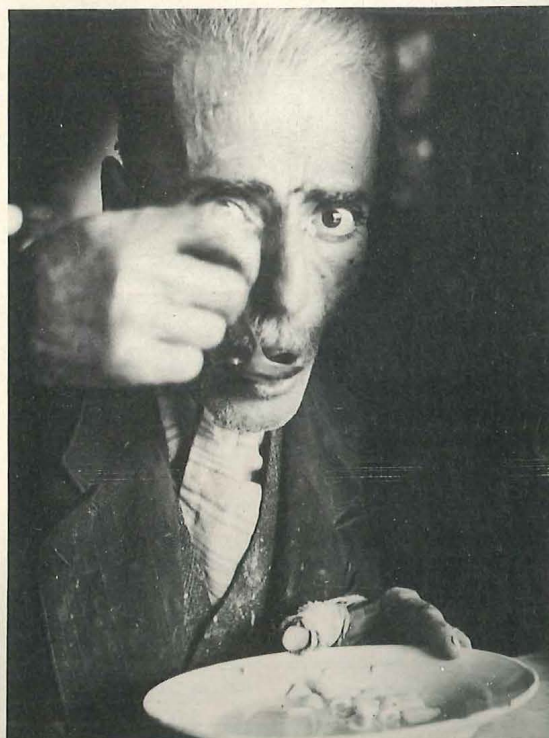


Photo taken in an Athens soup kitchen during the winter of 1941-42 by Voula Papaioannou

SCANDINAVIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN ATHENS

by Michael Anastasiadis

Graeca capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes intulit agresti Latio.
Horace



The Finnish Archaeological Institute.

It is true that the Romans were not quite civilized when they came to this part of the world. They were, however, honest enough to agree with Horace; they copied much, if not all from Greece, and definitely its culture. Then Rome changed and civilized the West, as much as this was possible. Irreparable time has gone by and, since the Encyclopedists, Classicism, a certain idea of Greece, prevailed through Western educational institutions. Indeed the study of Latin and especially Greek was the sign of profound erudi-

tion. This was quite understandable given the degree of retardation of the West during the Middle Ages and a certain lack of History still actual in most Western countries. The following expression of the Middle Ages says all about the state of 'mind' of the West of the time: *Graeca sunt, non leguntur*. Of course, the use of Latin gives it a certain style, but that's about it.

Byron spent his fortune and died for the freedom of the Greeks, the Modern ones. Many other Westerners did the same. Western governments fiddled

about Greek politics in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. Some embassies established Archaeological Schools to combine politics and culture. This gave their blasé archaeology employees, maybe teachers and students alike, a certain air of pomposity which some are still victims of. Most foreign Schools of Archaeology pledge hard core research, field work and, it is true, come up with impressive results. Combine this with an efficient foreign policy, and you will remark how they cut their coat according to their cloth.

You are in for a surprise when you consider the Archaeology Schools of the Scandinavian countries, most of which are recent. They subdue you with their Lutheran honesty and sense for hard work. One has the impression that the Scandinavians came to Greece to study and learn, not to drink themselves sick, for a change. Be this as it may, I felt immediately at home visiting and talking to the people in charge. Curiously enough, they are all lodged at practically the same triangular address: at Mitseon, Cavallotti and Zitrou streets at Makriyianni. Indeed, they have planned one project in common, namely the establishing of a common Nordic library for their teachers and students. That's how four small institutes will soon establish a large and substantially rich library on our country and its long history.

The Swedish Institute at Athens

Sweden tends to dominate Scandinavia in the international press, the first to establish an Archaeology Institute, as early as 1948. The Institute is financed by the Swedish state but also by the "Friends of the Swedish Institute at Athens". Many companies, both Greek and Swedish, as well as private people have given grants to help the Institute at Athens grow and develop.

Despite the Classicist ideology gnawing Western universities, the Swedes have established a long tradition in exploring the Minoan and Mycenaean era in Greece. The greatest representative of this trend is Professor Martin P. Nilsson and his work on Mycenaean culture and Greek religion. This tradition is kept up through the daily activities of the Institute. Teachers and students come to Greece to attend courses, participate in excavations and take part in conferences. Courses include lectures, seminars, visits to museums and sites in Athens and Attica, as well as field trips to Crete, Thera, Delphi, Boeotia and Argolis.

Indeed, the Institute is busy receiving and organizing courses for students and teachers every year from January to March. Field archaeology excavation techniques are studied, and also a fresh up course in Ancient Greek culture is on the menu.

The Institute has long-running excavation projects at Asine, Nauplia, at Berbati Limnes, all in the Argolid, and on the acropolis of Midea at Chania on Crete. Papers and reports are published in the Institute's periodical

Opuscula Atheniensia. Needless to state that archaeological finds are exhibited at the museums or carefully recuperated by the Greek Ephorate in the respective regions.

The Institute organized its seventh international conference on 'Agriculture in Ancient Greece' in May 1990; interesting subject for ecologists as well. Many Swedish artists have been able to exhibit their work at the Institute; actually, musicians even played contemporary music from Sweden: a good combination of culture on the go between Greece and Sweden in a nutshell.

else would you know that the word 'encyclopedist' comes from the *encyklios paidia* (secondary education) of the Byzantine Greeks?

Should you be interested in more, then:

Mitseon 9
117 32 Athens
tel: 01/923-2102

Finnish Institute at Athens

Finland is a lovely country of lakes and modern design where boat and ship building demands hats off on the



PHOTOGRAPH BY MAGNUS CLAESON

The building of the Swedish Archaeological Institute.

Sweden has four universities where one can study Greek language and history. The University of Uppsala is verily the only Scandinavian university where Byzantine studies are offered just to get acquainted with this part of Greece, which is not very Classic but all the more interesting as it helps to understand our modern culture in a comprehensive way. Greece is not only Pericles and Thucydides. Greece is also – especially for those interested in understanding modern Greeks – Anna Comnena and Michail Psellos. How

part of any connoisseur. However, as professor Henrik Lilius says, "the country is in a very bad economic turn, and that is the reason why our Institute, which depends fully on subsidies from the Finnish state, is not expanding." Believe it or not, the Finnish Institute at Athens is the poorest Nordic institute. "We have been spending money we never had and now the bill has hit us in the face!" dixit professor Lilius.

Finland is a country of mixed culture. Eight percent of the population, like professor Lilius, speak Swedish

and naturally Finnish. Another eight percent is refreshingly Orthodox. The Monastery of Valamo is one of the most beautiful Orthodox monasteries one can and has to visit. It was moved from Eastern Karelia as 400,000 Finns had to leave their country when it was occupied by the Red Army, just like the Greeks had to leave Ionia, Thrace and Pontus to escape massacre.

The Finnish Institute was established in 1985 and despite economic difficulties has already organized two important conferences: a symposium on 'Ancient Medicine' in 1986, and

take up the position of Ephor of Antiquities. There is no joy without alloy.

*Zitrou 16
117 42 Athens
tel: 01/922-1931.*

The Danish Institute at Athens

Denmark is the homeland of one of the greatest philosophers since Hegel, and an acute critic of the latter, Soeren Kierkegaard. It is the only European country of Scandinavia; one

scene, when the Danish prince of German origin became King of the Hellenes, many more Danes came to Athens and Constantinople.

Hans Christian Andersen visited Athens and composed his travel experience where he wrote of the "greatness of the Parthenon, the temple of temples" and commented the missing Caryatid: "...where a broken column has taken the place of the Caryatid stolen by Elgin and held hostage in the grey British Museum." Note that this was written about 150 years bM (before Melina). Ludwig Ross, a Dane of German descent, became in 1837 the first professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens.

Even if the Danes are old friends of this country, their Institute is not that old. Professor Soeren Dietz says that his institute specializes in the Archaic and Classical periods of Greece (800-150 BC). "The excavation and surveys at Lindos, Rhodes, and the southern parts of the island are where the interest of the institute lies. We are waiting for the permit from the Ephor of Archaeology in order to continue what had started in 1902 and went on for 12 years. So, the Southern Rhodes project remains the largest field project we have."

Professor Soeren Dietz prefaced an excellent report of the excavations between 1902 and 1914 published by the National Museum of Denmark. What is interesting about the excavations and the field work is that it does not stop at the specified Post-Mycenean period but goes on to examine monuments of the Medieval period such as Byzantine pottery and graves as well as churches. If not in theory, then in practice, the Danes seem to link the long history of this country without stopping at the 'period' imperative dictated by some obscure scientific (Western) rationalism.

The University of Copenhagen has a Chair in Byzantine Music, a rarity in Western terms. This only stresses the quality of Greek Studies in Denmark where one can learn Greek under all its forms in no less than four universities. Denmark, it must be noted, has only five million inhabitants.

The Danish Institute is otherwise organizing a lexicographic seminar in order to publish a concise dictionary of Danish and Greek. In March 1993, Danish potters will visit Crete to learn techniques in Cretan pottery and, in July and October 1993, Cretans will return the visit. The Athens Polytechnic held a conference last December in honor of the Hansen brothers. The Danish Institute is de-



The building of the Danish Archaeological Institute.

another in 1987 on 'Ancient Technology'. Students and teachers come from Finland to further their knowledge in Greek culture and many co-operate with excavation projects of other Nordic institutes as the Finns are not running any of their own. Writers and translators of Greek and Finnish are actually meeting in December in order to air out matters of translation between the two languages.

The Institute is lodged in an exquisite old house totally refurbished and surely has a brighter future despite the ephemeral financial difficulties. Professor Lilius is leaving Athens in December to go back to Helsinki to

can notice that by how early Danes were involved in Greek things.

Peter Oluf Broendsted, the father of Danish Classical Philology, visited Greece in 1810. Indeed, the buildings of the National Library, the Academy and the University are designed by the architect brothers' Christian and Theophilus Hansen. Further, the Hotel Grande Bretagne, the Zappeion, the Athens Observatory, to name a few more, are the work of Theophilus Hansen who also taught at the Athens Technical School until 1848 when Greek politicians came up with the idea to rule out foreigners from "sensitive posts" in Greek public life. Later, and despite the ever changing political

finitely of better quality than Danish cheeses, so give them a buzz. You won't tear your hair in despair.

Cavallotti 5
117 42 Athens
tel: 01/922-0789

The Norwegian Institute at Athens

Norwegian wild salmon is definitely the best one can eat. Unfortunately, you can only get it in Norway because all else is fed hormones and antibiotics. Slalom, fjord, and ski are words Norwegian of an international touch. But the Norwegian Institute was established in 1989 and surprisingly enough it is the fastest growing and already one of the richest in the city.

Although the Norwegian state has the North Sea oil under its rule and is therefore one of the richest on this planet, it finances, as Ambassador Dietz of Norway said to me, "but a part of the activities of the Norwegian Institute."

The emblem of the Institute are the four Caryatids symbolizing, as professor Andersen says, "the four Norwegian universities which support the Institute financially." The Norwegians are lucky enough to have found in professor Ioannis Triantaphyllopoulos of the University of Athens their heaven-sent benefactor who has donated his tremendous library of 30,000 books and off-prints, one of the largest privately owned in Europe, to the Norwegian Institute of Athens.

As professor Triantaphyllopoulos is a teacher of Greek and Roman Law, his library contains mostly if not mainly books of philology, history and law. This makes it a paradisiac source of research for scholars of the genre. The Swedish Institute collects books on Archaic History, Archaeology and Greek Religion. As the Nordic institutes are planning on merging their libraries, it will give students and teachers alike extensive material to investigate in a single haul. The Norwegians have thus dreamt away a whole library and their Institute is as rich as Croesus in no less than three years. The Triantaphyllopoulos Library, as it is rightfully called, gives it a sense of grace unequalled by many, if not most, foreign schools at Athens.

Professor Andersen talked about the excavation project at the temple of Athena Alea at Tegea, Arcadia, where collaboration with other archaeological

institutes has helped in uncovering the earlier history of the site before the classical temple was built. Money has a great say in how far one can go; the Norwegians are subsidized by American and Swedish funds as well as funds from their home country. That's how it is.

The Institute has otherwise published books, one of which is entitled *Hellas and Norway*. It tries to reflect common traits in the history of both countries. The question is what do we have in common with the Norwegians? Besides love for the sea, moun-

country where Greek studies are not widespread, as in Sweden or Denmark. Only ancient Greek is taught, while if one wants to study Byzantine and modern Greek, then one has to travel to Sweden or Denmark, or simply to Europe. Professor Andersen's plan for 1993, who, by the way, is a philologist, is to do something about that; namely, to create a course in Byzantine studies, contributing thereby in expanding this field of Greek studies in his home country, too.

I was surprised to find out that the Norwegian Institute is also planning a



Previous 'home' of the Norwegian Archaeological Institute which has now moved into new, spacious premises on Tsami Karatasou

tainous landscape and numerous islands, nothing really. And luckily so. The seminars and courses which are run consider a foreigner's approach to Greek culture and reflect much more their way of doing things than actual historic trends in Greece. This unfortunately is a vogue common to all foreign institutes. One understands much more their craze of Greece through reading their programs and projects and how they see things, rather than what Greek culture, past and modern, really was and is.

One should acknowledge that the Norwegians are trying to start in a divergent way by, as professor Andersen says, "combining research in archaeology with philology and history in the many phases of Greek culture: from the archaic period to Byzantium and modern Greece." A novelty as far as I know. The Norwegian Institute is also an extension of universities in their

publication on the 'Nationality Question in Macedonia', a thorny subject by any standards especially for a new foreign school which, if one should judge from the book *Hellas and Norway*, has but shallow understanding of Greek politics. The better part of valor is discretion.

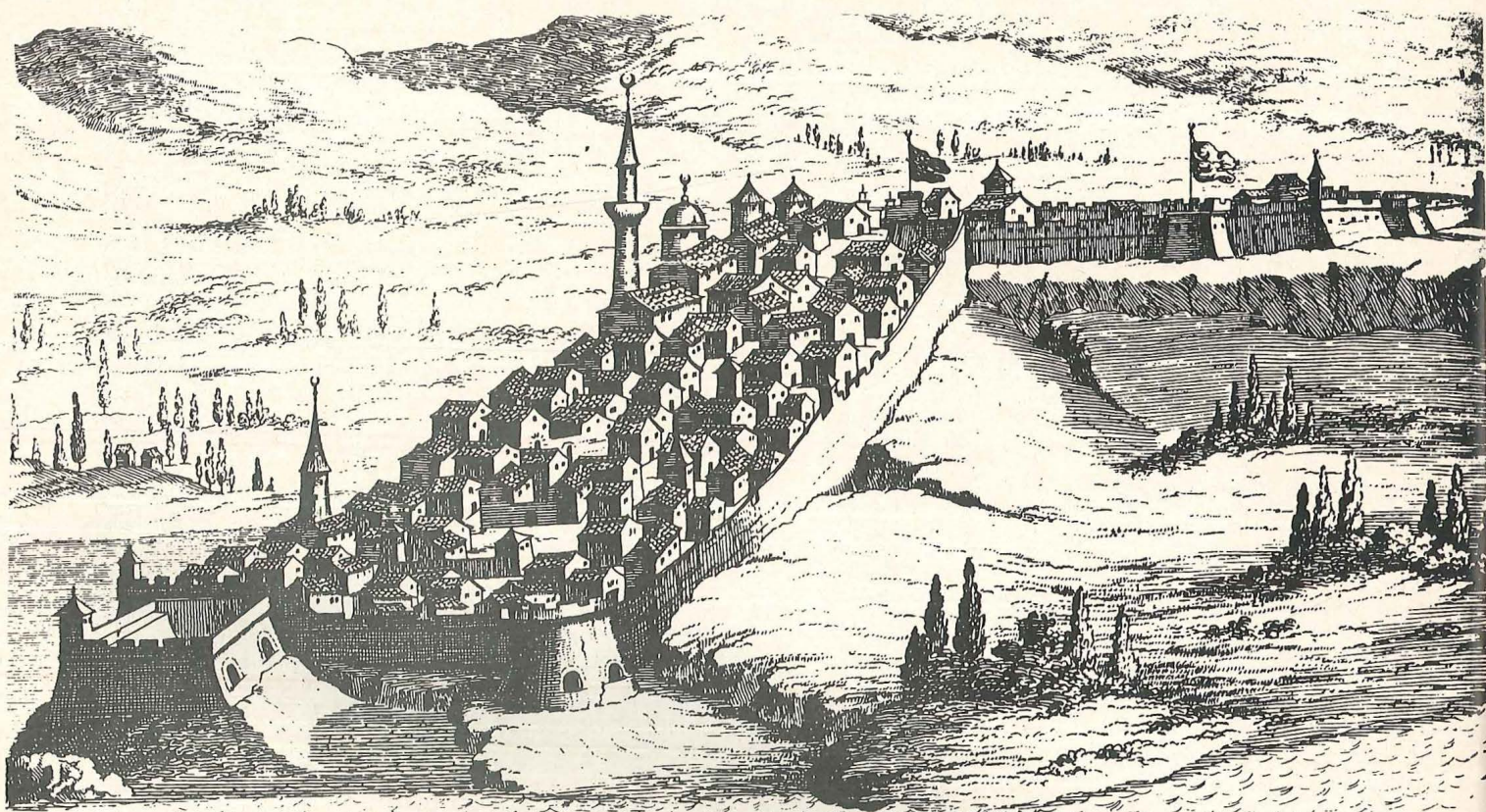
In any case, the Norwegian Institute is definitely worth a visit as people there seem to be more aware of linking the many phases of Greek history rather than specializing in Parnassian Classicism and whatever rarities come with it. This gives the Institute a bright future and makes it stand out among the foreign archaeology schools in our country. Surely enough this was one of the reasons why professor Triantaphyllopoulos donated them his life's work.

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117 42 Athens
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THE CASTLES OF NAVARINO

by Melanie Ann Karis

The Old Castle, built by the Crusaders, is more imposing, but the new Castle is more fun, and soon it's to become an important Marine Antiquities Museum.



The town within the walls of Neokastro, Navarino. Lithograph by Vicenzo Coronelli, 1697

With Suda in Crete, Navarino Bay is the best and safest roadstead in the Eastern Mediterranean. Located on the south-western coast of the Peloponnese it was known to Homer as "sandy Pylos"; in Frankish times as *Porte de Jonc* (Bay of Rushes), corrupted in Venetian times to *Zonklon*.

The name 'Navarino' is derived from the Avars who first appeared at the end of the sixth century and not, as is often erroneously assumed, from the Navarrese who raided here much later. This is a mere coincidence of sound. The Avars were a wild Turkic people who lorded it over the Slavs settled in the Balkans. They are said to have subjected the Peloponnese for over 200 years, until driven out by the Byzantines after their unsuccessful siege of Constantinople in 804. The initial 'N' was pinned in front of 'Avarinon', as

the final letter of the preceding article, *eis ton Avarinon*, hence 'Navarino'. So 'Istanbul' comes from *eis tin polin* and medieval 'Nio' from Ios, 'Natenes' from Athens, etc.

At the northern end of the bay in the narrow channel of Sikia, stood the sea port 'sandy Pylos' whence Nestor in *The Odyssey* set sail for Troy. The ruins of dear old Nestor's palace can be found about nine kilometers to the north, off the main road, on the hill of Englianos thanks to Carl Blegen's discoveries, one of the foremost archaeological excavations of this century.

It was here that Telemachus stopped to ask information of Nestor about his father long after the Trojan war was over. In classical times the port of Pylos was the location of a signal Spartan defeat by the Athenians during the Peloponnesian war.

The ancient acropolis of Pylos, lying 130 metres above these still sandy shores on the heights of Koryphasium, became the foundation for the Frankish castle of Avarinos built by Nicholas II de St Omer for his nephew Nicholas III in the late 13th century.

Lying opposite the north end of Sphacteria, the five-kilometre-long precipitous island that affords this bay its protection, the castle played supporting rather than leading roles in the medieval history of the Morea.

Here, in 1313, Marguerite de Villehardouin, daughter of Prince William, was held captive when she tried in vain to claim the principality for her daughter Isabelle; here, too, in the latter part of the same century that Maria de Bourbon tried to claim Achaia for her son.

In 1381 the castle passed from the Franks into the hands of the Navarrese

Grand Company. The last Prince of Achaia sold it to the Venetians in 1423. Along with Methoni and Koroni it became one of the Venetians' three maritime strongholds in the southwest Morca, a strategic spot at the joint which linked the Ionian Sea with the Republic's possessions in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean.

When Sultan Bayezit II appeared in person at the seizure of Navarino's sister fort of Methoni in a blood bath of massacre and enslavement, Navarino capitulated without a fight. That was in 1500.

Seventy years later the aging castle's last active involvement took place when Don John of Austria bombarded it in a bid to wrench it from the Turks. Among his men was Cervantes, and it has often been thought the latter's service in the Morea became the foundation for the merry martial exploits of *Don Quixote*.

Don John (and Cervantes) failed to win the castle, and a year later, the Turks completed the natural silting up process that had been going on for centuries by filling up the narrow channel of Sikia. This rendered the castle all but obsolete.

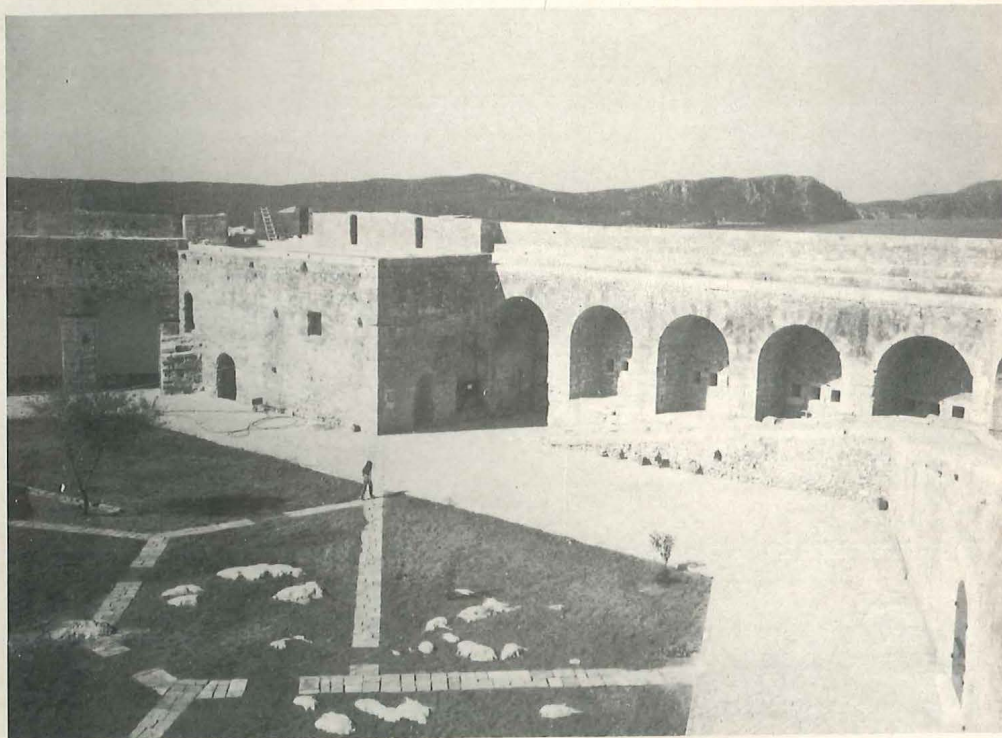
So in the same year, 1573, they constructed a new castle, 'Neokastro', an artillery fortress, located at the south end of the bay, which now controlled the only navigable entrance at the south end of Sphacteria.

Whereas Palaiokastro, the old castle, was a proud and soaring fort to be reckoned with, Neokastro was low, sprawling and unconvincing, suited more to the prison it eventually became. However, for today's world, with its peace-loving tourists, Neokastro wins hands down over Palaiokastro as a place to visit.

Palaiokastro lies brooding high upon the imposing pinnacle of Koryphasium, without benefit of even a sign to guide the would-be visitor up a track to its location, daring all but the professional hiker to storm her slopes and expose the secrets of her ancient stones.

Nor is it a climb for a sultry day, especially when the cool, blue waters of the circular cove of Voidokoila near its foot, with its soft, high dunes entice – Homer's sandy world brought refreshing to life.

Neokastro, however, seven kilometers to the south, is one of the best preserved castles in Greece. It is such an amiable place today that park benches throughout the grounds under shady trees are placed in view of the



Hexagonal keep of Neokastro



Sloped passageway at Neokastro



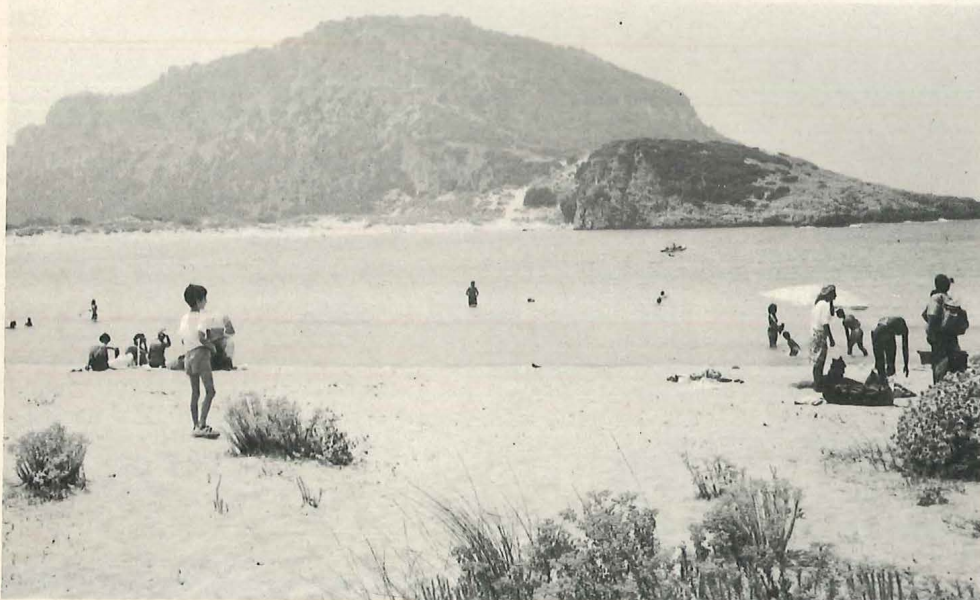
Tree-shaded entrance to Neokastro

southern end of Sphacteria and the natural arch of Tsihli-Baba. Here, legend has it, if a pregnant woman rides through the arch on a boat, her unborn baby will be a boy.

Pine trees planted by the school children of Pylos in 1926 now shade the entrance to the castle which is located just above the main square of the modern town laid out by General Maison in 1828.

Beyond the unpretentious entrance of the castle, immediately on the left, are the Maison Barracks, a long stone building with brown shuttered windows. It housed the French troops until the castle was 'liberated' by the Greeks who turned it into a prison in 1830. So it remained until 1957 except for a few years during World War II when it was occupied by the Italians. In 1984 refurbishing began, and today it is being readied to house an important Marine Antiquities Museum.

The keep, located a short stroll up a stone path lined with fragrant laurel and geraniums, is reached through an arched entrance way. Light and clean and airy, it is hard to imagine that this hexagonal bastion as having once been sombre, or other than what it appears today, with its exquisite views over the bay.



Palaiokastro, the Crusader castle on the summit of ancient Koryphasium, rises above the circular cove of Voidokoila at Homer's still 'sandy Pylos'



But although the castle's early history is comparatively skimpy, mainly telling of the struggle between the Turks and the Venetians, it did come into prominence for a few months in 1770, when it was under the control of General Orloff. This was during a disastrous episode when Russia, in its innumerable wars with the Turks, sought to rouse the Peloponnesians to insurrection. This was quite easily done, so desperately did natives want freedom from the Turks who sapped their land of its resources. But Orloff received other orders and sailed away, leaving the Greek population of Navarino Bay behind to pay the heavy price of Turkish vengeance.

It had one good outcome, however. Taking pity on the Greeks she had abandoned, Catherine the Great, in agreement with the Turks, transported the most destitute refugees from the Morea and resettled them on the Black Sea where they contributed greatly in founding the great trade city of Odessa.

There, a century and a half later, the plans of the 1821 Greek Rebellion were first hatched and reached their final flowering in that glorious event for which the glory of Navarino Bay is forever remembered.

Just 165 years ago, on October 20,

1827, the allied squadrons of the English, Russian, and French sank the whole Turkish-Egyptian fleet, assuring the freedom of Greece.

Memorials to heroes, philhellenes of a multitude of nationalities, are to be found among the islands and along the coasts that surrounds the bay. It was the world's last major sea battle to be fought with wooden sailing ships, and on windless days when it is perfectly calm, the sunken, rotting hulls can still be seen lying in the dark shadows of the deep waters off Sphacteria. They are a silent reminder of the cost of liberty. ■

NICHOLAS-JOSEPH MAISON

One of the chief charms of Navarino Bay is the little town of Pylos itself, with its Square of the Three Admirals, huge plane trees and pretty arcades. Its cafés and air of civilized bonhomie still betray their strongly Gallic origins.

The French presence in this part of world lasted only two years (1828-30) but it has left its mark both here and at Methoni with its own castle and French colonial town, a few kilometres south. Their sojourn is unjustly forgotten or put in a footnote.

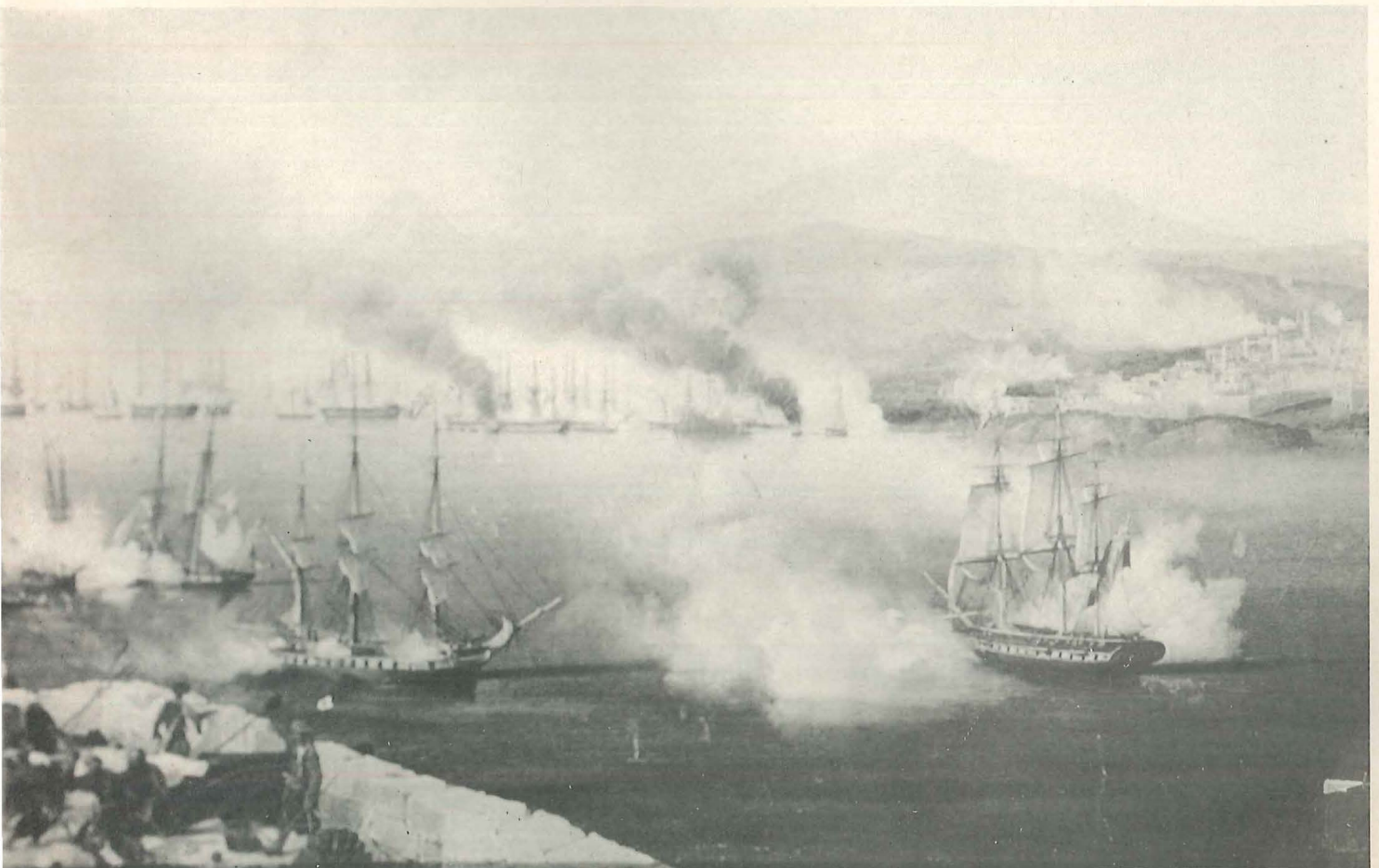
After Admirals Codrington, De Rigny and Heyden made their spectacular contribution to the Greek War of Independence, England and Russia had a falling out, leaving the French to clean up the anarchic mess left at a time when Greece at last was free, but too war-weary even to control the land she had won.

Although the Egyptian-Turkish fleet had been sunk, the forces of Ibrahim Pasha were still in control (or running out of control), in the Western Peloponnese. France's offer to intervene was accepted by the Great Powers and General Maison was dispatched there with an army of 14,000 men, landing in August 1828.

General Maison is not as appreciated as he should be. One of the first of Napoleon's generals to embrace Louis XVIII's restoration, he is not much liked by the Bonapartists, and the Bourbons had their own favorites. It might therefore be fairest to his memory to quote the impressions of the Scottish historian, George Finlay:

"The convention required the imposing force of the French general to compel Ibrahim to sign a new convention for the immediate evacuation of the Morea. The convention was signed on the 7th of September 1828, and the

Garneray's "Battle of Navarino" with Neokastro on the right (National Historical Museum)



first division of the Egyptian army, consisting of five thousand five hundred men, sailed from Navarin on the 16th. Ibrahim Pasha sailed with the remainder on the 5th October; but he refused to deliver up the fortresses to the French, alleging that he had found them occupied by Turkish garrisons on his arrival in Greece, and that it was his duty to leave them in the hands of the sultan's officers.

"After Ibrahim's departure, the Turks refused to surrender the fortresses, and General Maison indulged their pride by allowing them to close the gates. The French troops then planted their ladders, scaled the walls, and opened the gates without any opposition. In this way Navarin, Modon, and Coron fell into the hands of the French.

"France thus gained the honour of delivering Greece from the last of her conquerors, and she increased the debt of gratitude due by the Greeks by the admirable conduct of the French soldiers. The fortresses surrendered by the Turks were in a ruinous condition, and the streets were encumbered with filth accumulated during seven years. All within the walls was a mass of putridity. Malignant fevers and plague were endemic, and had every year carried off numbers of the garrisons. The French troops transformed themselves



General Maison

into an army of pioneers; and these pestilential medieval castles were converted into habitable towns. The principal buildings were repaired, the fortifications improved, the ditches of Modon were purified, and a road for wheeled carriages formed from Modon to Navarin. The activity of the French troops exhibited how an army raised by conscription ought to be employed in time of peace, in order to prevent the labour of the men from being lost to their country. But like most lessons that inculcated order and system, the lesson was not studied by the rulers of Greece."

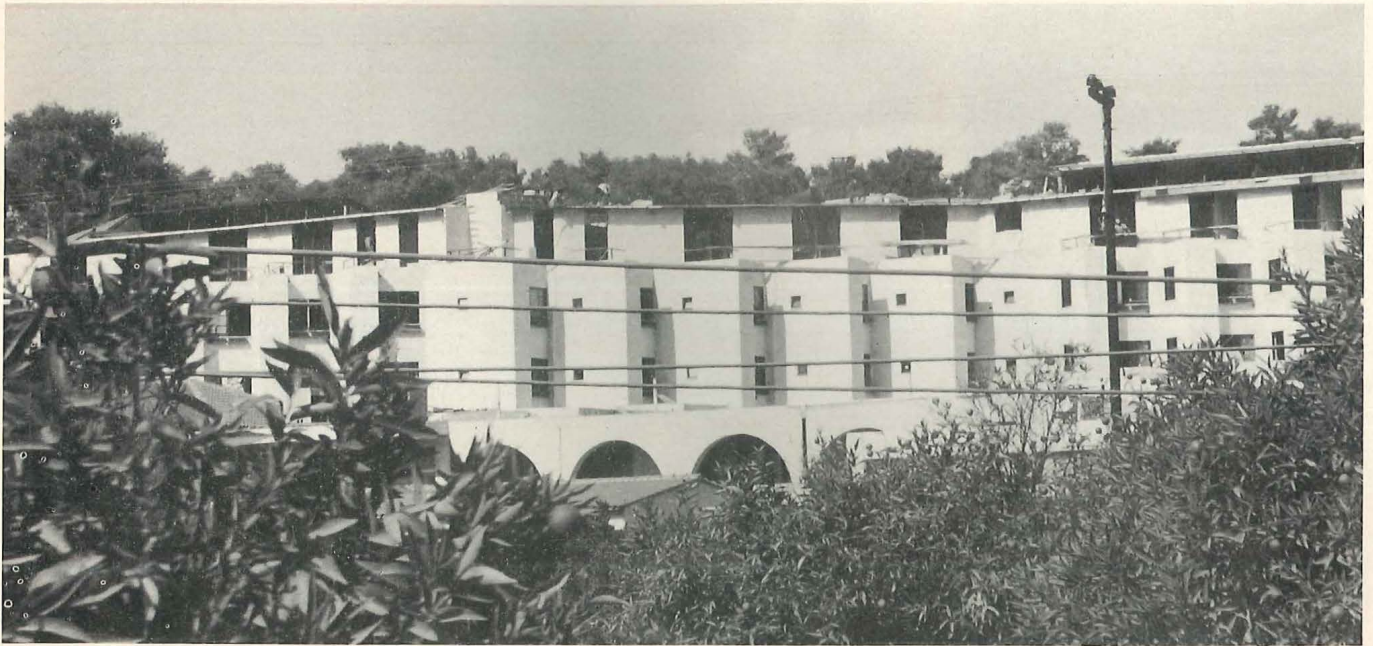
With two castles on the Bay of Navarino, often confused with one another, and the Palace of Nestor's 'sandy Pylos' nowhere near Pylos, why is the new town of Pylos not near old Pylos either?

This is due to General Maison. When he gently moved the inhabitants of the area who lived like vermin within the walls of Neokastro into the pretty airy seaside town which his soldiers had built for them, he called the place Pylos because he was a great lover of Homer. He was a brave military man, and a dedicated classicist, but his geography wasn't very good. That's why things are a bit *bouleversé* in today's names around Navarino Bay. ■

Encounter of General Maison with Ibrahim Pasha, 1828. Lithograph from the painting by Charles Langlois, who never visited Greece, in the Musée de Versailles



CRETE: AGRICULTURALLY UP FRONT



Extensions in progress late last year adapting the premises built as an agricultural high school for use as a higher research and education institute

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute at Hania is in the vanguard of European efforts to develop new perspectives for agricultural development.

by Ann Elder

Humble herbs like thyme, sage, oregano and savory could rise in status in the Mediterranean world if high-tech scientific research at the European Community's Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Hania (MAICH) is successful.

Developing more productive strains of aromatic and medicinal herbs for cultivation on marginal land round the Mediterranean is a high priority research project on the institute agenda.

"The idea is to find the best type of each plant in order to give maximum income to growers," says Dr Haroula Kargiolaki, a plant physiologist with a doctorate from Oxford. She co-ordinates the project which was launched in 1991.

These common herbs, and others like juniper and laurel, are ideally adapted to marginal Mediterranean land, managing to grow on rocky terrain and needing only a few drops of water. They have been chosen as the focus of attention in the context of a broad effort to preserve and conserve the flora of Crete, with emphasis on endemic plants.



Mediterranensium Nationum Agraria Universitas

Researchers collect samples, then extract the essential oils which impart their distinctive pungency. An assessment is made of factors affecting growth and genetic variations are noted.

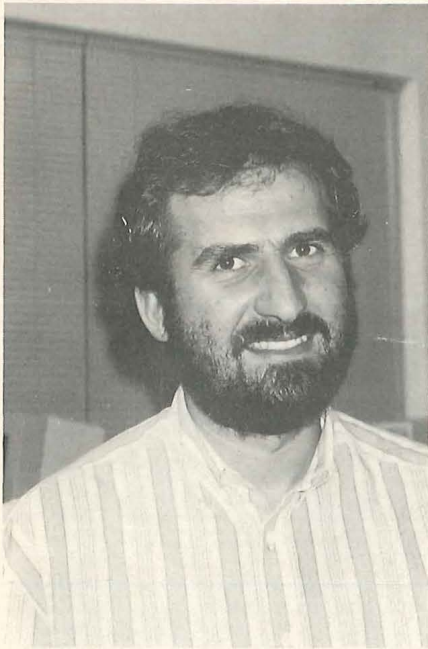
When identification is unsure, help is sought from botanists at Patras University, from Athens University or the institute next door for tropical plants and olive trees, a National Research Foundation enterprise.

Analysis of the herbs' chemical composition is carried out at a sister institute, the Montpellier Agronomic Institute in the south of France. Germination experiments on the selected species are the responsibility of the Marie Curie University in Paris, and forestry geneticists at the Aristotelian University in Thessaloniki conduct breeding experiments to find the most productive cultivars.

The institute team is building up a herbarium of the 2000 plants known to grow in Crete, seeking out particularly the 165 species (or 210 counting subspecies) native to the island. "This will be really useful," says Kargiolaki, comparing the undertaking to that of the 18th-century plant biologist, James Smithson, whose herbarium is preserved at Oxford, and after whom the Smithsonian Institution in Washington is named.

On top of research, the herb scientists offer a diploma and master's degree course of study (in English) for B-grade and above graduate students from Greece and abroad.

Budding scientists study the bioche-



Dimitris Gerasopoulos, head of horticultural technology

mistry, ecology and uses of aromatic and pharmaceutical plants learning to identify plant families and gaining skill in pharmacognosy and ethnobotany. The biotechnological applications and economics and marketing of the plants are also covered.

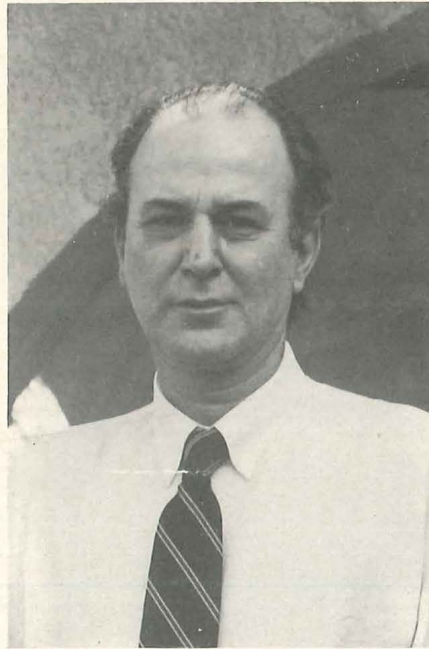
Director of MAICH since its establishment in 1985, Dr Alkinoos (after the Homeric king of the Phaeacians) Nikolaidis is an agricultural economist wizard who seems purpose-bred for the job.

Of Asia Minor refugee parentage, he was born in Corfu and took his first degree in plain agriculture from Thessaloniki. He then gained a doctorate in agricultural economics at Oxford and continued research study at the Montpellier Agronomic Institute.

Moving across the Atlantic, he did a second master's degree in computer studies, specializing in the logic of optimization at Pennsylvania State University. In Boston he took a third master's degree in international trade and finance.

The Agronomic Institute became located in Crete, he says, following the initiative of Greek Europarliamentarian Michalis Papayiannakis, formerly professor of agricultural development at the Montpellier Institute.

"We see ourselves as part of a cooperative venture of peripheral countries of the Mediterranean," explains



Director Dr Alkinoos Nikolaidis

Nikolaidis. Along with Montpellier, Saragossa in Spain and Bari in Italy, MAICH has formed a network that blooms under the auspices of an EC program for the development of infrastructure and activities involving EC member states with non-EC countries bordering the Med.

Cross-border agronomic schemes within the EC are also sponsored. For example, a French-German irrigation project is on-going and so is a Greek-Italian-British berry research, aiming to develop strains of raspberries, black currants and others of the *Rubus* genus for off-season cultivation on marginal Mediterranean land.

MAICH has run short courses off-campus in Cyprus and Syria on aspects of Mediterranean agriculture. On its own turf it acts as a stimulus for Greeks to apply for EC funding.

As well as pressing on with research, the institute also runs a graduate teaching program for up to 120 students, about 40 percent Greek, others mostly from other Mediterranean countries.

"MAICH success shows what can be achieved in Greece with the backing of all political parties," says Nikolaidis. "The institute has a kind of independence due to its international character and the EC funding."

Top priority research project is on olive oil, given fresh impetus last year



Dr Haroula Kargiolaki, head of aromatic and medicinal plants

(1992) by the catastrophic collapse of olive oil prices, down from 1250-1400 drachmas in 1991 to 540 a litre, says Dr George Baourakis, economics department co-ordinator.

Baourakis is a prime example of the top-flight Greeks involved: on top of a first degree in mathematics, with a second in computer studies and a third in economics, he remains disarmingly modest and unaffected.

His department offers management or policy options for post-graduate study, emphasis on maths and stats, with modules on consumer theory and the organization of the food industry. Policy study extends to the role of the agricultural sector in European integration and the history of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and possible regional reform of its programs. The global implications of EC policy are discussed, while alternative agricultural technologies and the green revolution are not ignored.

Students have done case studies of single market demand for citrus fruit and the cost of off-season tomato production. The motives for mergers in the EC food industry and merger policy in Greek food manufacturing have been analyzed.

Of 1991 graduates, 19 gained diplomas, 15 Greek, four foreign; ten took a master's degree, seven Greek and three foreign, with similar numbers in the



An evergreen plane tree bred from the Gortyna plane which, due to genetic irregularity, never loses its leaves

previous two years.

Complementing the researches of economists, institute horticultural technologists are using every tool of modern science to improve olive oil processing and production, with particular attention given to pesticide-free olive oil.

Extracting the sort of olive oil European consumers most want is what Dimitris Gerasopoulos and his department are most concerned with. "Quality in general is our goal: quality of the processed product," he says. "We have created modern laboratories, with state-of-the-art equipment: laboratories are the key to our researches."

On the organic cultivation of olives, he says that although much literature exists on the control of pests without spraying, in practice it is difficult because olive trees are grown so extensively. Aerial spraying is much simpler, but piecemeal spraying, which is quite common, is being considered.

Pest-control research is boosted by entomologists from the neighboring institute, all too familiar with the various insects and mites damaging olive trees.

Co-operation is also helping research into better ways of processing olive oil. "The idea, in principle, is to use the methods of the past with today's technology," says Gerasopoulos. The scientists hope to set up an old Cretan stone olive press for demonstration purposes.

Aware that in some ways they cannot improve on nature, the horticulturists are checking out prime olive growing areas. As with fine wines, the best olive oil is known to come from olive trees growing in certain districts characterized by particular soil composition and perhaps microclimate.

New crops for introduction in Crete and other poorer Mediterranean regions are also being researched to supply the European market. Since jojoba oil replaced whale sperm oil in industry, for instance, Europe has had to rely on Chile for its requirements, says Gerasopoulos. A trial plantation of jojoba shrubs in the Sfakia region has thrived in the past ten years and 200 hectares more are planned.

Off-season raspberry growing is being tried out in a project to adapt north European berry fruit to the Mediterranean terrain and climate, with the aid of genetic engineering, DNA cloning and clonal propagation.

The horticulture department will host an international symposium on fruit and vegetable quality in September, part of its function in the network of agronomic institutes linked to the parent body, the Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies, in Paris.

Teaching covers subtropical crops, citrus fruit and olives, with environmental issues, water management, agrometeorology and genetics included

in the course.

Renewable natural resources are researched under George Lyritzis. Regional forests and maquis are being classified and mapped with satellite data. A forest fire weather station network is planned. Genetically improved cypress trees (they have been suffering from parasites lately) are being bred as a means of reconstituting the Mediterranean environment.

Conservation, land-use planning and ecology are also covered. A module on the ecology, forestry and grazing of mountain areas includes field trips. A resource use module covers woodcutting and processing, forest byproducts like cork, resin and honey, wildlife conservation and the management of lakes and streams.

Pride of place for MAICH research achievements is accorded the evergreen plane tree bred by Constantine Panetsos, Professor of forest genetics at Thessaloniki's Aristotelian University. Panetsos succeeded in isolating the parent genes from the evergreen plane tree of Gortyna, one of the several plane trees on Crete famed since antiquity for never losing their leaves.

Scientists explain the phenomenon as a genetic aberration, says Dr Nikolaidis, though in legend it is credited to the intervention of Zeus, who retired to the shade of the Gortyna tree with Europa after bearing her over the sea in the guise of a bull. ■

Almanac for 1993

JANUARY

At the Blessing of the Waters ceremony in Piraeus on January 6, conducted by the Primate of Greece and attended by members of the government and of the opposition parties, Mimi sheds her mink coat and dives into the icy water of Piraeus Harbor to retrieve the gold cross thrown in by the Archbishop. Climbing out of the water in a stunning bikini and holding up the cross she tells the cheering onlookers that she had made a vow to St Nicholas, the patron saint of the sea, to do this if he watched over her and Andreas during their frequent vacations on Epirotiki Line cruises.



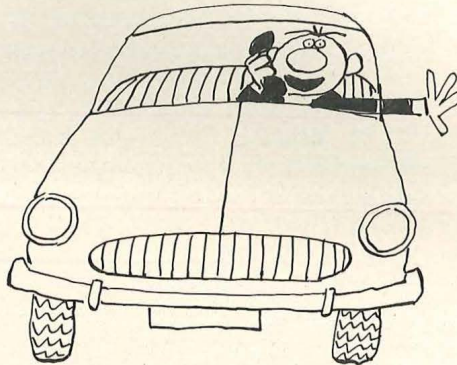
FEBRUARY

The Post Office finally gets around to delivering greeting cards and parcels posted two and three months before from other Greek cities to the greater Athens area and promises that parcels and cards posted abroad up to early December 1992 will be delivered by June at the latest. The Post Office also announces that in addition to accepting payment of phone, electricity and water bills, pension contributions, taxes and VAT dues it will also accept payment of gambling debts, political party contributions and government contract kickbacks. It will also establish a fairly expensive courier service for people who want their mail delivered without any undue delay.



MARCH

Rauf Denktash has a secret meeting with Kiro Gligorev, wanting to know how come Gligorev got around Greek objections and managed to get the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia recognized as 'Macedonia' by so many countries and join the UN while nobody will recognize his self-proclaimed republic except Turkey, and Boutros Ghali won't speak to him anymore.



APRIL

Mobile telephony comes to Greece and the accident rate jumps tenfold as Greek drivers invariably lose control of the wheel as they hold the telephone in one hand and gesticulate with the other while making calls from their cars. Attempts to educate the Greeks in not talking with their hands fail miserably as those whose hands are forcibly restrained lapse into a strangled silence and morbid depression.

MAY

The Mayor of Mykonos hires a public relations firm to find ways and means of stemming the flood of middle-aged British housewives who have inundated the island every summer since the movie *Shirley Valentine* was first released, and broken up the happy homes of every hotel-keeper, taverna owner and fisherman in the Cyclades. The hotel keepers, taverna owners and fishermen have protested strongly against this move, which was funded by the island's Gay Life Brotherhood Clubs.



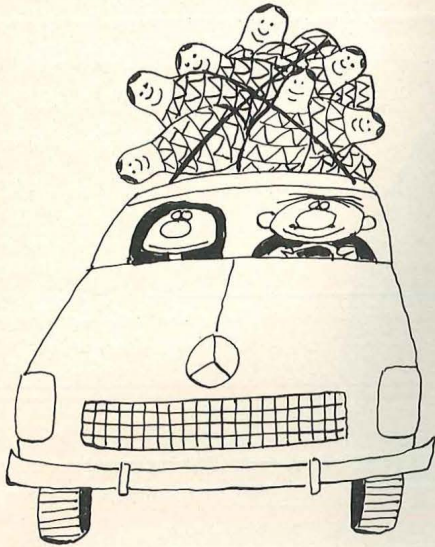
JUNE

The government announces that its privatization program is going so well that, in addition to privatizing all the public utilities and Olympic Airways, it might even privatize the civil service and the armed forces. They would then function so efficiently that government ministers would have nothing to do at home and would be free to attend important international conferences in the Bahamas, the Seychelles and the Hawaiian Islands and financial summit meetings in the winter at Chamonix and Davos.



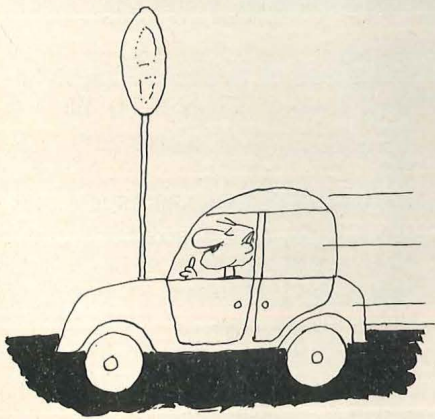
JULY

Having finally run out of babushka dolls and Beluga caviar, Pontian repatriates from the former Soviet Union apply for visas to return to their old homes and stock up with new supplies, reckoning they will have earned enough on their second arrival in Greece to keep for themselves the tax-free Mercedeses and BMWs they are entitled to by law.



AUGUST

The sun has finally bleached into illegibility the last of the road signs on Greek highways that have not been peppered by buckshot or had their writing obliterated by stickers. This makes no difference to traffic conditions since few of them were posted where they should be and Greek drivers never took any notice of them anyway.



SEPTEMBER

After the first autumn rains have persisted steadily throughout the first fortnight in September, the Water Company warns that a devastating drought can be expected in 1994, if there is no more rain in October, November, December and January, maintaining it can only be averted by a 500 percent hike in water rates which it proceeds to apply. The Greek public finally finds it cheaper to drink and wash in bottled water – not Greek, but imported.



OCTOBER

The Minister of Finance discovers that he has had to hire so many extra fiscal employees to catch tax dodgers that they are costing more than any revenue he may hope to gain by curbing tax evasion. The advertising campaign showing an honest taxpayer rowing a boatload of jeering tax dodgers backfires since most Greeks identify themselves with the tax dodgers and see the TV commercial as a confirmation of their opinion that the honest taxpayer is a prime sucker. So the minister falls back on the tried and true method of raising fuel prices and road taxes on cars.

NOVEMBER

A government spokesman strongly denies rumors that the Sicilian Mafia has been commissioned to kidnap Rauf Denktaş and keep him on a diet of extra thin Primula Crispbread and water until he agrees to accept the UN plan for resolving the Cyprus issue. A Mafia spokesman also denies this and adds that if any such plan were being contemplated it would be ludicrous to expect them to mess around with Crispbread and water. "We justa makea da guy an offer he can't refuse," he added, off the record.



DECEMBER

On December 31, the Mitsotakis family attends a Te Deum in Athens Cathedral and gives fervent thanks to the Lord for having kept them in health and preserved them in power throughout the year, praying at the same time that this amazing grace will continue in 1994 and that Marika's *tiganopsomo* (a fried bread delicacy) will again give sufficient strength and nourishment to the prime minister to enable him to stand head and shoulders above all his fellow premiers in the EC. ■



THE WOMAN WITH THE BERET



Writer Dido Sotiriou

I had clambered up the steep hill to visit her in her flat in Ano Ilissia. It was full of mementoes and photos, each representative of an incident or period that, like her writing, altogether yields a lively impression. During our talk she held up or pointed to different objects, explaining how she has absorbed various events and then reflected them to me with her own stamp upon them.

Writer Dido Sotiriou has lived

through extraordinary times in her 83 years. She was expelled from her homeland on the coast of Asia Minor while only a teenager, events woven into her novel *Farewell Anatolia*. She then witnessed Greece involved in a World War, followed by German Occupation and a Civil War. It would not be surprising if she were somber, even bitter but instead she is a delightful free spirit, her indomitable zest for life revealed in her alert eyes and sud-

den bursts of rippling laughter. "I've done a lot of things in my life," she explains, "and I'm happy with what I did."

She offered me an ouzo but explained she could not join me because she has had a number of strokes. This hasn't kept her from continuing an active life; just yesterday a camera crew from Turkish Television had interviewed her in her home. Earlier today she had met with a representative from

Antenna private television station, with whom she has an option to make a series about *Farewell Anatolia*. A few days earlier Osman Kavala, a Turkish entrepreneur, visited her to discuss plans to make a feature film about the same novel, co-produced by Turks and Greeks with other European funding. She described all this activity as "very interesting to me" and it was evident she was both gratified and stimulated by the recent attention focused on her writing and on *Farewell Anatolia* in particular.

A lot of the interest was sparked locally in 1990 when she was awarded the highest honor for a Greek writer, the prize of the Academy of Athens for her whole body of work. Her international reputation was enhanced by the English language edition of *Farewell Anatolia*, published by Kedros in 1991.

It was ten years ago that I first heard about Dido Sotiriou's novel *Farewell Anatolia*, a moving account of the adventures of Manolis Axiotis, a Greek living in Asia Minor in the years leading up to the 'Great Catastrophe', the burning of Smyrna and eventual expulsion of over a million Greeks in the years following 1922. A Greek friend gave it an enthusiastic endorsement but I put off reading it because it was available only in Greek. I finally read it in its English version by Kedros. I too became a fan of hers and could readily imagine the tale being adapted for the screen. It is stamped with the particular events and atmosphere of its period but the underlying motivations and colorful characters incorporate universal qualities.

Sotiriou showed me photographs of her family. As she describes it, although her family was poor, her early days in the small village of Chirenje (Kirkica in the novel) in Aydin were very happy. She was from an area largely populated by Greeks and her father had an olive oil soap factory, an industry dominated by Rum, the Turkish word for Greeks derived from the Eastern Roman Empire.

Sotiriou and her sister sailed to Greece when the massacre began in 1922. "When we arrived in Piraeus as refugees, of course we experienced great difficulties. We lived on the streets and my sister and I slept on the beach with the other children." Sotiriou recounted that eventually, her aunt's family recovered and opened a leather factory. "At this time, I was told many things not to do, mainly not to study but to find a rich husband." She got a mischievous look and said

wryly. "But I made my own little revolution. I went to a French school here and then studied literature at the Sorbonne. In France I found a spirit that was missing here. I became acquainted with writers such as Gide and Malraux. I qualified as a French teacher but I began to work as a journalist. I became the editor of the *Yineka* magazine in 1934 when I was 25."

When Sotiriou did marry, it was not to a wealthy man, as her aunt had advised, but to the great love of her life, Platon Sotiriou, whom she describes as "a kind mathematician". They decided not to have children but lived happily together until his death at the age of 86 in 1985. She showed me his photograph and one of her taken by the well-known photographer Nellis who came from the same region in Aydin. A famous Picasso sketch represents *The Man with the Carnation*, Nikos Beloyannis, the famous Resistance figure who was married to her sister. Her sister and he were imprisoned and he was eventually executed. Sotiriou also became involved in the anti-Fascist struggle and escaped from the Germans while reporting on the Resistance from Hymettus.

Sotiriou's inquiring mind has led her to write a number of educational books and a study which presented evidence that the Great Catastrophe was not the fault of the Turks or the Greeks but of foreign interests. "They were quarrelling over the oil. I went to archives and found the secret writing of Mustapha Kemal (Ataturk) and this confirmed this idea as did the journals of Venizelos, the Greek prime minister at the time."

"In my study I have included two things I firmly believe in. One is the words of someone in a camp of Hitler who said, *Whoever forgets the past, is doomed to live it again*. The second message is from Pericles who said *I am more afraid of our own mistakes than the schemes of our enemies*."

Although Sotiriou acknowledges that political events have great importance to her, she stresses, "My main goal was to write about the people involved. I wanted to create lively works, not artificial ones." She certainly has achieved this in *Farewell Anatolia*.

Actors should be vying to have a chance to portray some of the main characters in the novel. Among them are Ali Bey, a carousing landowner who pined away for the love of Artemitsa, a stunning young Greek. Manolis' mother was a "gentle, homely

woman. Her husband may have been hard and remote but she obeyed him blindly, with a kind word and smile. *Don't go against a hot-tempered man and he'll be your slave*, she used to say."

Stratis Xenos was an intrepid soul "who could bend an iron rod with his bare hands and his heart knew no fear." When his wedding feast was interrupted by the slaughter of three of his family, he became the leader of the opposition to the Turks, risking his life to pay midnight visits to his wife. The smuggler Louloudias ran an inn and after a particularly good job would celebrate. "He would invite the most unlikely people and hire the town's top entertainers: Katina, the darling of Smyrna's innumerable Café Aman, the famous Turkish violinist Mehmetaki, and Yovanaki, the magician of the *santur*. The festivities would last for days on end. Ogdondakis, the singer, was a tall slender man with smooth, almost feminine skin, warm black eyes and a voice that could calm a raging boast. When arrested on espionage charges and condemned to death, he saved his life by singing so beautifully that a pasha spared him and he escaped to the island of Samos. But the song that had stolen Suleiman Pasha's heart was soon on all Smyrna's lips."

Sotiriou visited Turkey in 1989. "I love the people and their intellect; they want peace. We have no reason not to love each other; we're neighbors." Sotiriou prides herself on being fair in her writing including descriptions of good Turks and bad Greeks. She was delighted while on a visit to her village of Chirenje to come upon the Sotiriou Café, named in her honor.

In closing our conversation, Sotiriou remarked, I like it here in Ano Ilisia because it is a real neighborhood. I need to be out among the real people, being hugged and drawn into conversation. Last week when I went to the market, the lady who sells apples and calls me 'the woman with the beret' was asked by her partner where she had seen me recently. She answered in a stage whisper, "On television." A man nearby said, "What television? Don't you have her book so that you can read it? If you do, you'll cry, yes you'll cry. But the tears you shed will be cleansing and afterwards you'll become a person." Sotiriou commented, "Isn't that beautiful? My books may contain tragic scenes but they are not oppressive. I hope they make the reader feel like a real human being." ■

EIGHT CLOUDS, LITTLE SPRING

by Alice Christ

**Outrageously started, out of Irish-Greek parentage,
on a windswept Ionian island,
Lafcadio Hearn's sojourn into life ended peacefully
on a Japanese island.**

Lafcadio Hearn alias Yakumo Koizumi. (Kumamoto, Japan, 1891)



COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY, CLIFTON WALLER BARRETT LIBRARY, MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION. LAFCADIO HEARN COLLECTION

Who seduced whom is lost in the dust. On that fateful day in 1848, on the southernmost Ionian island of Kithira (known to the Venetians as Cerigo), 25-year-old Rosa Antonia Cassimati came face to face with her disastrous destiny.

He was 30-year-old assistant surgeon Charles Bush Hearn, an Anglo-Irishman and officer in one of Queen Victoria's regiments, occupying, checkerboard fashion, any one of the Ionian islands. He had already served on Zante, Ithaca and Corfu as military orders were directed from the British Empire.

Rosa became pregnant. When her father discovered this outrage, family honor was avenged, if not restored, by the stabbing of her lover by her brother Demetrius. Rosa dragged the near-dead Charles to a cave and nursed him back to life. Shortly thereafter, Charles Hearn was transferred to Leucadia, where one month later, George Robert was born.

Rosa was already pregnant with their second child when they married in the Greek Orthodox church. She was in her fifth month when her husband was recalled to England for reassignment.

The man who would one day write, "No heart-beat is cheap, no gentleness despicable, no kindness is common..." was expelled into life, on June 27, 1850. He was christened Patrick Lafcadio. His brother, George Robert, died two months later.

Promoted to staff surgeon, Charles Hearn continued a two-year tour of duty in the British West Indies while baby Lafcadio, on Leucadia with his mother, the island whose name he bears, absorbed, as if by osmosis, the artist's acute appreciation of exquisite sunsets and sunrises, cloudless skies, panoramic vistas, and the sweet, sweet draw of water. Swimming would become paramount to him. "I have memory of a place and a magical time in which the Sun and the Moon were larger and brighter than now... The sea was alive, and used to talk... and the Wind made me cry out for joy when it touched me..."

Finally, after two years, Charles Hearn informed the War Office in London of his wife and child and then bade them to go to Dublin to live with his family while he remained in the West Indies.

A tale of woe began. Rosa with the dark, beautiful eyes, was tempestuous, illiterate, unyielding and unable to learn English. The Hearn family were restrained, educated, unyielding and unable to accept Rosa. They were especially appalled when she crossed herself

publicly. A large number of Hearn ancestry were clergymen for the Protestant Church of England.

Charles Hearn returned home from the West Indies one year later when Patrick was almost three and a half. It was his first encounter with his child. "I remember seeing father only four times...no, five. He never caressed me; I always felt afraid of him. He was rather taciturn, I think..." from a letter, 40 years later.

Rosa quickly became aware that her husband no longer loved her. She developed an illness, undefined, mental, as yet rootless. When he left five months later for the Crimea, Rosa was pregnant again. She left Patrick with a widowed family member and headed for Greece.

The wealthy, childless and elderly widow, Aunt Sarah Brenane was sister to Charles Hearn's mother, and somewhat of a family renegade. She was a passionate convert to Roman Catholicism. Aunt Sarah supplied Rosa with a nurse who tended her on Cephalonia where Daniel James was born.

It was in Aunt Sarah's unused library that young Patrick came across the Greek gods and was instantly connected. "And these had been called devils! - I adored them! - I loved them! - I promised to detest forever all who refused them reverence!...I looked for beauty and everywhere found it...life would quicken to a joy...at other times there would come...a shadowy and inexplicable pain."

Charles Hearn returned from the Crimean War and had his marriage annulled on the technicality that Rosa had not signed the marriage contract (she could not write). Charles divorced Rosa in her absence, and married an Irish woman whom he loved in his earlier years. Patrick was seven. He never saw his father again. "The soul of me is not of him." Lafcadio would later write. After the age of eight, he would never hear from his mother though he would remain fiercely loyal to her.

Rosa also married, a Greek-born of Italian descent who refused to raise another man's children. She sent Daniel James to the Hearn family in Dublin who sent him permanently to a school in England. Patrick, who was never formally adopted by Aunt Sarah, met his brother once. At one point Rosa made the long journey by herself to Ireland but was denied information as to the whereabouts of her sons. She bore four more children during her second marriage. The last ten years of her life were confined in the National Mental Asylum in Corfu where she died at 59.

As Patrick, now Paddy, entered puberty, a clever 'financial adviser', Henry Hearn Molyneux who was a distant relative, crept into aging Aunt Sarah's finances and elbowed Paddy out of the picture. He was sent to schools in France and England, often not returning 'home' for vacations, as Aunt Sarah was now living in England with Molyneux.

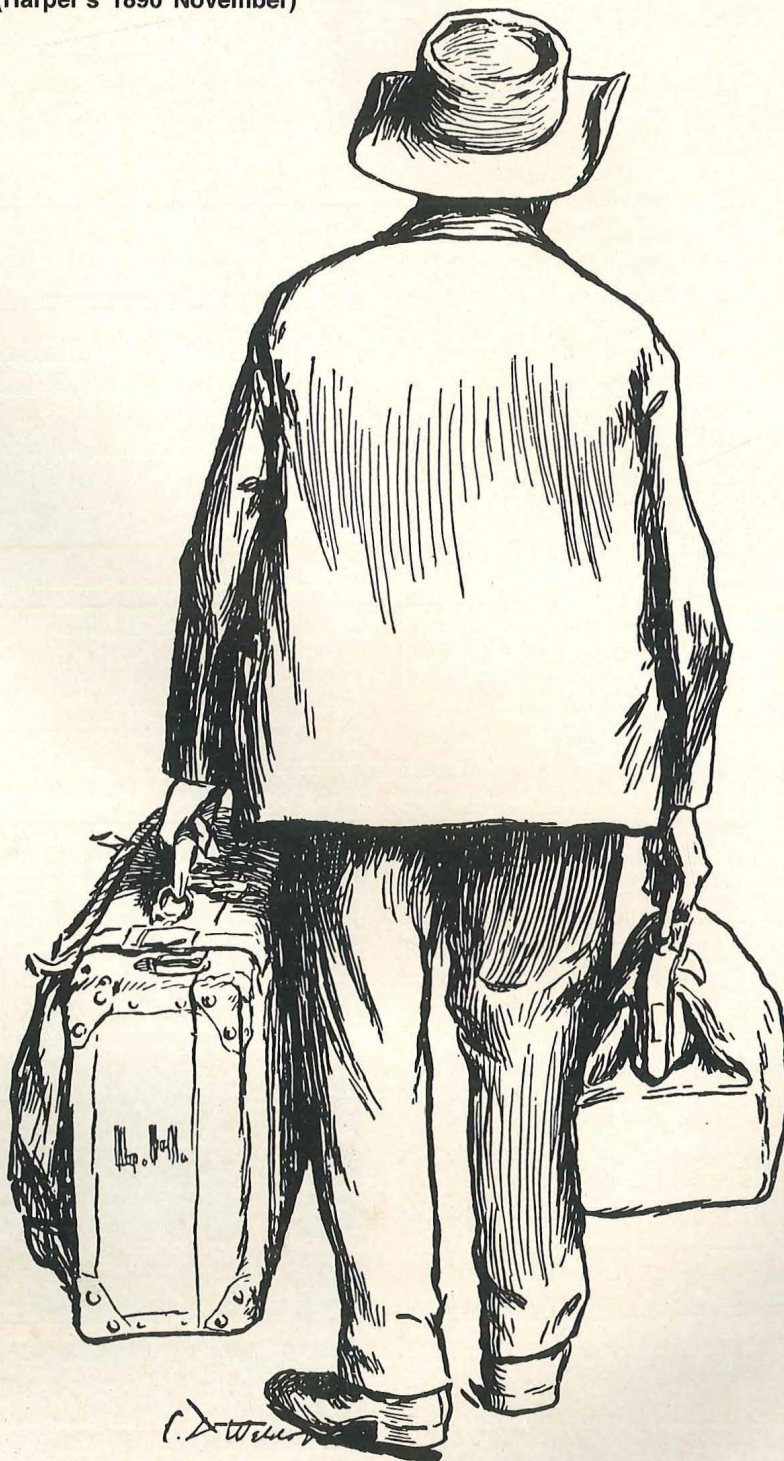
Patrick was born nearsighted. At age 16 during play, he was accidentally hit in the left eye which rendered it blind. The unseeing eye bulged, white scar tissue grew across the cornea and a strain was placed upon the good eye so

that reading or writing material was brought to within an inch of his sight. His psyche, inherently taut and fine tuned, received a staggering blow. He felt ugly for the rest of his life. "He never forgot that he was deformed," eldest son Kazuo Koizumi would say.

One year later, Patrick, a voracious reader with a ghostly imagination, was yanked out of school. Aunt Sarah was now enfeebled, her money squandered through Molyneux's business losses, and Patrick cheated out of a rightful inheritance.

He was eventually given passage to Cincinnati, Ohio, in America where he

Lafcadio Hearn, sketch by C.D. Weldon (Harper's 1890 November)



survived any way he could. He slept on the streets, in a stable, or worked as boarding house servant shovelling coal and lighting fires in exchange for food and a place to sleep on the floor. The address Molyneux had pawned Patrick off onto, Molyneux's brother-in-law, proved of no value.

With a single thrust, the name Patrick was cut out of his life. He reverted thereafter to his roots, his other self, Lafcadio. "...And all that country and time were softly ruled by One who thought only of ways to make me happy."

Lafcadio then made a friend, an older Englishman, Henry Watkin who owned a print shop. "I asked him to help me. He took a fancy to me... 'I cannot pay you...but I can feed you.' He made me a paper bed...it was nice and warm. I did errand boy...sharing Mr Watkin's frugal meals."

And so a sojourn, conceived in turbulent passion with the enemy on a sun drenched, windswept island, moved northwards to Dublin, stretched four thousand miles to Cincinnati, another fifteen hundred to temperate New Orleans, continued onwards to the exotic Caribbean island of Martinique, swept backwards to the penetrating cold of a New York winter, and catapulted to Japan by way of steamer, all the time living and breathing the written world.

Lafcadio Hearn arrived in Yokohama in the spring of 1890. He explained Japan to the world by way of 12 books. "The best work is done the way ants do things... by tiny, tireless and regular additions."

He was newspaperman, essayist, story teller, and translator of French authors. He compiled a Creole cookbook and a dictionary of Creole proverbs. He wrote children's stories and novels. He taught.

Lafcadio was a consummate letter writer. To Elizabeth Bisland, his first biographer, (1906): "My cook wears a smiling, healthy, rather pleasing face. ...One day I looked through a little hole in the shoji, and saw him alone. ... He was thin and drawn and showed queer lines worn by old hardship. I went in, and the man was all changed - young and happy again - ...He never shows his real face to me; he wears the mask of happiness as an etiquette."

The five-foot-three-inch Lafcadio, oftentimes alone and bereft with the pained heart and soul of the wandering chronicler, who could cut an associate out of his life with the stroke of a pen, as he was cut out, ceased his searchings in Japan. "Here I am in the land of

dreams, ...surrounded by strange Gods. I seem to have known and loved them before somewhere."

Here he married, had four children, was loved and loved. He embraced and willingly supported his wife Setsu's entire family which included parents, grandparents and servants. To keep Setsu from losing native property rights upon his death, Lafcadio became a Japanese citizen and took the name Yakumo (eight clouds, the first word in

an ancient poem) Koizumi (little spring/source). The Greek-Irishman belonged at last to a family. He died in 1904 and is buried in Zoshigaya cemetery in Tokyo. ■

For further readings: *Wandering Ghost, the Odyssey of Lafcadio Hearn*, by Jonathan Cott, Knopf Publishers, 1991 and *Lafcadio Hearn*, by Elizabeth Stevenson, Mac millan 1961.

Lafcadio, his wife Setsu and their eldest son Kazuo (Kumamoto, 1894)



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Love and Adventure before Christ

Hegel mentioned that "Greece gives us the serene display of blooming youth in the life of the spirit (Geist)." Classicists love to repeat *ad vitam eternam* that Homer is the element in which the Greek world exists – as fish in water, I suppose. Schiller, exposed to classical Greece, was seized by poetic transports:

*The gods were more human,
and Man was more divine.*

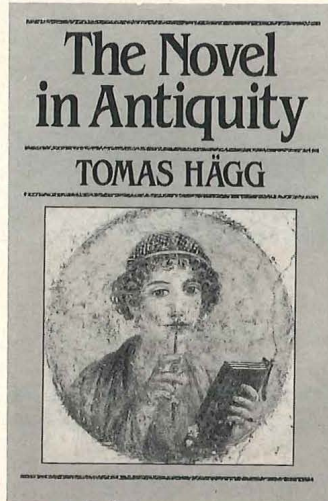
Besides these subjectively godly words, one wonders what took all these people to come to such excitement. Or else, what happened since?

Tomas Hagg is Swedish, although he teaches Classical Philology at the University of Bergen, just below the Arctic Circle in Norway. The English version of *The Novel in Antiquity* is revised and augmented. It offers great reading to all those who are 'Greece-and-Rome-less' as Professor Hagg writes, and did not know that even prose fiction of love and adventure was quite popular in the Greek world 12 centuries before Cervantes.

Since the middle Hellenistic period, a new kind of prose literature is born in the Greek world. Numerous papyrus fragments of this new genre, as Hagg calls this kind of 'dramatika' – according to Dionysios Halicarnassus – have reached us. *Chaereas and Callirhoe* of Chariton of Aphrodisias is a 'pathos erotikon' which took place in Syracuse. The obvious play on words gives specialists in literature a hard time trying to find out whether the whole story is not a set-up. In any case, this story is dated around AD 150. It is a story of love, misunderstanding, dead ends and useless violence, but with a turning point (*peripeteia*) which ends up well to the relief of the listeners of the tale. For these novels were not read as we read today, silently and in great concentration; rather like my grandmother used to read out loud these juicy stories when I was a young brat unwilling to sleep without my dose of action.

Xenophon of Ephesus is the author of another tale: the *Ephesiaka*, written in the second century AD. Violent occurrences and fervent travelling are portrayed in less than 75 pages written in simple words similar to a folk tale; a lengthy enforced separation of yet again two lovers. What is interesting is that the tale takes place in the Hellenized Eastern Mediterranean, far from Attica or Ionia.

The Novel in Antiquity
by Tomas Hagg,
University of California Press,
Berkeley and Los Angeles,
1991, pp264,



Longus is another author who is "the most conscious artist among the Greek novelists" according to Hagg; surely because he is the writer of *Daphnis and Chloe* where parallelisms and antitheses form a fundamental trait in plot and style. Prose and poetry go hand in hand in a bucolic environment well designed to make anyone yearn for the country and simple living. Longus is actually the perfect book for ecologists: the cyclical time of nature is perfectly linked to the love relationship of two young people.

Many other tales are considered in the book up until what the author calls the "Byzantine novel", such as *Callimachus and Chrysochoroe*. Hagg insists on the Greekness of this kind of literature "even if contemporary contact with the Franks has left its mark." Attic Greek was the language which obviously marked the early novel, but this tradition was later replaced by a more popular but still sophisticated language ending with the epic of Digenis Akritas, rounding off 1500 years of 'dramatika' tradition.

The author explains in detail the social background of writers and readers, but mainly discusses the origin of the literary genre as considered by classicists avid for interpreting things Greek by forcibly situating their place and time in every tale. Even the influence of other cultures are considered, but the verdict is clear: this genre was

typically Greek. The suspense technique is different from the epic, historiography, biography, tales of travels and erotica; each form, however, keeps its touch of 'graphic description'.

Professor Hagg shows us how easy it was to move from a historical novel to the popular tale where history has ways comparable to the imagination of the author who tries to arouse fear and pity and pays no attention to facts except where this serves the purpose of the story, as in the *Alexander Romance* by Pseudo-Callisthenes. The story has a remarkable sense of geography (the Euphrates and the Tigris flow into the Nile) and Alexander retains powers unknown to man. This more or less resembles the tales of Iskander (Alexander the Great) one can still hear in Persia, Afghanistan and many parts of Pakistan. Indeed, the *Alexander Romance* is the most popular tale since ancient times, its versions stretching from Scandinavia to Java, having been translated into dozens of languages and (ab-)used by politicians, war-lords, priests and muezzins alike.

Hence we come to a new era of new 'heroes' described as martyrs and saints abundant in popular tales of the Middle Ages in the West. *Paul and Thecla* is one of the first Christian tales of a wild nature where popular imagination plays a great role. We thereafter have hagiographic novels depicting the lives of saints in the first years of the Church influenced by pagan lives of philosophers. Learned theologians wrote interesting biographies which are considered literary masterpieces. John Damascene is one of the best known in the Greek Orthodox tradition.

Professor Hagg considers the Roman comic novel and, further, the novels of the West around the 16th century. I do not see how this fits into the Greek tradition, if surely only to give the West a sense of history and culture it has never had.

This brilliant book, although written by a classicist compelled to accept the paraphrasia of Western Classicism, links for the first time the Hellenistic tradition with that of Byzantine and indeed modern Greek literature although much is yet to be done. *The Novel in Antiquity* is a pleasure to the mind and shows us modern Classicism's first faltering attempts at connecting the many states of our history and presenting it for what it is: Hellenic civilization, surely not Western, nor naturally Oriental. ■



Europe's first Life Education Centre opened last month on the island of Skiathos.

AMETHYST, as the centre is called after, aims at offering help, hope and a new way of life to individuals from Greece and all of Europe, who are experiencing living problems. The centre offers positive living skills to individuals whose lives have been troubled by alcohol and drug problems, eating disorders, compulsive gambling and sex disorders, relationship-family issues and stress disorders. The centre's programme tackles these problems with a new approach, which takes these issues into a positive "lifestyle education" method. Lee M. Silverstein, author, psychotherapist and director of AMETHYST blends a style of strategies into the centre's therapy program to make it suitable to each individual. For further information call: 0427-22989.



A Taste of Romania was the title of an excellent evening, held at the ATHENS CHANDRIS HOTEL and organized by the Romanian Tourism Organization. Distinguished guests indulged in the neighboring country's cuisine, while a band played at the tunes of traditional Romanian music. Hosts were Ambassador of Romania to Greece Nicolae Stoicescu, Eugenia Chandris and Konstantinos Gialas, President of the Chandris Hotels.



Travel Euro News is a newly established newspaper specializing in news of the tourism sector.

It addresses businessmen involved in tourism operations. Extensive coverage of exclusive news, interviews, commentaries, statistics, among other interesting columns make up its bulk and body. Directors are journalists Nikos Michalopoulos and Nikos Kambanis. For further information call 6896770-1.



A unique party was recently held in Athens at the Hotel ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL to celebrate its 10th anniversary. The party proved to be as smashing as possible. All the halls, restaurants and the huge ballroom were specially decorated in the colors of the five continents. Catering for 10,000 guests was not an easy task. The President of the Board of Administrators, Dakis Ioannou, cut the hotel's birthday cake and had long chats with the hotel's distinguished friends, as with former Ambassador of Cyprus and Mrs Chatzimilti.



From the famous Redruth Brewery, John Davey's Bitter has obtained a fine full bodied traditional bitter ale. It is ideal for winter, festive evenings and warm parties. John Davey's bitter is at five percent alcohol and therefore considered strong by normal English standards. It makes an excellent shandy. The price is Drs 3,000 per case of 12 large (50ml) bottles. Five cases give you one free. For orders call 9657462. Home delivery is free.

ROUND-THE-WORLD AIRLINE SERVICE

New York, June 17, 1947, Pan American Airways Flight 002 Eastbound around the world (RTW) takes off. Culminating the 20 years' dream of its visionary founder, Juan T. Trippe, many months of negotiations with the numerous countries involved, the day had arrived! The inaugural flight took 14 days because of the many official visits and contacts during the trip (101 hours of flight time) and terminated in New York on 30 June, 1947. All of this is now 45 years old and Pan Am continued to fly the round-the-world route until 1982.

VIA RAIL CANADA ENJOYS A RENAISSANCE

Wonderful news from Canada! VIA Rail Canada is revitalizing the trans-continental train journeys from Toronto to Vancouver that were the glamor of the past. Just think, 4470 kilometers of changing landscape over three nights and two and a half days.

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Sounds tempting? Find out more by contacting VIA Rail Agents Wyndham Leigh Limited in London, (071) 371-5335 or Fax (071) 371-0035.

UNITED AIRLINES FLIES AROUND THE WORLD!



United Airlines, becoming a global air carrier, will be inaugurating round-the-world service on 10 February, 1993, having acquired the route as part of its acquisition of the London Heathrow hub from Pan Am in 1991. Each day,

United Flight One Westbound and United Two Eastbound will circle the globe as they link six major international cities. The Eastbound flight begins in Los Angeles and stops in New York, London, New Delhi, Hong Kong and San Francisco before returning to Los Angeles.

The Westbound service, beginning 11 February, returns via the same route. These flights will mark the carrier's entry into the Delhi, India, market. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Stephen Wolf said, "This round-the-world flight represents the crown jewel in United's global route network. We are proud to be the only airline in the world to offer this unique service and very pleased to add New Delhi to our growing list of international destinations served."

United Airlines in Athens may be contacted at 924-2645 where you can also inquire about their Mileage Plus program. *Bon voyage!*

the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel recently. This 10th anniversary party provided an opportunity for a showcase of the capabilities of the hotel with the Banqueting Staff, the Public Relations and Artistic Staff, the Chefs and their helpers, and all of the support team working together. Capable of conferences with an attendance of thousands, seminars with concurrent translation, intimate small dinners, weddings, tourism specials and diverse cocktails, the Athenaeum has become in only ten years a prime attraction. For further information, just telephone 902-3666.

ALPINE GRADUATION

The Alpine Centre for Hotel and Tourism Management recently held its graduation ceremonies at the Athens Hilton Hotel. Attending was the entire travel trade and the parents and friends of the graduates. Director Sybil Hof-



At the Alpine Centre graduation ceremony

ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Owner Mr Dakis Ioannou and General Manager Mr John X. O'Carroll invited clients, the press, business executives and friends to the 10th anniversary of

mann, at right in our picture, gave introductory remarks stressing the progress that Alpine has made in its short existence. reception was enjoyed by all. As tourism is the world's largest industry, Alpine is to be congratulated on its fine and ever-expanding programs. Tel 721-3076 or 721-3700.

Aspirin – The 35,000-Year Wonder Drug



Cover from "Priestesses", by Norma Lorre Goodrich, F. Watts, New York. Illustration by Jackie Schuman.

Long before recorded history priestesses were using aspirin as a pain killer for many illnesses. In those times of many gods and many temples part of their function was to take care of the sick, tending to their physical as well as their spiritual well-being.

When Greece worshipped the Immortal Olympians, Hera, the ever-jealous wife of Zeus and the mother of four, was also goddess and protector of marriage and the goddess of childbirth. This manifestation of her godliness did not prevent her relentless pursuit, in jealous rage, of her husband's lovers Io, (from whom we get the names of the Bosphorus and the Ionian Sea) and Leto, who found sanctuary on Delos.

Hera's favorite plant was the willow

whose withes made a comfortable bed for childbirth and its bark, when chewed, relieved pain. Its leaves, along with those of the myrtle, were made into tinctures for the relief of pain.

Progressing from myth to reality, both Hippocrates (460-377 BC) and Galen (AD 130-200) recommended chewing willow bark for various ailments. Chest ailments were universal in ancient Greece; the three most common illnesses were colds, pneumonia and malaria, therefore willow would alleviate some of the pain of these.

Technically speaking, aspirin is a white crystalline compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It is an acetyl derivative of salicylic acid which is found in willow bark.

Although the benefits of aspirin had been known for thousands of years, no one knew, nor is it known even today, exactly how it works. Nor was it manufactured until 1897 when a chemist named Felix Hoffmann, working for Farbenfabriken Bayer (still the best known brand name), accidentally synthesized the acid while searching for a cure for his father's arthritis.

Today aspirin is the most commonly used drug with annual sales of hundreds of millions of dollars from billions of tablets. Its share of the pain reliever market is 40 percent, yet these impressive figures are literally small pills. In the US the aspirin market is dominated by three major producers (who get the basic acetylsalicylic acid from chemical companies such as Monsanto) but their total revenue dwarfs the figures produced by aspirin sales. For example, the market leader Bayer, from Sterling, has its aspirin swallowed at the rate of 150 million US dollars a year but this is an infinitesimal amount compared to an overall revenue of 2 billion US dollars.

The big news about aspirin in the last few years has been proof that it can help prevent heart attacks. The story begins in the late 1940s when a Dr Craven reported that children chewing aspirin gum after tonsillectomies had less bleeding. From 1950 to 1956 he reported his successes in recommending an aspirin a day for both healthy middle-aged men and for those who had recovered from heart attacks.

As so often happens in medical circles, the doctor, publishing in obscure medical journals and with no modern clinical trials with a comparison group, was virtually ignored. It was not until January of 1988 when Dr Charles H. Hennekens who had directed a study at the Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, using 22,000 physicians, published a report concerning the use of aspirin in heart attack cases that the world took notice.

Now, five years later, new studies have shown that aspirin taken every other day can reduce the chances of a heart attack by nearly one half and also reduce the risk of a second heart attack by 25 percent. In December it was reported that those who did not take a small daily dose of aspirin were three times more likely to have a deadly heart attack. This seems to work for women as well. Aspirin works by preventing the formation of blood clots which clog the arteries and in turn cause a heart attack.

Dutch researchers have reported that taking an adult-size aspirin containing 325 milligrams is not necessary; they claim that a daily intake only of 30 milligrams is just as effective and side effects such as bleeding are much reduced.

In December of 1991 a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine has given hope that aspirin might also inhibit deaths caused by colon cancer. This is by no means proved as yet. The benefits of a high-fiber, low-fat diet are far more certain.

Aspirin has been recommended for pregnancies where high blood pressure is involved – a baby aspirin a day. This has been confirmed by six different studies.

In another study, reported to the American Academy of Dermatology, adult males were subjected to ultraviolet lamps to simulate the burning rays of natural sunlight. They were given four aspirin tablets 30 minutes before exposure and four additional tablets every three hours thereafter with a total of 12 tablets. The burn and inflammation that would ordinarily have resulted were very much reduced. The conclusion was that aspirin taken before exposure can help minimize sunburn.

There are negative sides to the taking of aspirin. Some people cannot tolerate it, a stomach ache being an easily recognized symptom. Patients with peptic ulcers, gout or kidney disease must avoid aspirin.

Children under the age of 12 should not be given aspirin, not even junior aspirin products, without a doctor's orders. The incidence of Reye's Syndrome, a rare brain and liver disease which affects children was halved in Britain when the use of aspirin for children was stopped. Now painkillers for children there are paracetamol-based and readily available in both Boots and Reckitt.

High doses are given for rheumatic diseases but this can cause irritation, bleeding of the stomach lining, formation of ulcers, even anaemia and kidney damage. Most such dosages, however, are discarded before the most serious effects are started.

Another aspirin-intolerance syndrome is one which causes runny noses and asthma. Persistent symptoms such as these may be experienced by those using aspirin and should be checked by a physician or allergist.

Aspirin taken before drinking will often prevent the morning-after hangover but one study warns against this practice (we always seem to have to pay

for our sins). According to the results of an experiment using five men, one gram of aspirin increased by 84 percent the blood level of alcohol because aspirin blocked the action of a stomach enzyme that breaks down alcohol before it reaches the blood stream.

Painful as a headache is, migraine is far more debilitating. They usually result from a number of knowns: genetic proclivity, birth control pills, stress, diet (wine, cheese, chocolate), allergies or air quality. One out of ten can have such severe attacks that they require hospital treatment. The 1988 study which reported the reduction of heart attacks with the use of aspirin also found that the incidence of migraine headaches was reduced by 20 percent.

Women get more migraine than men – twice the rate. The cause of at least 60 percent of migraine in women is changing levels of sex hormones. Studies now strongly suggest that headaches, nausea and other symptoms are due to an abrupt drop in previously high levels of estrogen.

Estrogens affect the action of serotonin, a neuralchemical that causes various adverse changes. Then the cell receptors for serotonin are turned on and they work overtime, greatly increasing the pain. Serotonin also causes a decrease in the production of endorphins which are natural narcotics produced by the body to dull pain. This can be counter-balanced by physical exercise because it stimulates the release of endorphins.

Until now migraine was treated long-term with drugs called beta-blockers but all of them have unpleasant side-effects. In 1990 Glaxo, a large British drug company, presented a new drug, sumatriptan succinate, patented under the name Imgran, that seems to be the best yet. Just last month it was given official approval by the Food and Drug Administration of the US and Glaxo now expects yearly sales of at least 2 billion US dollars.

If there is anything more you would like to know about aspirin there is a fascinating book by Charles C. Man and Mark L. Plummer, *The Aspirin Wars*, (Alfred A. Knopf Inc, 201 East 50th Street New York, NY 10022) which is anything but painful to read. In case you didn't already know, there is absolutely no difference in brands – generic names being just as good as Bayer despite the millions spent in advertising (far more than the product itself costs the company). If a serpent lurks in the towers of Academia an entire nest of vipers hisses and whirs in the laboratories of the pill pushers. ■

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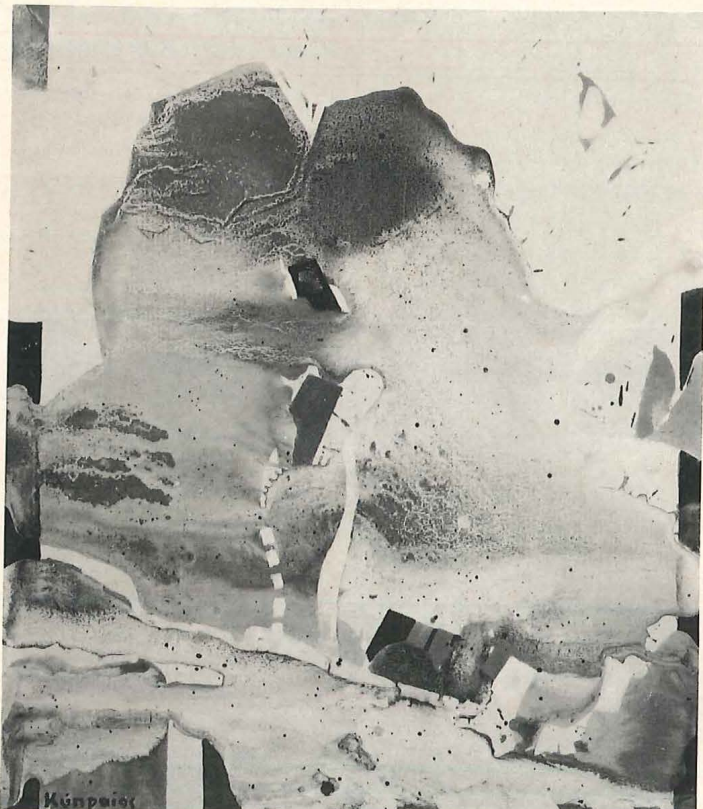
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DEEP-INSPIRED



"Memories of Patmos", acrylic,
Vassilis Kypreos

PATMIAN
DIALOGUE

In his current exhibition at Néēs Morphés, Vassilis Kypreos pays homage to Patmos with a series of small acrylic paintings which compose a pictorial diary of the island.

Kypreos spends long summers on Patmos and his love and affinity for this very special place is evident in this series which he began during the early 1980s. *Memories of Patmos* is a collection of abstract impressions yet figurative enough to render the beauty and relief of the landscape. It is literally a 'dialogue' with the island showing its many different faces.

The mountains are almost the dominant image, layered against one another, bathed by a rosy dawn light, or a melancholic darkness shrouding mystery. A pyramid shape is frequently repeated, its surging motion exuding a spiritual quality. The Monastery is at the top and the island wraps itself around it in a ring of circles.

The imagery is striking – a view from the top looking down capturing the sea's activity with abstract patterns

of form and color; monk-like figures with halos sitting around a table, or laid out like saints, a patchwork of brilliant color flowing through their robes. Color is the highlight of Kypreos' work as he weaves a magical atmosphere of infinite tonal delicacy. The landscape glows from this enchanting aura and vigorous gestural brushwork firmly defines form and color.

Also on display are several large paintings relating to the same theme. In these, the gestural brushwork differs. It defines misty shapes emerging through layers of color, made up of myriad tonalities like the facets of a diamond surfacing side by side, orchestrating exciting rhythms of motion. *The Litany* depicts a line of people walking. *The Engagement* shows a young girl's preparations for the event. The Litany figures seem to float silently across the canvas, while the girl, in a harmony of motion, tends to her toilette. The imagery in both is ethereal and compellingly beautiful, and the atmosphere exudes an air of haunting stillness.

Néēs Morphés Gallery
Valaoritou 9, Syntagma
12 January-2 February

Alexander Alieas paints with the exuberance of the young 'wilds' of former West Berlin, his expressionist brush alive with vibrating color and dynamic imagery. Exhibiting at Gallery Desmos large-sized paintings, on gelatin paper used by architects for their drawings, Alieas paints imaginary landscapes in which he juxtaposes traditional and expressionist elements.

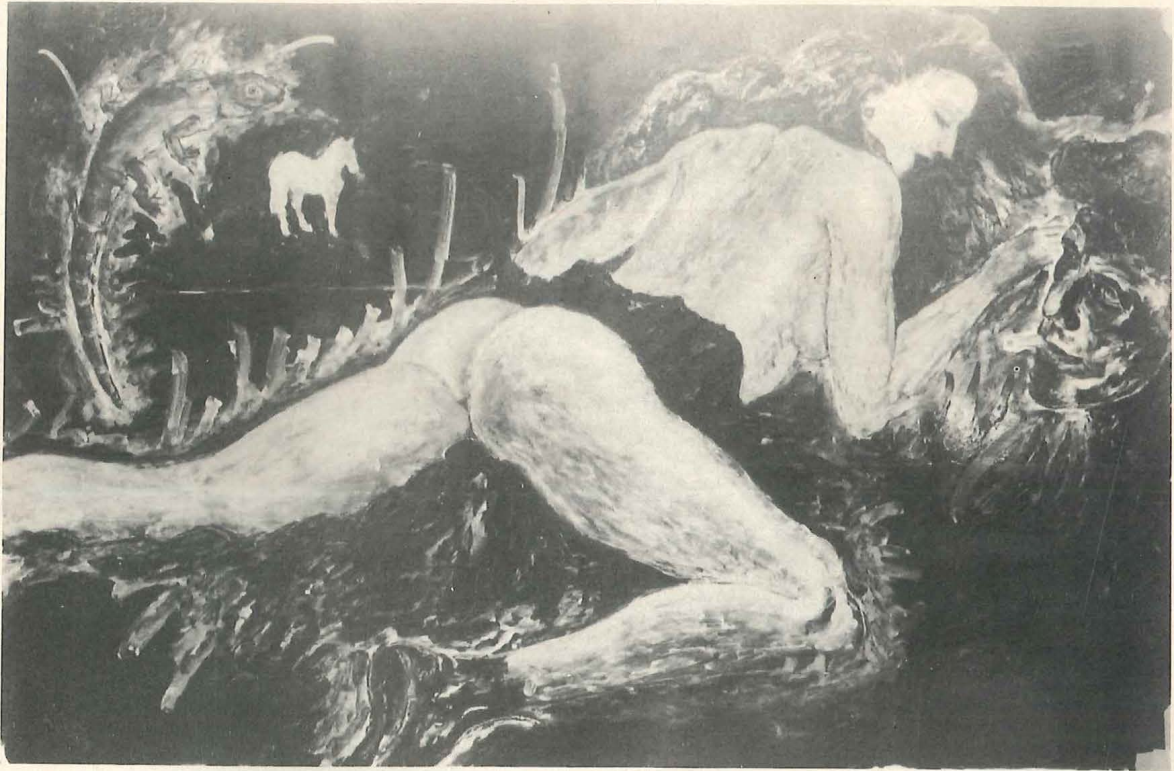
Each painting is an individual narrative where bold brushwork and explosive color, dominated mainly by red, are tended by romantic and theatrical characteristics. This play of opposites is rendered not only by image but by pigment as well. Alieas combines enamel and oil paint which convey a cold and warm quality to his work.

Striking figures almost wicked, baring hidden desires, evoke in a bizarre manner familiar themes. *Red Riding-Hood of the Angels* is depicted by a luscious provocative female. Wearing only a wide red hat and one black stocking, she is lustily watched by a wolf. The entire canvas is saturated by fiery red and yellow color. *Romeo and Juliet* depicts an erotic moment between the two lovers, Juliet's sensuous body covered only by a shock of long hair. While *Nude Climbing the Stairs*, showing a voluptuous body strung over the shoulders of a man walking up, is a play on Duchamps' famous painting of *Nude Descending the Stairs*.

Most interesting is the *Double Empire of the Sun and of Passion*, referring to the myth of Leda and the Swan. Beautifully staged on two panels hanging on separate walls, the swan seems to spring across from his side, through a red colored mist, to meet an awaiting Leda on the opposite wall, dressed only in black pumps and holding a cat. Each panel depicts a sunrise, and generates its own sense of passion.

Alieas spends much of his spare time deep sea-fishing, diving without an oxygen tank. He is able to stay under water at least three minutes. The world of the deep fascinates him and is a great source of inspiration for his work. He has participated in several group shows, and this is his third individual exhibition.

Gallery Desmos
Tziraion 2
Until 10 January



"Romeos and Julieta", Alexander Alieas

COMPELLING BYPLAY

In his second individual show, Yiannis Stephanakis further develops his theme on the ecological deterioration of nature. The large landscapes of the

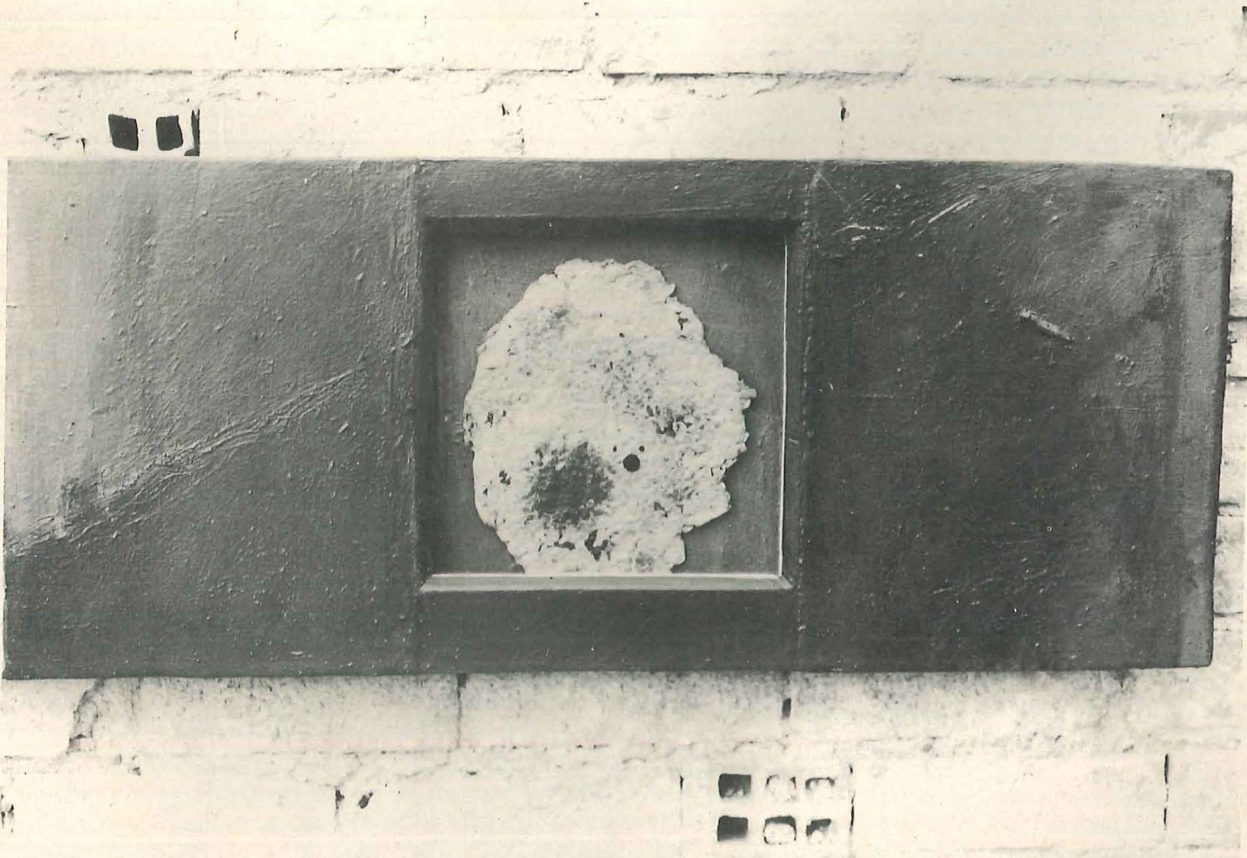
previous exhibit have been replaced by smaller ones in which he focuses on detail and form. The impact, however, is as powerful and convincing as before.

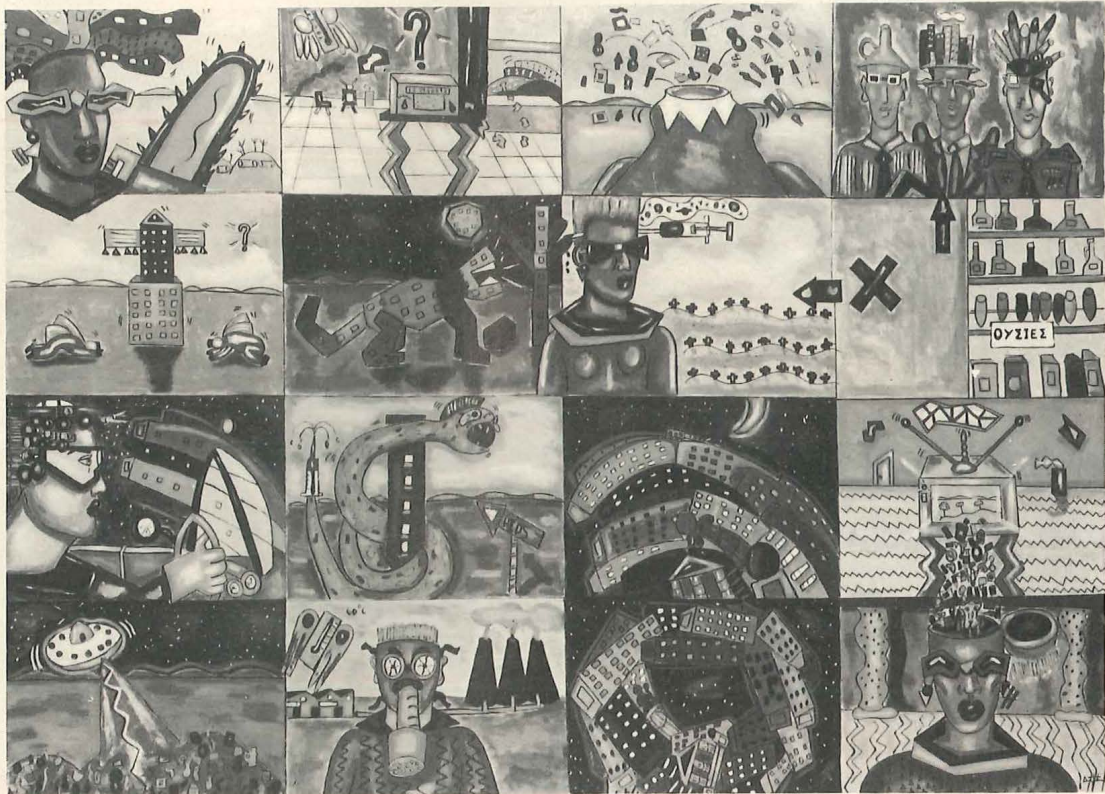
Stephanakis punctuates his current statement with a 'Window Imagery' which is viewed through a small opening within a wide wooden frame. The latter acts as a 'wall' surface compel-

lingly drawing the viewer's eye towards the opening and to the landscape beyond, making a striking biplay of indoor/outdoor space.

The paintings' relief imagery is formed by junk material Stephanakis picks up during his walks. Pieces of wire, flattened tin cans, burnt pieces of wood, and other such material, are

"Window Imagery", mixed media, Yiannis Stephanakis





Pantelis Dimitriou,
 "Small Geological Story"

COMIC-STRIP CONCERN

transformed into eloquent forms and patterns; and thick relief texture simulates an earth surface. Figures are shaped out of wire, and are enveloped by the quiet stillness of a barren landscape. Stephanakis' palette remains dark, the painterly 'walls' of black, or blue, or grey color enunciating the theme's dramatic connotations.

Most innovative is a three-part series composed of a painting, an album, and a kiosk. The painting, enclosed within a black frame, depicts only a light bulb suspended from the ceiling. A series of miniature paintings on glass put together like an album depict a lonely figure walking. Each succeeding panel shows the figure's progressive motion, so that when the album is closed a row of receding figures are seen through the top glass panel. A hidden light animates this unique imagery. The kiosk, a tall black construction, houses a chair and single bare bulb hanging from its ceiling, apparently awaiting the arrival of the lonely figure of the album.

Stephanakis studied painting and printmaking at the Athens School of Fine Arts. In December he participated in a group show in Brussels, and next May, in the same city, he will have an individual exhibition at the Gallerie Ruben Forni.

Gallery 3
 Fokilidou 3, Kolonaki
 18 January-2 February

The theme of Pantelis Dimitriou's exhibition, *Recycled Memories*, innovatively depicts his concern for the environment, the destruction of cities and deterioration of the quality of life.

Dimitriou's unique style, colorful and descriptive, includes many elements from Pop Art. Punctuating his message with a comic-strip type of imagery, he makes a strong statement against the social problems of today with constructions, paintings, and sculptures. In the painting, *Centrifugal City*, Dimitriou cleverly defines overcrowded cities with rows of sky-scrapers fanning out of a central core, each row congested by overlapping imagery. *Small Ecological City* is composed of small narrative icons, a science-fiction imagery alluding to a cityscape invaded by modern technology.

As in all comic-strips there is a glamorous heroine. Dimitriou's is a goddess-type through which he pays tribute to the female sex. Sleek and sensual, she is generally black with full red lips and eyes hiding behind sunglasses. If the glass is blank, she represents the spirit; if the eyes are visible, she personifies the good spirit. The

Motorcycle Goddess takes off in swirling motion riding above the centrifugal city. The rhythm of her thrust spins her into the night and the coming day.

The plywood constructions are most colorful and detailed. The *Eco Totem* is built up into an ultra centrifugal city topped by a series of flamboyant goddesses. And *Samon*, referring to a magician who summons birds (a figure from American-Indian folklore), is an unusual sculpture made of wood and wire. An enigmatic script is stamped on the fabric covering his body; a sparkling colored papier-maché mask lays at his feet, ferocious eyes stare at the viewer; and he holds two ornate staffs covered by script symbols, birds and other configurations.

Dimitriou, a former New Yorker, studied painting in Florence and stage design in England. While living in Bath he designed scenery for the Old Vic Theater. He has had several group and individual shows.

Gallery Pleiades
 Davaki 3-5
 16 January-10 February

Greater Self-Acceptance

The Centre for Inspirational Living opened in October 1991 to assist people with life-threatening illnesses, mostly AIDS and cancer. "I don't want this to be Frank's Centre," insists American Frank Olvary and, as if to prove it, he is off to Bali for three months this winter, while he turns 40. But Olvary, who cites one of his talents as "collecting people together to do things," has been the spearhead of the Centre, which itself has branched out and blossomed due to the "collective effort" he repeatedly refers to.

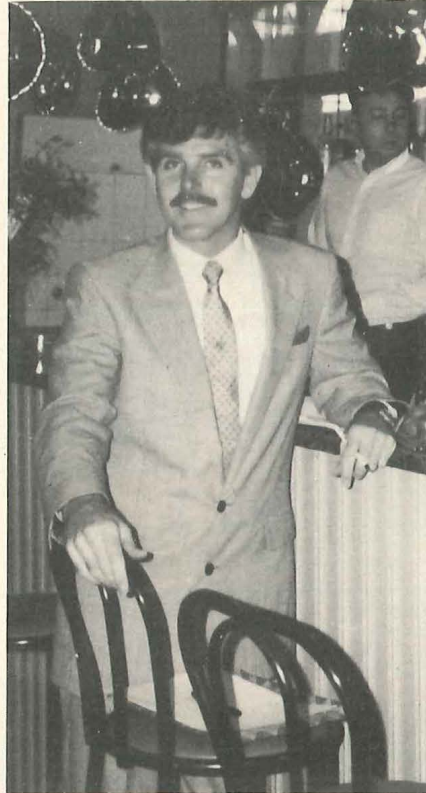
Olvary, who moved to Greece in 1987 looking for a change from an overextended New York lifestyle, originally planned on doing individual counselling here or setting up an AIDS support group, similar to volunteer work he had done in New York.

"Even when I first came I wanted to do something in terms of bringing a different message to people with AIDS, that there is a system of support."

An old-timer in social services, Olvary started working with retarded children and visiting hospital patients at the age of 12. When he came to Greece he left five volunteer jobs plus a full-time position with the Young Adult Institute, a private agency designed to take disabled adults out of state institutions and relocate them into residential facilities to introduce them to a more normal life, developing their socialization and practical everyday living skills.

The idea of the Centre grew out of a year of brainstorming with several other interested professionals, and a visit Olvary made two years ago to the Manhattan Center for Living, a "tremendously impressive" program for people with life challenging illnesses in New York. The main problem was finding a suitable location. Olvary was already providing individual counselling in his home, the ground floor of a rambling old house in Ilissia, when the upstairs became available for rent and the Centre for Inspirational Living was on its way.

Thanks to his years working with social service agencies, he has learned a lot about fund raising. There have been bazaars, a cabaret evening and growing support, especially among the foreign



Frank Olvary

community. "People just started coming in and offering help," he says. "One anonymous donor has even bought us the building."

Barely over a year old, the Centre is remarkably active. Olvary, along with psychologist Maria Wasielewski and neurolinguistic programmer and therapist Jan Barber, has designed a training program for volunteers who work with people in hospitals or at home. Last year 24 people completed the program (a new series begins January 24) and were assigned to give support to AIDS patients.

"The support could be emotional, financial, homecare or hospital visits," explains Olvary. "Those without family in Athens need more than one volunteer. We had one case last year who needed 12, on a rotating basis."

The Centre also provides space for Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACOA) and Overeaters Anonymous (OA) meetings (Olvary is a recovering alcoholic and a great believer in the Alcoholics Anonymous 12-step program), offers a Course in Miracles – a form of spiritual psychotherapy – several times a week, and has a lending library. On Sunday the Centre is limited to people who are HIV positive or have AIDS, with Open House and Support Group

meetings in Greek led by a psychologist.

"We started these in English but there were mostly Greeks and we quickly switched over," explains Olvary. "The Centre is designed for Greek people, very few foreigners use it, but a lot are involved."

He sees the place as the safe environment people need to make changes in their life. "If you get a reading of HIV positive, it is not a death sentence, it is a signal from your body telling you to make some changes," he says, referring to such things as smoking, alcoholism, drug abuse, unhealthy nutritional habits, an exhausting lifestyle and not addressing psychological issues.

"Changing habits changes you. That doesn't mean you don't die, but your quality of life improves," he insists. "A number of people we have been involved with in the Centre have died in the past year, but because their quality of life had changed, their self-acceptance level was greater."

The Centre has also extended its services, by means of food and clothing donations, to help organizations such as the Sisters of Mother Theresa who have a shelter program for homeless refugees in Athens.

The focus for 1993 will be educational outreach, with seminars for medical professionals and continuing translation (into Greek) of materials coming in from Canada, the US, England and Sweden. Olvary plans to move out of the downstairs in order to expand the Centre, perhaps including a respite for people who are HIV positive or have AIDS.

"And my long-range goal is to build a hospital here for people with AIDS, but that is a ways off still." ■

ACOA: Wed 7-8pm

OA: Fri 6.30-8pm (Greek only)

TAI SHI: Mon 10.30-11am

COURSE IN MIRACLES: Mon 11-12am, Tues 7.30-9pm (Greek only), Thurs 7.30-9pm

HIV/AIDS Open House: Sun 12am-6pm

HIV/AIDS Support Group: Sun 6-8pm
Centre for Inspirational Living, 7 Antimachou, Ilissia, tel. 724-4870.

KATEY'S corner



Happy New Year – and may it be! With major changes all over the world, there are bound to be different approaches to the world's problems. We can all hope that people will subjugate their personal interests to the benefit of their fellows. With

★ Former Irish ambassador to Greece Sean G. Ronan has just published an account of a fascinating Irish citizen of the past century, journalist and writer Lafcadio Hearn, of Irish-Greek parentage. **Lafcadio Hearn, His Life, Work and Irish Background**, written in conjunction with Toki Koizumi, grandson of the famous author, was published in 1991 by the Ireland-Japan Association in Dublin.

★ **SPAZ** (983-0684), the **Hellenic Animal Welfare Society** (note new telephones: 251-4716 and 253-1977) and **SO.ZO** (646-0782) have all carried out successful bazaars in the past month, so it is hoped that our four-legged friends have had most happy Christmas and are looking forward to a comfortable New Year. Each of these organizations fills a real need, so watch for their fundraising events and support them if possible.

★ Special thanks to the sailors of the USS *Biddle* who contributed their time, energy and paint to the repairs of the building donated to the **Association of Parents of Children with Down's Syndrome** in Thessaloniki. The good ladies of IWOG, President Victoria Papadopoulou, helped organize and the parents of the children provided sustenance. Everybody was friends by the end of the pro-

ject – and the Association will continue to be assisted by IWOG after the opening of the Center. Bravo everybody!

★ **Dr Walter McCann**, President of Athens College for almost five years, has left Greece to become President of Richmond College, the American International University in London. Dr McCann, who also served as CEO of the Hellenic-American Educational Foundation in Athens, and his wife Alba Ambert, prize-winning novelist, poet and scholar, have been very active in the academic community and will be leaving many friends be-



St Andrew's Church commemorated its 40th anniversary of service to the community in Athens with two memorable events. The first took place at the La Verne University Auditorium. The second was a luncheon commemorating the anniversary itself with a large number of members and friends present. In our photo, Church Council Chairman Leonard E. Schmiege is standing, St Andrew's Pastor David Pederson is left and Pastor Hans Jurgen Wolter of the German Evangelical Church is on the right. For information on St Andrews, just telephone the office 9am-12pm Monday through Friday at 647-9585.



This familiar scene is taken from the British Bazaar benefitting St Paul's and St Peter's Anglican Churches and several Greek charities. Everybody enjoyed the wonderful atmosphere created by the Christmas trees and decorations designed by Muriel Georgopoulou for the event. Thanks to everybody who helped make it look so lovely!

hind in Greece. They will be living in Orchard House on campus in Richmond, Surrey, and promise to return often to visit.

★ **Bits and Pieces** – Recently there was a veritable flurry of activity as all organizations have tried to have their fundraising events before dispersing for the holidays... **The Daughters of Penelope** held a highly-successful Thanksgiving Dinner at the Caravel Hotel with lots of people showing up at the last moment. Their funds go to support Cooley's Anemia research. If you want to hear more about them, just telephone 952-3030... **The Propeller Club of the United States, the American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce and the American Women's Organization of Greece** sponsored a joint Thanksgiving dinner at the Athens Hilton Hotel. The turkey was super, the home-in-American atmosphere was for real and the event really offered a special opportunity for a congenial get-together... **The Consular Corps** has also had a busy



Everybody knows who won the US elections and the wonderful Election Night bash put on by USIS, the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Democrats Abroad and Republicans Abroad at the Ledra-Marriott Hotel was great fun and televised a lot locally. Congratulations and good luck to President-elect Clinton.



A beautiful evening was held recently to honor Kimon Friar on the occasion of his birthday and the announcement of the establishment in his name of a Lectureship in Modern Greek Literature at the American College of Greece – Deree College. This famous poet, critic, teacher and translator is internationally acclaimed and is just now becoming honored in Greece. At the invitation of President and Mrs John S. Bailey, and organized by Mr John Leatham, and US Ambassador (retired) Thomas J. Scotes, the evening featured readings in both Greek and English of the work of the Honoree as well as his translations of Cavafy, Seferis, Elytis and Kazantzakis. The picture is of Dr Bailey (left) with Mr Kimon Friar.

time. Their annual Tennis Tournament, under organizer Mr Andre van Rooij of the Netherlands Embassy, was well attended at the Sunny Club in Nea Erithrea. Almost immediately thereafter, the President of the Consular Corps Mr Christos Papatheodorou and the Members of the Board of Directors invited members and their friends to purchase tickets for the Annual Gala Consulaire at the Athens Hilton Hotel. Always a special evening; this was no exception... **The Johnny Thompson American Gospel Music Singers** were here for a night of inspiration and music sponsored by AWOG, the

Athens College Theater and the United States Information Service. The audience really got into the spirit with lots of hand clapping and voluble support for the group... **Athens College Theater** celebrated ten years of its programs with a performance of the internationally-acclaimed pianist Dimitri Sgouros in recital. It was him who, at age 14, gave the inaugural performance for the theater in December 1982... Have you seen the beautiful new schedule put out by the **Italian Cultural Institute**? They have been having some wonderful musical offerings and their announcements are in full color. If you are not on their mailing list, give a call to 522-9294... Look for special presentations that are given at the **Goulandris-Horn Foundation** in the Plaka. A recent one was organized by the Society of the Builders of Hydra on *Three Centuries of Architecture in Hydra*.

★ **AWOG** has a new fundraising offer that is also very useful. They have greeting and note cards available (no message inside, which makes them multi-purpose). The two cover designs have been contributed by talented artists: AWOG member Janet Kyritsi and Themis Avgerionos, whose recent exhibit was very successful. For further information, telephone the Club Room M-W-F 11am-1pm at 600-9800/9, ext 345.

★ The Diplomatic Corps is welcoming three new ambassadors at this time. The transfer of **HE the Ambassador of India Kumar Singh and his wife Rita** to Tel Aviv, quickly brought **HE the Ambassador Aftab Seth and his wife Neli-ma** to Athens. Their children are accompanying them. This very experienced ambassador comes to Greece from the Office of Foreign Affairs in New Delhi, but has served in Japan, Lebanon, Egypt, Germany and Indonesia... Very welcome are **HE the Ambassador Ahmed Nabil Elsalawy of Egypt and his wife Sahar**.



Our picture shows the Biopolitics International Organization President Dr Agni Vlavianou-Arvanitis (center) with several of the speakers at the Seminar covering "Business Policy and the Bio-Environment".



Dr William Coulson (left), Director of the American School of Classical Studies, introduced Professor David Jordan, who is shown with his wife, for his inaugural lecture as Director of the Gennadius Library. Professor Jordan spoke on the subject of 'King Solomon in Greece'.

Their two married daughters are living abroad, but at the end of the school term, their son will join them here... **HE the Ambassador Mario Calderon of Colombia** has also recently presented his credentials to the President of the Republic. He comes to Greece as a presidential appointee with his wife Edna

and their two children.

★ The recent **St Andrews Society Ball**, under Chairman Burnett Cooper, was a super occasion. They dressed the haggis, were entertained by the pipers and the accordion and danced Scottish dancing while drinking Scottish whisky – no wonder things got pretty merry!



The Ambassador of Kuwait HE Mr Ali Al-Zaid was on hand at the recent opening of the art exhibition of the famous Kuwaiti artist Thuraya Al-Baksami. Large numbers of Athenians attended the opening reception or came by to view the exceptional paintings during the exhibition. Our photo shows Ambassador Al-Zaid and Mrs Al-Baksami (center) and HE the Ambassador of Lebanon Elias Ghosn and his wife who were present at the opening to congratulate the artist.

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO



Ivan Fischer directs the Budapest Festival Orchestra



Sylvie Guillem and Laurent Hilaire dance Balanchine, Robbins and Bejart

d'un Faune, music by Claude Debussy and choreography by Jerome Robbins and last, but not least, Maurice Bejart's Episodes, accompanied by music video shows of excerpts from famous operas,

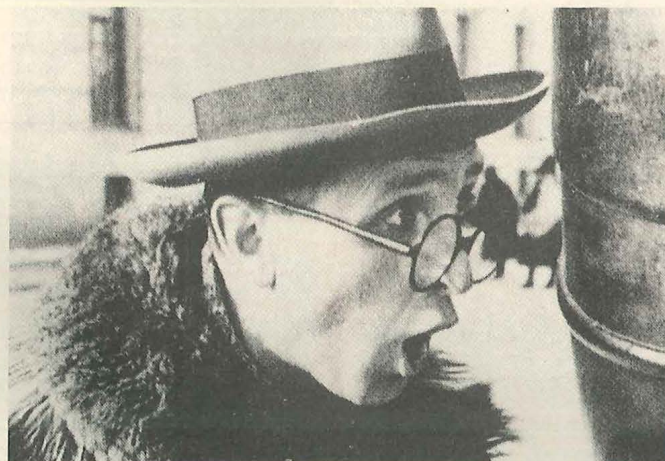
composers Christodoulos Chalaris (Jan 8 and 9), Notis Mavroudis (18 and 19), Nikos Xydakis (28) and singer Elli Paspala (29).

The Budapest Festival Orchestra will appear on the

MEGARON

The month of January follows suit in this season's successful repertoire at the Athens Concert Hall, which peaked with the exceptionally enjoyable Christmas events.

On 6 and 7 January the performances of distinguished dancers Sylvie Guillem and Laurent Hilaire are part of the Great Interpreters Cycle, included in this season's program. Both dancers were educated at the Paris Opera Dance School, with which they have repeatedly appeared in numerous performances. Each dancer has a long and rich repertoire executed in the most eminent theatres around the world. At the Athens Concert Hall, Guillem and Hilaire will dance Sonatine to music by Maurice Ravel and choreography by George Balanchine, L'après-midi



Scene from Lev Kouleshov's film The Extraordinary Adventures of Mr West in the Land of the Bolsheviks

chosen by Bejart himself. In January a new cycle also starts which aims at enabling Greek singers and composers to perform in the cosy Mitropoulos Music Room, which has so far hosted performers of classical repertoire. The Song, as this new cycle is entitled, will host in January

stage of the Athens Concert Hall for four performances, under the direction of Ivan Fischer, who founded the orchestra in 1983. Since then they have performed in and cooperated with the most prestigious operas and orchestras around the world, including the Berlin Philhar-

monic Orchestra. In Athens Fischer and his orchestra will present on 10 and 11 January works by Schubert and Dvorak, while on 13 and 14 their program includes works by Beethoven. True to its interdisciplinary repertoire the Athens Concert Hall presents on 23 January an evening with cinema and music. While the audience will be watching Lev Kouleshov's comedy film *The Extraordinary Adventures of Mr West in the Land of the Bolsheviks*, produced in 1924, the Capricorn Ensemble will perform music by Benedict Mason.

COMPETITION

The Youth Orchestra and Choir of Palaio Faliro organizes a series of competitions for young artists. The competition will take place in November 1993, but registration ends on 28 February. So aspiring creators, aged between eight and 35, hurry up. The interdisciplinary competition includes poetry, violin, piano, guitar, accordeon, children's choir,

Elli Paspala will sing at the Athens Concert Hall



church choir and music band. Information on tel 982-0759

EXHIBITION

Janine Antoni, Stephan Balkenhol, Wim Delvoye, Mike

Seventy two masterpieces by great artists between the period of El Greco until that of Cezanne, and the post-impressionism era are currently hosted at the National Gallery. The exhibition is



Don Manuel Osorio (1784) by Goya, a masterpiece, among other 72 shipped from the States, to be seen at the National Gallery

Kelley, Annette Lemieux, Charles Ray, Thomas Ruff, Pia Stadtbauer and Meyer Vaisman are some of the 33 artists participating in a major and original exhibition at the House of Cyprus. Under the title Post Human, this exhibition attempts to present images of contemporary life filtered through the personal experience of each artist. But to the amazement of the viewer, the artist's interpretation of the world today, no matter how hard and deprived of beauty it is shown to be, comes to be his or her own. The exhibition, which is organized by the Deste Foundation for Contemporary Art is on until 14 February.

organized as an exchange to the exhibition, currently held in New York, of ancient Greek items of the fifth century BC. The exhibits at the National Gallery have been collected from the distinguished art centres, the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the National Gallery in Washington.

Thirty six of the works on display are by Old Masters, while the rest are by impressionists and post-impressionists. Among them are El Greco, Tintoretto, Velazquez, Goya, Van Gogh, Renoir, Monet, Manet, Pissaro, Degas, Gauguin. The exhibition, which will be held until the beginning of April, is sponsored by Philip Morris.

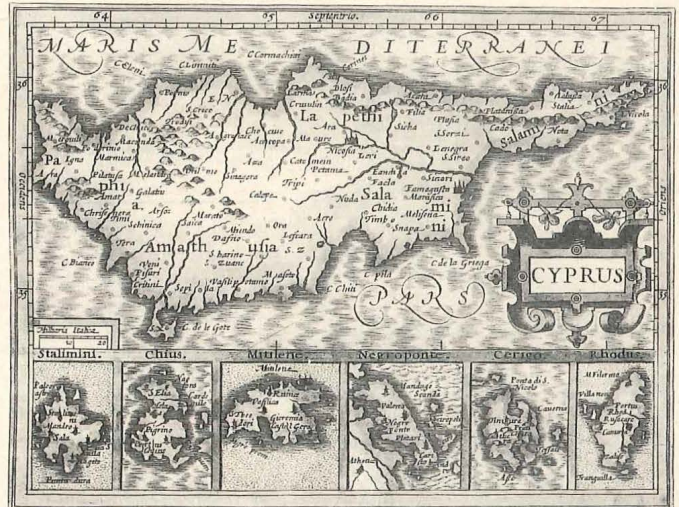
LECTURES

Panorama Cultural Centre embarks on a four-month-program of events to present a cultural history of Cyprus. Outstanding historians and archaeologists have joined forces to give the program-scope and variety. Among them two Cypriot specialists will visit Athens to contribute their knowledge. Namely, Dr Maria Iakovou, Director of the Cultural Centre of the Bank of Cyprus, and Dr

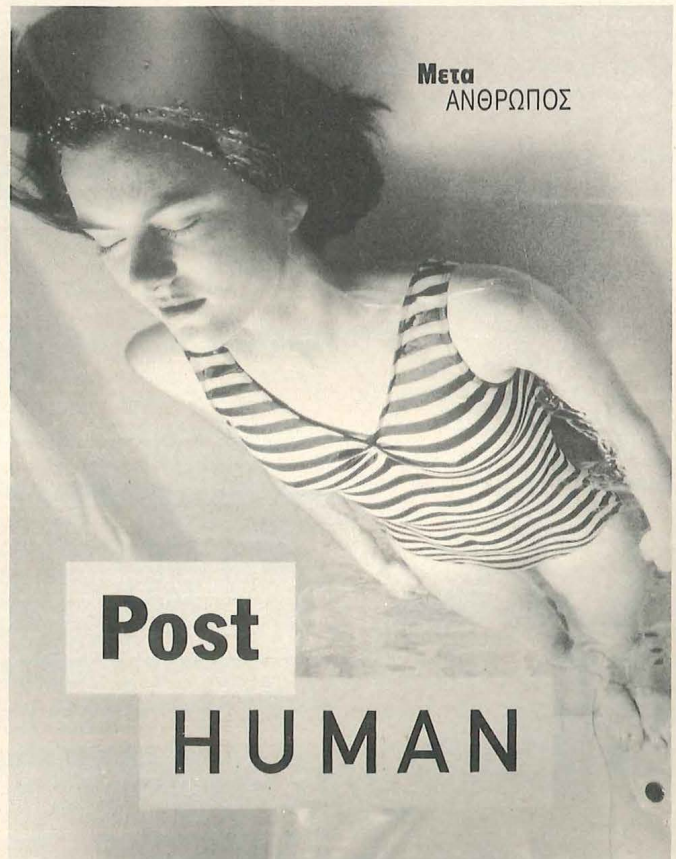
Dimitris Michailidis, Lecturer of Archaeology at the University of Cyprus, will give lectures in the following months, each on a different historical period.

On 28 and 29 January the first of a series of these lectures takes place. Its topic is Cypriot Civilization (700-58 BC). The program will also include visits to Cyprus. During this period the Panorama bookstore will also display a major selection of books on Cyprus.

Map of Cyprus by Jodocus Hondius, 1607



Post Human, an exhibition that should be seen



COURSE

3 For those interested not only in visually indulging but also in creating the lovely traditional embroideries of this country, a course is offered at the Museum of Folklore Art in Plaka. The course, which lasts for nine months, promises to show you some of the most beautiful techniques and useful secrets practised by Greek women for long generations. Vasso Stavropoulou-Argentou, a specialist, teaches a wide range of "velonies", as embroidery styles are called in Greek: Byzantine, pseudo-byzantine, Arachovis, Lefkaditiki, rizovelonia and others. Do not miss the chance to learn nice ways of decorating your home, and why not, give your clothes a touch of the Greek traditional look and color.

BOOKS

Still Life in Neohellenic Art (19th and 20th centuries) is a book recently published by the Pieridis Gallery. The author of the book, Dr Yiannis Kolokotronis, aims at taking its readers through a journey into still life creations in recent Greek art. The book is an analysis of the subject of still-life and a detailed report of its development through Greek art during the past two centuries.

Another book about Greek art, since the beginning of the 19th century to this day, has been published under the title **The Sea in Greek Painting, 19th and 20th centuries**. The book, edited by Christo Christou and published by Nees Morphes art gallery, presents 40 paintings. They all depict the Greek seascape. Some of these paintings are also on display at the gallery until 9 January.

THEATRE

The Players Theatre Group organizes a limited number of supper theatre productions of the "farical comedy" **The Accidental Death of an Anarchist** by Dario Fo. The productions are held in January and February. The de-

lightful evenings take place at Tasis School in Kefalari on 29,30 and 31 January and 5,6 and 7 February. Buy your tickets in advance as the chef has to know how many dishes to prepare.

The Players are also inviting you not only to attend one of the-above mentioned evenings, but also to create them. Front of house or backstage, there is a role for volunteers: props, putting up posters, costumes, running the bar, make-up, selling tickets and... serving supper are some of the choices given to you to offer your services. The Players will be grateful. For information call tel 933-6508 and 612-4665.

CULINARY ART

A guided tour of Argentinian cuisine and culture is offered at the newly opened El Gaucho Restaurant Bar in Ano Glyfada. Chefs offer tantalizing tastes, while Latin tempos on the piano and guitar, urge you to dance. (tel 963-4746).

DANCE

International choreographer of Afro-Jazz Dance, Ilanga, is coming back to Athens in February and plans to stay for a while. What happy news!

An Afro-Jazz workshop for beginners and intermediate will start on 8 Feb through 26 May, twice a week Monday/Wednesday. A Jazzercise for women and men will start on 9 Feb until 27 May, twice a week on Tuesday/Thursday. Exact times and prices to be fixed. The place will be Athens Municipal Theatre in Nea Smyrni. Contact Anna Floratou on 639-9864 after 7 pm.

A **drums workshop** will also start on 8 Feb.

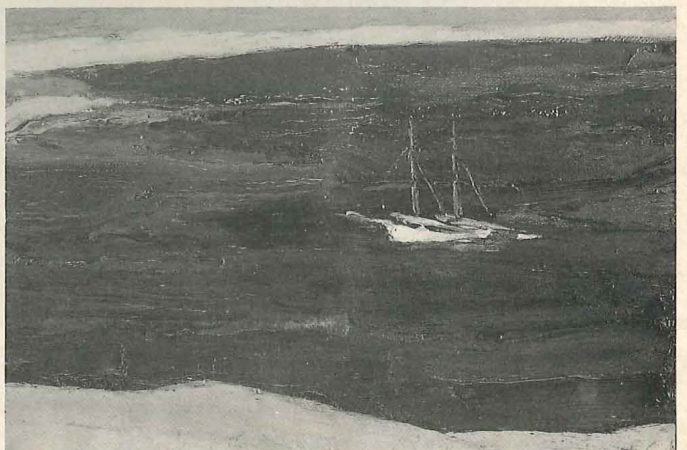
This painting by N. Lytras, created at the beginning of the 20th century, takes us along with other 40 paintings, through a journey in The Sea in Greek Painting, 19th and 20th Century, a book published by Nees Morphes Gallery

RETROSPECT

The exhibition **Greece-Holland, Contemporary Artists in Athens** marked yet another distinguished effort to bring European artists together. It was a successful artistic and cultural exchange, in which four artists from Greece, Cyprus and Holland participated. Kostas Archaniotis, Gerrit J. Groote Willink, Irene Hanenbergh and Theodora Pylidou complemented each other, despite the fact that they represented different artistic styles. All four artists have

something in common: they live in Greece. The exhibition was held at the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens. It was organized by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in cooperation with the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens. This cultural event was rather unique in that it brought foreign and Greek artists together. Hopefully it will become the foundation for future exchanges which will include exhibitions of Greek artists in The Netherlands and larger-scale exhibitions in Greece.

Irene Hanenbergh at the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens



this month

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

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

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

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

January 6	Epiphany
January 30	Day of the three Hierarchs

EXHIBITIONS

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 Jan: *Treasures from the Greek Communities of Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace*.

CULTURAL INSTITUTE OF SPAIN, 31 Skoufa, tel 360-3568. Sculpture by Nikos Mermigas. From 11 until 22 Jan. Paintings by Margarita Vassila. From 27 Jan until 12 Feb.

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

MACEDONIAN MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, HELEXPO CENTRE, Thessaloniki. *Thessaloniki 1912-1992: Eight decades of modern Greek architecture*. From 18 Jan until end of Feb.

THE HOUSE OF CYPRUS, 10 Iracleitou, tel: 364-1217, 8. *Post Human*. Until 14 Feb.

VAFOPOULEIO CULTURAL CENTRE, 3 Nikolaidou, Thessaloniki, tel 424-133. *The Chronicle of a Crusade - Asia Minor 1919-1922*. Until 10 Jan.

GALLERIES

AENAON, 18 Andersen, N. Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Paintings by Anna Katimerli from 4 to 16 January. Paintings by Vassilis Prokopos from 18 to 30 January.

ANEMOS, 36 Kyriazi, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Paintings by Chantal B. Skiadaressis. Until 5 January.

ANTINOR, 17 Antinoros, tel 729-0697. Group exhibition. Until 9 January.

ASTROLAVOS, 138 Androutsou, Pireaus, tel 412-8002. Retrospective of Giannis Gaitis (1923-84). Until 9 January.

CHRISOTHEMIS, 20 25th Martiou, Halandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by Stavros Baltogiannis. Until 5 January.

DADA, 6 Niriidon and Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Creations by Simos Karafilis. Until 8 January. Retrospective of painter Giorgos Mendrinos. From 11 to 25 January. Sculpture by David Gould. From 27 January until 12 February.

EKFRASSI, 1 Metaxa and 11 Foivis, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Jewellery by Lilia Dessipi. Until 9 January.

GALLERY 3, 3 Fokylidou, tel 362-8230. Retrospective of painter Gianni Mitaraki. Until 9 January.

JEAN BERNIER, 51 Marasli, tel 723-5657. Works by German artist Thomas Schütte. Until 15 January.

MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, 33 Xenokratous, tel 725-0533. Paintings by Tatiana Zoe. From 11 January until 6 February.

MEDOUSSA, 7 Xenokratous, tel 724-4552. Creations by Annita Argyroeliopoulou. From 18 January until 13 February. Works by Yiannis Lassithiotakis. From 25 January until 20 February.

NATIONAL GALLERY, 50 Vas. Konstantinou, tel: 7235398. *From Dominikos Theotolopoulos to Cezanne*. Until 11 April.

NEES MORPHES, 9 Valaoritou, tel 361-6165. *The Sea in Greek Painting (19th and 20th century)*. Until 9 January. Paintings by Vassilis Kypraios about the island of Patmos. From 12 January until 6 February.

PIERIDIS GALLERY, 29 Vas. Georgiou, Glyfada, tel 893-0166. Sculpture by Anghelos Makridis. Until 3 January.

JILL YAKAS, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. New selection of fine art cards and reprints of old Tate Gallery favorites.

ZALOKOSTA, 7 Zalokosta, tel 361-2050. Creations by Maria Vassiliakos. Until 8 January.

SEMINARS

DO IT YOURSELF, Graphic Arts seminar, At the Hellenic American Union, info. tel 362-9886 ext 56.

PRESCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY, seminar for mothers. From 8 January to 26 March 1993, at the Hellenic American Union, 22 Massalias, tel 362-9886. Registration until 22 December.

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

MUSIC

ATHENAEUM, 8 Amerikis str, tel 363-3701/2. Savina Giannatou in songs, on 17 January, 11:30 am. Flute, Piano and Drums by Stella Gaderi, Diana Vramoussi and Alekos Christidis. On 31 January, 11:30am. Entrance: 2500 drs, students: 1000 drs.

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

6, 7 January: Dance with Sylvie Guillem and Laurent Hilaire, *Balanchin, Jerome Robbins, Maurice Bejart*.

8, 9 January: Songs by *Christodoulos Chalaris*.

18, 19 January: Songs by *Notis Mavroudis*.

10, 11 January: Budapest Festival Orchestra. *Symphony no3 and no7, German Dances* by Schubert, *iThree Slavonic Dances* by Dvorak.

13, 14 January: Budapest Festival Orchestra. *Piano Concerto no5, Symphony no7* by Beethoven.

16, 17 January: La Camerata. Works by *Copland, Bizet-Schedrin* and a commissioned Greek work. Nikos Guinos, clarinet 20 January: Athens State Orchestra.

Alfredo Kraus, tenor, Arias and orchestral excerpts by Flotow, Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Cilea e.t.c.

24 January: *Greek Works for a Cappella Chorus*. Works by Yannis Ioannidis, Mariella Sfakianakis, Iakovos Chaliasas, Nikos Manangakis. Greek Radio Choir.

26 January: Greek Radio Symphony Orchestra Concert. *Nine Dances* for wind orchestra, *Doublebass concerto* and *Ulysses* by Nikos Skalkottas.

28 January: Songs by *Nikos Xydakis*.

29 January: Songs by *Elli Paspala*.

30 January: Krakow Philharmonic Orchestra. *Polish Requiem* by Krzysztof Penderecki.

31 January: Krakow Philharmonic Orchestra. *The Hell of a Season* by Thanos Mikroutsikos, *Song of the Night* by Karol Szymanowski.

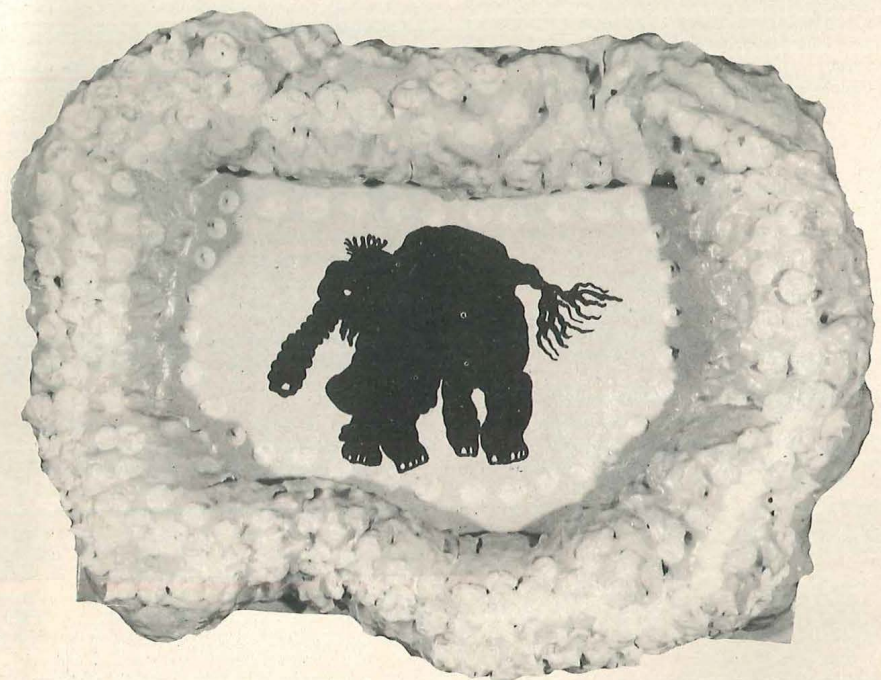
Educational events

17 January: *Alfredo Kraus talks about his life and work*, with Helena Matheopoulos.

Film

23 January: *The Extraordinary Adventures of Mr West in the Land of the Bolsheviks* by Lev Kouleshov.

NATIONAL OPERA OF GREECE, 18, Charilaou Trikoupi, tel 361-4433. *The Siege of Corinth* by Rossini. on 3, 6 and 10 January. *Die Fleidermaus* by Johann Strauss. On 9, 23 and 31 January.



Irene Hanenberg

THEATRE

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, by Dario Fo. Production by The Players Theatre Group. On 29, 30, and 31 January, 8 pm at Tasis School, Kefalari. For info call tel 933-6508, 612-4665, 970-0621

LECTURES

PANORAMA CULTURAL CENTRE, 4, Al. Soutsou, tel 362-3098. *History of Cyprus: Prehistorical period*, by Macki Karaniki. On 28 and 29 January.

COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimideou 48, Mets, tel 701-2268. Greek language courses at all levels.

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211-5, 360-6011-5. Examination registration: 11-15 January, General Certificate of Education (GCE)-June exams. 11-22 January, UCLES-June exams (individuals). 25-27 January, UCLES-June exams (frontisterial). Until 8 January, March Royal Academy of Dance Major Exam.

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

CYPRIOI TRADITIONAL DANCES, Tefkros Club, 15-17 Skaltsa, Ambelokipi, tel 642-0515. In cooperation with the House of Cyprus, tel. 364-1217.8.

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.

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

MUSEUM OF FOLKLORE ART, 17 Kythathineon, Plaka, tel 322-9031. Embroidery classes. Until 10 February, Mondays 10am-2pm. Info tel 934-8854.

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. Duration: 4 weeks.

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

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

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

Greek dance classes.

Jazz music. Dance classes.

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.

AFRO-JAZZ WORKSHOP with international choreographer ILANGA. Beginners and intermediate. From 8 February until 26 May. Mon/Wed. Also JAZZCERCIZE. Women and men. From 9 February until 27 May. Tues/Thurs. And DRUMS WORKSHOP. Starting 8 February. All held at the Athens Municipal Theatre in Nea Smyrni. For further info and registration call Anna Floratou (for Jazz): 639-9864 after 7 pm

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG), info tel 600-9800/9 ext. 345, 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.

CENTRE FOR INSPIRATIONAL LIVING, 7 Antimachou, tel. 724-4870. Adult Children of Alcoholics: Wed 7-8pm. Overeaters Anonymous: Fri 6.30-8pm (Greek only). Tai Shi: Mon 10.30-11am. Course in Miracles: Mon 11-12am, Tues 7.30-9pm (Greek only), Thurs 7.30-9pm. HIV/AIDS Open House: Sun 12am-6pm. HIV/AIDS Support Group: Sun 6-8pm

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

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE AHEPA Senior Women's Auxillary, 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. *Art of Breastfeeding and Overcoming Problems*. Athens North, 13 January, 10 am. Athens South, 12 January 10 am. Greek Group, 27 January, 6 pm.

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.

CULTURAL EVENTS

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, 22 Massalias, tel 362-9886.

11-21 January: Exhibition on computers, telecommunication and information systems, and image processing. Educational programmes on computer graphics, computer animation and multimedia offered by Parsers School. At Kennedy Gallery.

7 January: *Ancient Greece and Contemporary America*. Lecture by Dr Wolfgang Schlyter in English. At the Auditorium, 8 pm.

8 January: Opera evening with Gianni Karella, tenor and Eleni Zioga, piano. At the Auditorium, 7:30 pm.

11 January: Philosophical evening *Ancient and Contemporary Cosmologies: extraordinary coincidences*. Lecture by Professor of Physics Ioanni Voulgari. At the Auditorium, 7 pm.

12 January: Philosophical evening. *Environmental and Spiritual Pollution: Interdependence*. Lecture by Professor of Physics Panagioti Gouma. At the Auditorium, at 7:30 pm.

13 January: Philosophical evening. *Towards the Philosophy of Materialism: The sign of the times*. Lecture by Novelist Aimilios Bouratinos. At the Auditorium, at 8 pm.

14 January: Film. *Batman*. Staring: Michael Keaton, Jack Nicholson, Kim Basinger. Director: Tim Burton. At the Auditorium, 8 pm.

15 January: Film. *Robinwood*. Staring: Kevin Koshner. Director: K. Reynolds. At the Auditorium, 8 pm.

18 January: The Parsers School presents contemporary techniques on computer graphics, animation, visualization, interactive multimedia. At the Auditorium, at 6 pm. Documentary on *Henry Miller*. English. At the Auditorium, at 8:30 pm.

20 January: Chamber music. Nina Patrikidou, violin and Iakovos Kolanian, guitar in music by *Corelli, Bloch, Paganini, Villa-Lobos, Ernst and Messini*. At the Greek Library (7th floor), at 7 pm.

21 January: Presentation of the first Art Data Bank in Greece by Antinor Gallery. At the Lobby, at 7 pm.

21 January: *Studies in U.S.A. Universities*. Presentation by Fulbright Foundation. At the Auditorium, at 7 pm. Roundtable discussion: *The Clinton Administration and the Greek National Issues/r. Participants: George Papan-dreou, Leonidas Kyrkos etc.* At the Auditorium, at 8:30 pm.

22 January: *Choral music by the Papagos Choir*. At the Auditorium, at 6:30 pm.

25 January: *Dance by Deree Dance Company*. Director: Valery Harden. Cutting of new year's cake of the Union of American Universities. At the Auditorium, 8 pm.

25-29 January: Exhibition of paintings and photographs by students of the Hellenic-American Union. At the Ken-

nedy Gallery. **26 January**: *European Affairs*. A discussion with Stavros Bardalas and Katerina Aggelopoulou. At the Auditorium, at 6:30 pm.

27 January: Lecture by Occulist Marianna Tsiros: *Prevention of Blindness. Therapy by the Sight First programme*. At the Auditorium, at 6:30 pm.

Film: *Cyprus-Seferis/r*. Production by Pantio University, Cypriot tv and ET1. At the Auditorium, at 9:30 pm.

29 January: A tribute to American poet *Robert Frost*, 30 years after his death. Lecture by Dr Robert Christ and documentary screening. English. At the Auditorium, at 8 pm.

Note: All events are free of charge, unless otherwise noted. Gallery hours: 10am-1pm and 6pm-9:30pm Monday to Friday.

LIBRARIES

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko. ☎ 671-4627, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri. 8:30-6pm, Sat. 12-5pm. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). ☎ 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm - microfiche reader, printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films records, slides, and filmstrips. The New York times, Time, Newsweek and Scientific American available on film. Open Monday 11:30am-6:30pm; Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 9:30am-2:30pm; Thursday 11:30am-4:30pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 363-3211. Lending and Reference libraries open Monday-Thursday 9:30am-1:30pm and 5:30-8:00pm. Friday 9:30am-1:30pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. ☎ 362-4301. Books, periodicals, reference works and records in French. Open everyday 10am-7pm except Monday 2-7pm.

THE GENNADIOS, American School of Classical Studies, Soudias 61. ☎ 721-0536. Reference works on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9am-5 pm, Tuesday and Thursday 9am-8pm, Saturday 9am-2pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE LIBRARY, 14-16 Omirou. ☎ 363-4269, 360-8111/4. Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10am-2pm. Tuesday and Thursday 1-7pm.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor. ☎ 362-9886 (ext.51). Open Monday and Friday 10am-5pm. Tuesday and Thursday 9am-1pm and 6-8pm, Wednesday 1-8pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room.

NATIONAL GREEK LIBRARY, Panepistimiou. ☎ 361-4413. Everyday 9am-8pm. Friday and Saturday 9am-2pm.

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, 5 Xenopoulou, N. Psychiko, tel 647-9585, 277-0964. Pastor David Pederson. Service: (former Roussos Hotel) Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, 9 am; Sina 66, 11.15 am.

Christmas services: 24 December, 8 pm and 10 pm at Sina 66, Candlelight Services. 25 December, 11:15 am at Sina 66, Communion Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Philhellinon 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, Filhellinon 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 964-4986. Worship at 11 am & 7.30 pm. Bible study at 9.45 am Sundays.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, Open 8:00am-4:30pm. Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-2:30pm. The entrance fee of 1500 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0219. Sculptures, vases, terra-cottas and bronzes from Acropolis' excavations. Monday 11am-4:30pm. Tuesday to Friday 8:00am-4:30pm. Saturday and Sunday 8:30am-2:30pm.

ANCIENT AGORA, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 800 drs, student prices.

AGORA MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-3pm; 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 200 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-YOURO'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). ☎ 362-6215. Open 8:30am-2pm daily. Entrance 400 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-4pm, Saturday 10am-3pm; 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 250 drs.

D. PIERIDIS MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, King George Ave 29, Glyfada. ☎ 898-0166. Every day 11am-9pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek modern art.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS ARCHIVES, Cristou Lada 2. ☎ 322-1254. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday. 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 evening. 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, Levadiou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 808-6405. Open 9am-2:30pm; closed Friday. Entrance 300 drs, students 100 drs.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulou 6, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 777-7601. Open 9am-1pm & 5am-7pm; 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. Open every day 10am-2pm; Wednesday 12-6pm; Monday closed.

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM, Zea, Piraeus. ☎ 451-6822, 451-6264. Open 8:30am-2pm; closed Sunday & Monday. Entrance 200 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, ☎ 322-5582, 323-1577. 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

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 400 drs, students 200 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; Wednesday 5:30-9:30pm; Sunday 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs. Paintings, engravings and sculptures by Greek and foreign artists.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). ☎ 323-7617. Open Tuesday to Friday 9am-2pm; Saturday & Sunday 9am-1pm; 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 Athinou, 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 4:30-8pm & Friday 9am-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 300 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 every day 9am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. It contains weapons, memorial and historical heirlooms of the battles of Greece.

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7 restaurants and night life



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 frivolitef (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday closed.

DELICIOUS, Zalokosta 6, Kolonaki. ☎ 363-8455.

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

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

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.

FLOKA, Leof. 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.

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

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, friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.

IDEAL, Panepistimiou 46. ☎ 461-4604. Classic restaurant with 20 specialties every day. Sunday closed.

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), Excharchia. ☎ 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. Restaurant.

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, Lykabettus. ☎ 722-9883. Sunday closed.

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. Pikermi 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.

THESPI, Thespis 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, Epitharmou 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.



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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. Astria restaurant. Service till 1:30 am.

Apocalypse, 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.

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. Hatziyiannis. 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.

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.

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

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

GREEK

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened till 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.

RENA TIS FTELIAS, 25 Martiou 28, N. Psychiko. ☎ 647-3874. Traditional Greek specialties.

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

MYRTIA, Trivonianou 32-34, Mets. ☎ 902-3633, 902-3644. Service till 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

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

BOKARIS, Aharnon and Socratous 17, Kifissia. ☎ 801-2589. Greek cuisine.

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.

FRANTZESKOS, Skiathou 3, Kifissia. ☎ 807-0614. Closed Monday.

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

KOUTOUKI TIS KIFISSIAS, Kifissias Ave. 308, Kifissia. ☎ 807-8709. Oriental cuisine.

KTIMA REGOUKOU, Amigdaleza Attikis (2 kms after Stamata). ☎ 814-2851. Specialties: oregano lamb, traditional cheese pie.

LEONIDAS, Ano Varibobi. ☎ 807-9633. Specialty: frikasé and roast pork.

MOUSTAKAS, Har. Trikoupi and Kritis 27, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Guitar music and songs.

OASI, Kifissias Ave. 350 and Har. Trikoupi, Kifissia. ☎ 808-4800, 808-4803. French and Greek cuisine.

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

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

PONDEROSA, Ag. Ioannou 7, Plateia Esperidon. ☎ 898-1390. Service till 1am.

REMA TOU KOKKINARA, Kokkinara 80, Politeia. ☎ 801-8971. Greek cuisine.

SPITI TOU PETRAN, Plateia Aghiou Dimitriou 15, Kifissia. ☎ 801-7153. Old cinema atmosphere. Greek cuisine.

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 shop "Deli". Filet of flounder, salmon filet. Air-conditioned. Sunday closed.

PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-7379. Classic French bistrot. Sunday closed.

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.

FAR EAST, Stadiou 7, Syntagma. ☎ 323-4996. Rich oriental cuisine. Excellent bar. Service till 1:30am.

GOLDEN FLOWER, Nikis 30, Syntagma. ☎ 323-0113. Service till midnight.

ORIENT, Lekka 26, Syntagma. ☎ 322-1192. Menu for two persons at the price of 8000 drs. Service till 1am.



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8

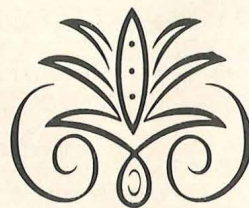
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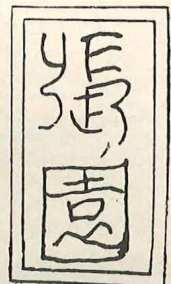
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JAPANESE

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.

CHINESE

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 Leof. 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, Zirinio 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.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. Sunday closed.

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

ARCOBALENO, Nap. Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. ☎ 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale. Open daily from 6:30pm 1:30am.

BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. ☎ 721-0893.

CAMINO, Pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are recommended. Service till 1:30am.

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 Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FONTANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Specialty: Madagascar filet. Service till 1:45 pm.

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

INDIAN

CURRY PALACE, Posidonos Ave. 38, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-8889.

MAHARAJAH, Notara 122, Piraeus. ☎ 429-4161, 428-0308.

CYPRIT

FAMAGUSTA, Zagoras 8, Ampelokipi, ☎ 778-5229. Specialty: Cypriot cuisine.

ORAI A KYPROS, Idraspou 11, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 775-6176. Variety of Cypriot specialties.

OTHELLOS, Michalakopoulou 45, ☎ 729-1481. Rustic decoration. Specialty: Cypriot tavas. 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.

TEA BAR

KRASIVII, Omirou 2, N. Smyrni. ☎ 931-0487. 40 kinds of tea, yogurt creations.

LOTOS, Giavkou 14, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-7461. Creppes and salads, 24 kinds of tea. Sunday closed.

PROFUNDIS, Hatzimihali 1, Plaka. ☎ 323-1716. 35 kinds of tea, various tartes and pies.

BRASSERIE

LA BRASSERIE, Kifissias Ave. 292, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-6572, 671-6940. Service till 2am. Sunday closed.

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

Useful numbers

Police

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

Fire

	☎ 199
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Health care

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

Animal Welfare

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

Automobile and touring

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

Tourism

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

Telephone and telegrams

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

Recorded information (in Greek)

Time	☎ 141
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Utilities

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

Main post offices

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

Parcel post offices

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

Travel and transport

Flight Information

Olympic Airways	☎ 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
Allia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	☎ 324-1377
Alitalia, Nikis 10	☎ 322-9414/9

Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	☎ 323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	☎ 322-6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
British Airways, Othonos 10	☎ 325-0601
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	☎ 323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	☎ 324-6965
Delta Airlines, Othonos 4	☎ 323-5242
Egypt Air, Othonos 10	☎ 323-3575
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	☎ 323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	☎ 323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	☎ 325-4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	☎ 323-4523
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	☎ 923-0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	☎ 360-7611
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	☎ 922-9573
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	☎ 323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	☎ 324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22 Info:	☎ 322-2208
Reservations:	☎ 938-0177
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	☎ 323-4506
Korean Airways, Psylla 6	☎ 324-7511
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	☎ 324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	☎ 322-1121
Lufthansa, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 771-6002, 771-6402
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	☎ 923-9002
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	☎ 322-6911
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	☎ 966-6666
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-1931
Qantas (Australian), Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-9411
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	☎ 324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	☎ 323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6 & Vissarionos	☎ 363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	☎ 322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 323-9111
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	☎ 321-6411
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	☎ 324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	☎ 323-7581
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-8711
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4807
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	☎ 324-3241
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-0104
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	☎ 322-6451
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	☎ 323-8685
Yemenia, Patission 9	☎ 524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	☎ 413-3244

Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers	☎ 142
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Trains

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

Ships

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

Marinas

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

Embassies and consulates

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

Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91	☎ 360-1377
Cuba, Sofocleous 5, Filothei	☎ 684-2807
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	☎ 723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-3755
Denmark, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-8315
Dominican Republic, Poseidonos 56, Faliro	☎ 981-8466
Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus	☎ 412-2361
Egypt, Vas Sofias 3	☎ 361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros	☎ 692-0565
EC, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-1775
France, Vas Sofias 7	☎ 361-1665
French Consulate, Vas Konstantinou 5	☎ 729-0151
Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22	☎ 523-6795
German Federal Republic, Vas Sofias 10, Maroussi	☎ 369-4111
Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus	☎ 418-2111
Haiti, Dimokritou 5	☎ 361-0766
Honduras, Vas Sofias 86	☎ 777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-6154
India, Kleanthous 3	☎ 721-6481
Indonesia, Skyrout 11-13	☎ 881-4082
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-1436
Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-1566
Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	☎ 361-1122
Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4	☎ 775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko	☎ 647-4161
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-3593
Lebanon, 25 Martiou 6, Pal Psychiko	☎ 685-5873, 4
Liberia, Eplias 2, Piraeus	☎ 453-1046
Libya, Vyronos 13, Pal Psychiko	☎ 674-1841
Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus	☎ 417-9515
Madagascar, Ermou 23-25	☎ 233-7453
Malaysia, Alimou 114, Argyroupolis	☎ 991-6523
Maldives, K. Politi 15, Filothei	☎ 681-9127
Malta, Eplias 2 Piraeus	☎ 452-3957
Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko	☎ 723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-9701
New Zealand, Semitelou 9	☎ 777-0686
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	☎ 902-5807
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 724-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	☎ 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 324-1615
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6917
Portugal, Karneadou 44	☎ 729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6911
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus	☎ 452-6384
Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	☎ 684-7294
Somalia, Sikelianou 4	☎ 647-4201
South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou	☎ 692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-2122
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	☎ 721-4885
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-4763
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	☎ 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5577
Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-7969
Togo, Filellinon 7	☎ 323-0330
Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri	☎ 671-7590
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	☎ 724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91	☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1	☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patission 9	☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	☎ 701-6171

UN Offices

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

Ministries

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

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

Education, Mitropoleos 15	☎ 323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources,	
Mihalakopoulou 80	☎ 770-8616
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	☎ 322-4071, 322-6014
Foreign Affairs, Akademies 1	☎ 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	☎ 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, Hologargos 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	
Papargiopoulos 3 Klafthmonos Sq	☎ 324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 31	☎ 323-4781-4
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	☎ 325-5401/2
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Syngrou 80-88	☎ 902-0946
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 325-1901
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	☎ 324-3891
Bank of Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	☎ 324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	☎ 322-9835
Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce International et Maritime S.A., Amalias 12	☎ 323-9701
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 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), Kriezoi 10	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotir, Kidathineon	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Chrisospiotissa, 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
National Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B,	☎ 722-3201
Centre for Acropolis Studies, Makryianni 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
Instituto 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,	
Mitseon 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, Makri 12, Makryianni	
	☎ 922-0106, 922-5853.
Green Hill School, Kifissia	☎ 801-7115/872
Hellinikon	☎ 961-2732
Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka	☎ 324-6614/5
Italian School	☎ 228-0338
La Verne College	☎ 807-7357/8, 800-1118
Lycée Français	☎ 362-4301
Kifissia Montessori School	☎ 808-0322
Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98	☎ 364-6022/5116
Pooh Corner	☎ 801-1827
Southeastern College	☎ 364-3405,
St Catherine's British Embassy	☎ 282-9750
St Lawrence College	☎ 894-2725
Stepping Stones Bicultural Children's Centre,	☎ 751-1965
Tasis Hellenic International School	☎ 808-1426
The Old Mill (remedial)	☎ 801-2558
3-4-5 Brit. Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron	☎ 983-2204
University Centre for Recognition of	
Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112	☎ 923-7835
TASIS Elementary	☎ 681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144	☎ 881-1768
Alcoholics Anonymous, Eratosthenous 13, Pangrati.	
	☎ 962-7122, 962-7218, 701-1977.
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
Gilding Club of Athens, Palsaniou 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, Paradissos	☎ 682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	☎ 661-1088
Spastics Society	☎ 701-5634
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas	☎ 981-5572
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18,	☎ 801-1566
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei	☎ 681-3562
World Wide Fund for Nature	☎ 362-3342, 363-4661
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	☎ 417-9730
YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28	☎ 362-6970
YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11	☎ 362-4291

Business Associations

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

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

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

Foreign Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Kanari 16	☎ 361-8385
Arab Hellenic, 180 Kifissias	☎ 647-3761
British Hellenic, Vas Sofias 25	☎ 721-0493, 721-0361
Far East Trade Centre (Rep of China)	
Vas Sofias 54	☎ 724-3107
French, Vas Sofias 7a	☎ 362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic, Dorilaou 10-12	☎ 644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council,	
Vas Alexandrou 2	☎ 724-6723
Italian, Mitropoleos 25	☎ 323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization,	
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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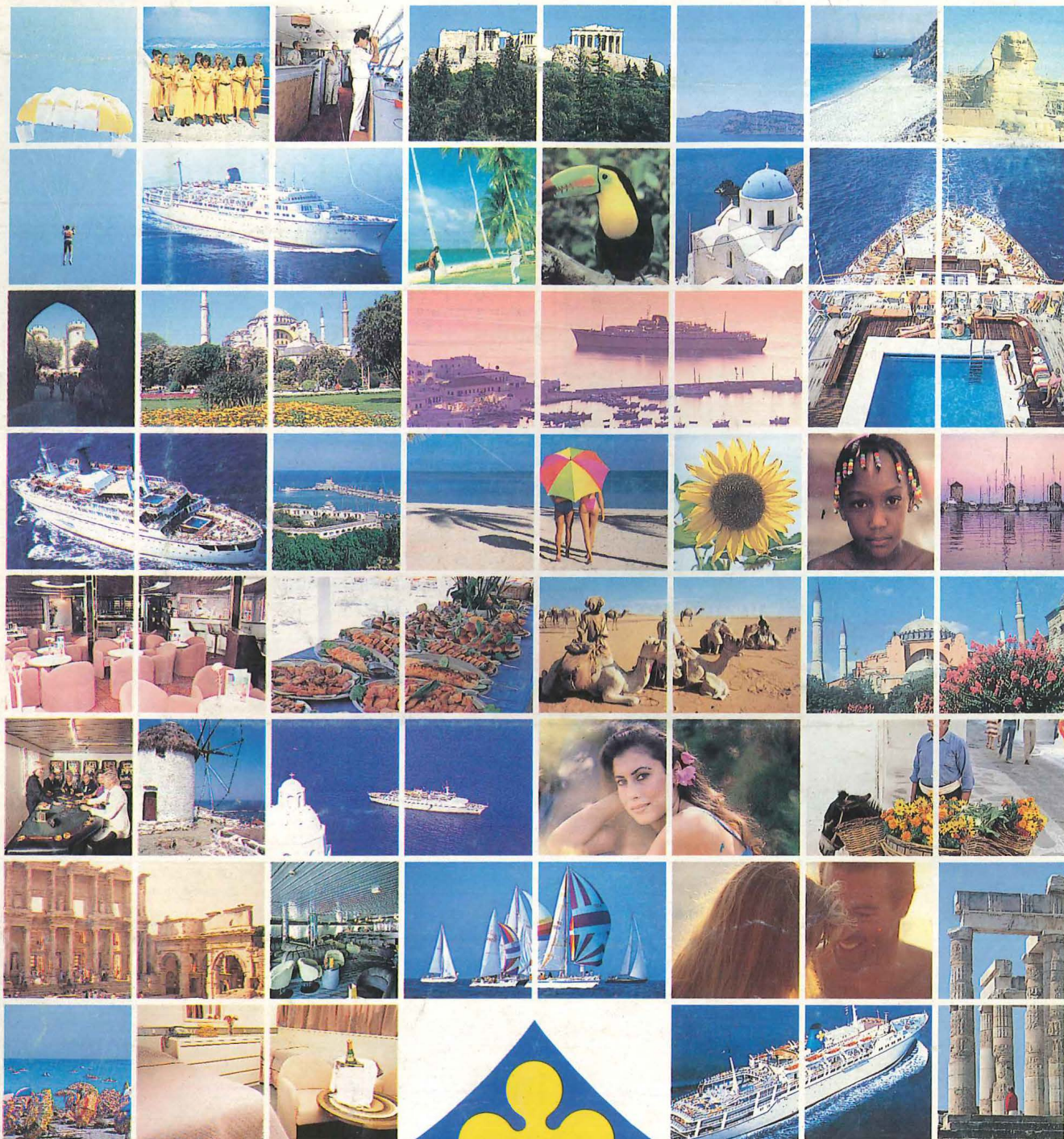
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