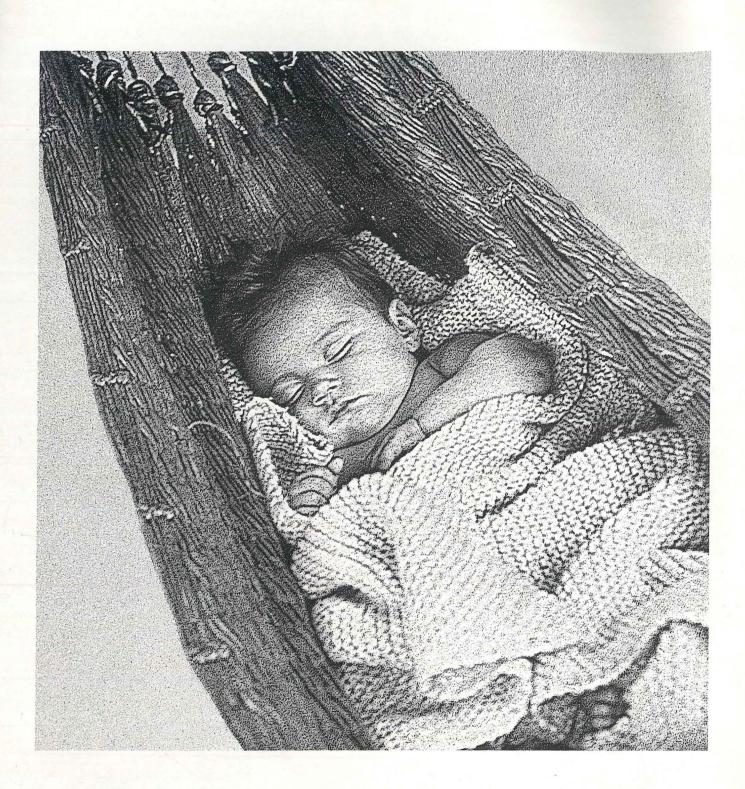
February 1993 THE 500 drs

Greece's English Language Monthly

GREECE

MACEDONIAN IMBROGLIO CONTINUES NATIONAL GALLERY EXHIBITION ATHENS' PARKS AND OASES KIDNAPPINGS IN MACEDONIA DAVID KENNEDY ON AEGINA



Every year, thousands of babies are born with a serious handicap.

She looks perfectly normal. But she was born a refugee – and that's serious. Many thousands of children grow up knowing no other life. They are innocent victims of persecution and violence.

UNHCR is there to help refugee children.

Your attitude can be the difference between hope for their future and despair.

We need <u>your</u> help to help refugees. UNHCR ACTION

P.O. Box 2500 CH - 1211 Geneva 2 Switzerland

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees





FEATURES



Page 12



Page 14



Page 19

Macedonian Imbroglio Continues 12

Paul Anastasi reports on the feud that divides Greece and Skopje over the name 'Macedonia' and the quest for an acceptalbe compromise.

Kidnapped in Macedonia 14

IMRO today claims to be the respectable conservative opposition party in the Skopje parliament, but in its sinister past it employed aggressive techniques. Brenda Marder retraces two powerful examples that cast light on the Macedonian issue.

Forging Art on Aegina 19

Ann Elder met with sculptor, painter, marionette maker and creator David Kennedy in Sfentouri, on Aegina.

Exploring Oases in the City 22

Anne Peters and young critic Georgie headed for a stroll in the parks and gardens of Athens. Georgie discloses the musts in playgrounds and picnic areas.

A Brilliant Cultural Exchange 28

Alice Christ, Mary Machas and Sloane Elliott combined their resources and knowledge to present us a double extraordinary exhibition simultaneously taking place on both sides of the Atlantic.



Page 22



The cover is by Evan Fotis

DEPARTMENTS

36 Onlooker

38 Spaggos

- 5 Our Town 6
 - Athenian Diary
- 10 Brussels-by-Line
- 11 **Business Watch**
- 33 Greek Idioms

- 34 Environment

- 39 Cinema 40 Classifieds
- 41 Profile
 - 42 Katey's Corner
- 51 This Month 54 Restaurants 57 Organizer

44 Pointers

46 Art 48 Focus

45 Travel Topics

A DYNAMIC CAREER IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY AWAITS YOU.

If you are seeking a career in a rapidly growing industry, full of diverse challenges - a career with real prospects for success, ALPINE the Leader in Swiss Hotel & Tourism Management Studies in Greece offers the highest quality education, with worldwide job placement assistance for its graduates.

Courses include: Hotel Management, Hotel Operations, Travel and Tourism Administration, IATA/UFTAA and Catering Management.

Please send me without obligation more information about the programs of study at Alpine.
NAME :
ADDRESS :
CODE :
TOWN :

If you are seekg a career in a pidly growing full of diverse career with real cess, ALPINE the Hotel & Tourism

For more information please contact our admissions office at:



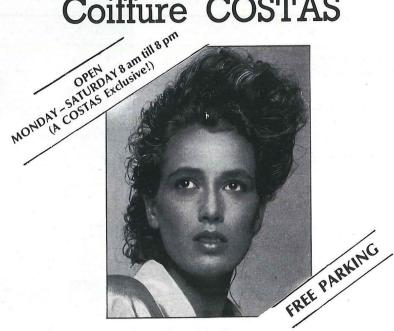
MANAGEMENT STUDIES ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΟ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ Associate institute

OF IHTTI-SWITZERLAND

The Admissions Office: 37-39, Patriarchou Ioakim Str., Kolonaki GR-106 75 Athens, Greece TEL.: 721 3076, 721 3700, FAX: 898 1189

MIRROR

Coiffure COSTAS



The latest in hairstyles for men and women

Miltiadou 5, Kifissia (near the Post Office) Tel: 808-0576, 801-7080 Our second shop is on Arcadias 10 Street (opposite the President Hotel) tel: 775-8389.

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly Founded in 1974

Vol. XVIII No. 232 February 1993

Owned and published by The Atlantic Publications Ltd

K. Tsatsou 4 (ex-Peta), 105 58 Athens, Greece Tel 322-2802 Fax 322-3052

> Sloane Elliott EDITOR

Drossoula Vassiliou Elliott PUBLISHER MANAGING EDITOR

Carine Kool ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Maria Vassiliou CULTURAL EDITOR

Georgia Zikou ACCOUNTS/CIRCULATION

Katia Stamatiadou PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

> Eva Stamatis DESIGN DIRECTOR

Katerina Agrafioti, Paul Anastasi, Katey Angelis, Robert Bartholomew, Jenny Colebourne, Margot Demopoulos, Ann Elder, Pat Hamilton, Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff, Nigel Lowry, Mary Machas, Anne Peters, Don Sebastian, B. Samantha Stenzel, J.M. Thursby, Jeanne Valentine, Maria Vassiliou, Steve Vass CONTRIBUTORS/COLUMNISTS

Katey Angelis, Spyros Ornerakis Susa Avela, Antonis Kalamaras Alina Gabrielatos ART/PHOTOGRAPHY ATES

> Lily Matala TYPESETTING

Phototypset by FOTRON Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki

PRINTED by Kraniou – Tsatsanifos Co.

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

The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly by THE ATHENIAN PRESS LTD. Tel. 322-2802. Fax 322-3052. Single copies: 500 drachmas. Yearly subscription rates: Greece 7000 drachmas. Airmail: Europe SUS 48. World SUS 50. Send orders, changes of address and inquires to The Athenian, K. Tsatsou 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts must be typed, double spaced and are subject to editorial changes. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with any submission. Letters to the editor are considered for publication but may be condensed due to space limitation and should include correspondent's telephone number.

Drossoula Elliott Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece ALL RIGHTS RESERVED, NO PART OF THIS PERIODICAL MAY BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE ATHENIAN

OUR TOWN

TIME-OUT ON THE NORTHERN FRONT All Skopje and no play makes Yiannakis a dull boy

For over a year the Macedonian Issue has dominated the attention of the country to the exclusion of nearly everything else. It is beginning to dawn now on a growing number of people that there are other things to do and think about without being accused of sedition.

Not for a minute, for a split-second, forgetting that justice on the Greek side is total – and more so; that Macedonia is Greek, and Greek only, until the Second Coming – and then some, yet time-out must sometimes be called just to draw breath.

Remember that even the Spartans at Thermopylae took time out to comb their hair.

Has anyone noticed, by the way, that Athens is running out of water? That stagflation is rampant? That the nefos is upon us as never before? The problems may not be original, but Greeks, when they face them, do so in imaginative and individual ways. Why not talk about them for a change?

For example: One of the ways to get cash-flow moving again is to rob banks and spread the spoils around. Thieves in this country are big spenders like everyone else.

Or take the heist on Ergobank a few weeks ago: beautiful, clever, innovative, romantic, profitable, even with a classical twist. Ergobank is an energetic private concern with a fine reputation in financial circles. It has also acquired neoclassical houses and handsomely restored them as bank-branches, thereby making Athens a prettier place to live in.

One of the first of these stands in Kallirhois Street. It takes its name from the ancient Callirhoe Spring just up the road and the bank stands exactly on the idyllic spot where Socrates and Phaedrus discussed the charms of philosophy under a plane tree growing on the banks of Ilisuss one fine afternoon ages ago.

The plane tree is long since gone, but the river, though out of sight, still lies under the asphalt, a fact remembered only by the Water Board, classicists – and robbers. In brief, they dug down from the other side of the street, crossed the riverbed, penetrated an ancient retaining wall, pierced another, inner wall, and, lo, there they were among the safety deposit boxes.

Three hundred of them were pilfered containing what value no one knows as none of the deposits were insured by the bank. Ergo, Ergobank only lost a few hundred tin recepticles. Estimates have been made at over a billion dollars. Put that into a slow money market and you've got a good thing going. Bank guards admitted that security sirens kept going off, but as the reason could not be traced, it was thought due to an electrical fault. Moral: it's still profitable to read Plato.

Example two: how to wake up the public to ecological murder? Man's assault on Nature has become a growing global concern. Greed and arrogance are the usual human traits blamed, but what happened here last month is best explained as destructionfor-the-fun-of-it. The lakes of Langada and Volvis near Thessaloniki are rare preserves for wildfowl particularly during migration season.

The slaughter of 400 swans by poachers last month on these lakes caused an unheard-of public outcry. Hunters have become a greater menace than ever lately, and now with the EC border controls down, bird sanctuaries in Macedonia and Thrace have come under serious threat.

To dramatize the massacre of wildfowl, the Center for the Treatment of Wild Animals and Birds, recipient of a prize presented by the Academy of Athens a month earlier, staged a silent demonstration in Syntagma where members laid the bodies of slaughtered swans on the pavement in front of parliament. Macedonia is for swans, too.

A third example shows how political obsession may lead to a decline in the birth-rate. So preoccupied has Thessaloniki been with protecting its White Tower from being stolen by Skopje that it quite lost its sense of humor last month. In a move unworthy of the land which hellenized the civilized world, the Public Prosecutor banned from its bookstores at Christmas, American pop-star Madonna's coffeetable extravaganza Sex. Then Antonios Nikolaides made a further gaffa saying buyers would be prosecuted because "it carries pornographic photos of Madonna with black men." (Not Skopjians, luckily.)

"Double Racism!" headlined *Eleftherotypia*, first for banning the book, second for making the color reference to men only.

To the rescue of the city's good name came George Piperopoulos, Professor of law at the Aristotelian University, appointed to examine the prosecutor's decision, and the offending material.

"It is kitch," he said. "It has nothing to do with literature, not even with pornography. Far better pornographic magazines are available on the open market with far better photographs demonstrating the art of sex and of love. Madonna fails on both counts. The writing is on the level of an eighthgrader."

The writing is also on the wall. The government has released statistics that the birthrate is falling fast and the population of Hellas will dwindle by half a million in the next quarter of century unless something's done about it, while Turks (mark!) without a Skopje problem are proliferating.

Where's all that *kefi*, that love of life for which Greeks were once famed? All those beaches and not a dancing Zorba to be seen. Is there even no joy left in procreation?

Esteemed Mr President, we know your name is not Karamanlov, nor your predecessor Alexandrov the Great, as Skopje makes out. Yes, dear Mr Martis, Kuwait *is* Greek because Alexandrian coins and inscriptions have been found there. Of course, Mr Samaras, the star of Vergina twinkles as brightly over your head as it once did over your role-model, Pavlos Melas. But, please, gentlemen, can't you give us just *one* day off?

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

ANGER OVER DANISH POSITIONS ON MACEDONIA AND SERBIAN EMBARGO

reece threatened a demarche against Denmark as a row broke out in Community circles over Greece's angry response to statements made by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen on the recognition of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

Greek Foreign Minister Mihalis Papakonstantinou said the statements were "unacceptable and outside the framework of Community decisions."

Jensen, whose country currently holds the rotating European Community Presidency, told an EC Foreign Ministers meeting that the Community should abandon efforts for a common stance on the issue of Macedonia's recognition. He said it should let the United Nations decide on the matter.

"Mr Jensen has forgotten his capacity as President of the EC Council of Ministers and speaks more as a minister of Denmark," Papakonstantinou countered. "He attempts to abolish Community solidarity, forgetting that in the case of Denmark,Greece displayed solidarity towards it."

The Greek government also rejected Jensen's charges that it was preventing EC humanitarian aid from reaching the neighboring former Yugoslav republic. EC leaders agreed last month in Edinburgh to give Macedonia total aid of 50 million ECUs.

"Not only has Greece never impeded such aid, but to the contrary has always backed the dispatch of humanitarian aid to Skopje," Foreign Ministry spokesman Dimitris Avramopoulos said. He expressed the government's indignation that Jensen hastened to adopt these positions without checking first with Greece.

"It was Greece which proposed that the aid should be delivered through our country, as a sign of our good intentions towards that republic," he said.

The Greek-Danish row then escalated again when Greece rejected the proposed dispatch of observers to its border with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, purportedly to monitor the implementation of the embargo on Serbia.

The Greek Foreign Ministry also indicated that it found the proposal offensive and part of the ongoing campaign to discredit Greece. It pointed out that such EC supervision was even theoretically preposterous, since Greece had no common borders with

CONSTANTINE TRYPANIS

The most respected and best-loved Greek scholar in the English-speaking world, Constantine A. Trypanis, died in Athens on January 18 after a long struggle with Parkinson's disease. He was 84.

Born on Chios, he took a degree in law at the University of Athens and pursued graduate studies at Oxford, Berlin and Munich. As Professor of Classics at the University of Chicago (1967-74) and for 20 years occupying the seat of Medieval and Modern Greek Literature at Oxford, Trypanis was more widely known abroad than in Greece until the return of democracy in 1974 when Prime Minister Karamanlis appointed him the nation's first Minister of Culture.

After having lived so long in the polite atmosphere of the British academic world, it is a wonder he survived three years in this post at the center of the bedlam of Athenian cultural life, but this he accomplished by his patience, good humor and gentlemanliness.

Professor Trypanis was a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, the British Society of Byzantine Studies, and the Royal Society of Letters.

Amongst his many publications, he was probably most widely known for his edition of *The Penguin Book of Greek Verse*.

He is survived by his daughter, Marilena, and a grandson.

Serbia.

"It must be finally understood that Greece, as it has repeatedly stated, fully implements the embargo on Serbia and Montenegro," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

"If the Community wants to proceed seriously with the monitoring of the embargo, it should turn its attention to the countries bordering Serbia and not to Greece, which does not have common borders with Serbia and is a Community country which fully respects the embargo," the statement added.

Greece has repeatedly been accused in the past of breaking the UN-imposed embargo. Greek government officials speculated that the matter has been raised again in order to put pressure on Greece over the recognition of Macedonia.

Foreign Minister Mihalis Papakonstantinou, however, appeared more lenient towards the EC proposal. He said Athens could accept observers "in the borderline between Greece and Bulgaria and Greece and 'Skopje', but not within Greek territory."

But the Foreign Minister again sharply criticized the stance of his Danish counterpart. "I no longer have any confidence in the Danish presidency of the EC," he said.

ATHENS ACADEMY HONORS

Among the winners of the 1992 Academy of Athens Prizes was the late Anastasios G. Leventis, founder of the A.G. Leventis Foundation which, amid other good works, has published many important titles in English.

A silver medal honoring the 150 years of the Ophthalmic Hospital of Athens was accepted by its president, Nikos Bakoyiannis, brother-in-law of Minister of Culture, Dora Mitsotaki Bakoyianni. Director George Bardanis accepted an award for the Strofi Community Hospital. Maria Ganoti was presented an award honoring the Hellenic Center for the Treatment of Wild Animals and Birds Aegina.

Constantine Kollias was cited for his

writings in political science and Ioannis Hatzifotis for his compendious history of the Greek community in Alexandria. Princeton University Press was honored for its 1990 publication of The Illuminated Greek Manuscripts from the Monastery of St Catherine's, Sinai, and Evanghelos Pantazoglou and Norman Ashton for their writings in Greek archaeology. In music, pianist Hairoyiorgiou-Sigara and solo guitarist Elena Papandreou, 26, received awards.

Special prizes went to three Cypriot teachers, Yiannoula Vassileiou, Despo Kolatsi and Elena Foka who courageously continued the education of Greek youths in Karpas during military occupation. An award honoring officer of the Hellenic Air Force, Nikos Sialmas, who lost his life in an encounter with Turkish fighters over the island of Ai-Strati last summer, was accepted by his parents.

MP SHOT IN THE LEGS

A Conservative deputy of parliament was shot three times in the legs in an ambush which took place near his home in Maroussi as he was on his way to Athens.

There were accusations of negligence from the opposition when the New Democracy MP Lefteris Papadimitriou revealed from his hospital bed that he had received warnings of an attack and passed on the information to the authorities. As a result of this the Ministry of Public Order is having all deputies shadowed by security people.

The well-known '17 November' terrorist group, which has totted up such an impressive roster of victims, has claimed responsibility but police are not sure. Mr Papadimitriou has added interest in his case by saying he believes his assailant was a blonde woman. This does not fit easily into 17N's perceived official image.

DEJECTED PILOT EJECTS

A Greek Navy pilot chose recently to commit suicide in a way that authorities described as 'unprecedented', by jumping out his plane shortly before it was to land.

The 36-year old pilot, Ioannis Kekkeris, was flying back to his base in Athens from a search mission at sea for shipwrecked seamen, when he suddenly announced his intention to jump from his small A-C4 aircraft.

Navy officials said his co-pilot and close friend, Stavros Mihailidis, tried in vain to stop him as he threw himself out of the craft from a height of about 2600



St. Lawrence College The British School in Greece

This independent British School offers a British education to children from Kindergarten through to preparation for university entrance abroad (including Oxbridge and Ivy League level) and provides a balanced curriculum (from computer science to horseriding and English Literature to sailing) which compares favourably with the best of education in Britain.

Please address enquiries to: The Headmaster, St.Lawrence College P.O.Box 70151, Glyfada 166 10 Telephones: 894-3251, 894-0696, 894-5631 Fax: 898-0107 Address: 3, B St., Hellenikon, Athens 167 77

Sinopis St. & Evinou 9-11 behind Athens Tower Tel. 7706525 - 7770471

11, Vrassida Street behind Athens Hilton Tel. 7248292 - 7240154

78, Sp. Merkouri St, Pagrati Tel. 7232486

30, I. Metaxa St., Glyfada Tel. 8942026 - 8949182 8946138-9

52, S. Panagouli St., Glyfada near the Golf Club Tel. 8945972

Men's & Juniors Salon 37, I. Metaxa St, Glyfada Tel. 8980125 - 8980465



We Care for you

Beauty Center I. Metaxa 24-26 Glyfada tel. 8947166

Facials Electrolysis Massage Sauna Solarium Facials (For Men) meters. His body was found several hours later, about a mile from the landing strip.

The reasons for the suicide are not clear. His colleagues said that he was an excellent pilot and had no health problems, but that he was depressed over the recent death of both his parents and the divorce proceedings he was going through. They said that over the last few months he used to spend the night at the airbase because he did not want to go back to an empty home.

The pilot's wife Angheliki hotly denied that she was in any way the cause of suicide, adding suggestively that he was most probably dejected over another heartbreak relationship.

TAX MAN TURNS GREEN

Former Minister of Finance Yiannis Paleokrassas has become the new EC

A Call for an Inner Olympics

Ancient Olympia provided the appropriate setting for the III International Symposium on Science and Consciousness from January 3-7. Over 100 eminent scientists from many disciplines, including two Nobel Laureates, gathered to discuss how scientific endeavor can contribute to the development of a new science of consciousness, particularly in relation to the social and ecological crises immediately facing our planet.

Against the backdrop of the most revered sanctuary of the ancient Hellenic world where the Olympic Games, which expressed man's aspirations as a creature on earth, were held in honor of Zeus, scientists attending plenary sessions and joining in roundtable discussions. On the final day they unanimously endorsed a strongly worded Olympic Declaration calling for a restatement of spiritual values based on scientific research.

"The problem is not science but its interpretation," said Max Payne, scientist and philosopher. "Many people see it as an either/or situation. Either you are a hard-nosed objective scientist or a soft-nosed subjective-feeling mystic. We don't want either/or. We want both. There is nothing that has been said at this symposium that would contradict a single experimental result by a physicist, biologist or neurophysicist."

"The Olympic Games represent the embodiment of transcendence," said psychologist Rhea White. "I hypothesize that the training which an athlete undergoes is just one form of what potentially could be hundreds of 'projects of transcendence' which, if undertaken by a significant number of people, could transform the planet. The Inward Games are not played in the fields of Olympia, but in our spirits..."

"I think it has to go beyond awareness to doing," said Dr Wanjiku Mwagiru of the UN Environment Program in Nairobi. "It is very, very important that we see ourselves not as isolated observers or commentators of something out there, but to imbibe the environment around us, to make it a part of us. And for us to become a part of that environment."

The Symposium was organized by the Athenian Society for Science and Human Development, and the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University. It was sponsored and supported by the Ministry of Culture and many generous private institutions and individuals. *The Athenian* provided public relations and other media services to the symposium's organizational committees.

THE OLYMPIA DECLARATION 7 January 1993

As every informed and concerned person knows, our planet Earth is undergoing ecological and social crises which may destroy much of humanity and other life within the next few decades.

We believe it is vital to recognize that the basic problem behind these crises is a lack of understanding of more profound aspects of human consciousness and a dangerous denial of spiritual values. We speak especially of the realization of our fundamental interconnectedness and interdependence and the deep values of co-operation which arise from this realization.

Therefore we, the participants in the Third International Symposium on Science and Consciousness, call for intense worldwide efforts by all people, especially scientists, educators and decision-makers, to increase our understanding of consciousness and to foster the development of spiritual values in our lives.

If we do not do so, we are unlikely to survive.

Environment Commisioner in Brussels. His goal in the next two years is to build the protection of nature and control of pollution into farming, tourism and other sectors with "a less than sparkling record" in ecological terms.

"I'm sure there are going to be very serious clashes between environmentalists and sectorial objectives," he said in a characteristically flatfooted but straightforward way in a recent interview.

Assassing took a potshot at Mr Paleokrassas and his family last summer in central Athens, missed them but fatally bagged an innocent bystander. As Finance Minister, Mr Paleokrassas spoke a few home truths about tax evasion and the Greek character which has won him few friends. Bombing tax-collecting offices has lately become something of a national sport.

17 LOST IN SEA TRAGEDY

As the Greek-captained tanker *Braer* foundered off the Shetland Islands in a major ecological disaster, a small Greek cargo carrier went down in stormy seas off Cape Malea. All 17 crewmembers are feared dead.

The Ministry of Merchant Marine said the Greek-owned Panamanian flag 2800-ton freighter issued a distress signal early on January 6 while passing between the Southern Peloponnese and Crete. It was carrying a cement cargo to Italy.

Harbor authorities said that a rescue mission by sea and air, including helicopters and navy vessels, failed to find any survivors among the 11 Greek and the six Russian crewmen. The bodies of one Russian and three Greeks were picked out of the stormy seas. Rescue operations were hindered by the gale force winds and giant waves. This was the second time in recent years that a vessel owned by the same company, 'Golden Union', sank with all crew members aboard. Cargo ship *Theophano* was lost off Southampton in 1989.

In Brief.

• A violin signed 'Stradivarius 1721' bought from Albanian refugees and picked up in a drug raid in Epirus late last year is a fake. According to the Ministry of Culture it was made during the violinmaker's lifetime in Paris by a craftsman from Lorraine.

• Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, has not been handed over to foreigners as certain reports claim. Deputy Prime Minister Tzannetakis explained that the **Parnassus Ski Center** on its slopes is being developed with

the help of foreign investments and expertise unavailable to the National Tourist Organization. Like Macedonia, the government repeats, Mount Parnassus and its Muses are Greek.

A 14th-century Cyrillic scroll stolen from Mount Athos came to light in Warsaw recently when an unidentified person tried to sell it to the National Gallery of Poland. Pandeleimon Monastery, whence it came, never reported the theft which must have taken place after 1988.

• Leading Athenian cultural center Gallery Ora closed last December citing insuperable economic and administrational problems. Gallery Ora was founded in 1964 by painter Asantour Baharian who remained its guiding light until his death in 1990. Besides mounting solo and group shows by prominent painters, it published the important art journal Chronika and art books. The Xenofondos Street building also exhibited retrospectives, documentary and photography shows, held seminars and lectures, as well as dance and music recitals. At a closing ceremony 60 artists joined the center's friends to pay tribute to its founder and to his widow, Christina Baharian.

• Last month Greece became a tardy signatory to the 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora, thankfully reduced to the acronym CITES. As an EC member, however, the country for years has been bound to enforce the regulations of the Convention. Administered in Lausanne, it is one of the most important international conservation agreements.

Former Minister of Education and • Professor of History and Philosophy Constantine Despotopoulos was installed as President of the Academy of Athens on January 14 only before diehard members of the intellectual community. Popular political leaders must have heard in advance that the new president would make sharp remarks on the present political climate, as most of them begged off attending. Mr John Zigdis and President of Parliament Tsaldaris, however, attended.

• The wealth of art which has come out of the Hellenic earth is astonishing, but even by the rich standards of Greek archaeology, the finding of two archaic Kouroi on two islands within hours of each other is notable. One archaic figure was found imbedded in a wall in Parikia on Paros in good condition and from an excellent period (515 BC). The second Kouros, a little white marble gem standing 95 cms high, came out of the Samian earth near Pythagoreion during a road-widening project.



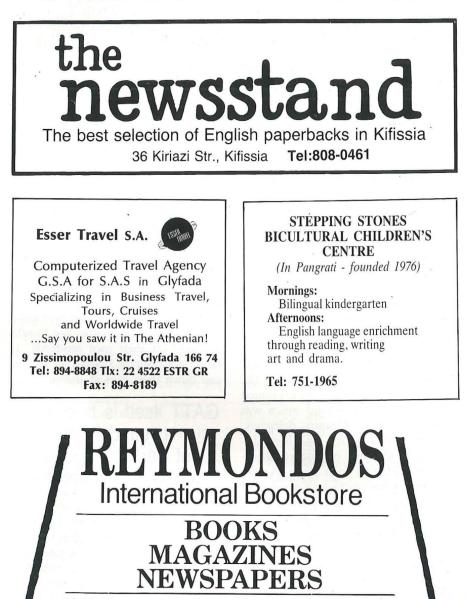
endium

The taste of a Bookshop - the touch of a Library.

An entire floor of English books devoted to fiction, nonfiction, travel guides, maps, Greek background and many other subjects

Newspapers & Magazines Used book exchange The browser's paradise

28, Nikis Str., Syntagma Sq. - 105 57 Athens, Greece - Tel.: 3221248, FAX: 3222924.



18 Voukourestiou St., Syntagma, 106 71 Athens Tel: 3648188 / 3648189

What Is This Thing Called GATT?

The last skirmish between the European Community and the United States was fought over oil seeds. French farmers manned the barricades, American counterparts lobbied Congress. What are oil seeds? They are a group of oil producing sperma which includes soya beans, sunflowers and rapeseed. The total world production is 86 million tonnes of which the US produces nearly three quarters or 63 million tonnes; out of this tonnage the US exports 18 million – out of which 14 million go to the EC.

The EC is, despite GATT no-no's, subsidizing the production of oil seeds and undercutting world prices. America (and other producing countries) have demanded a cessation or at least a reduction of these subsidies or a reduced quota for EC exports of oil seeds. On behalf of the EC Common Agricultural Program Mr MacSharry (the EC Agricultural Commissioner) has been fighting for an acceptable compromise; he is tough, a horse trader and a realist. Paying as little attention as possible to the screams of Europe's protected farmers he has at last come to the point of signing an agreement with the US despite France's objections thus removing the last major obstacle to the successful conclusion of the GATT Uruguay Round.

What is GATT? The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was started in 1947 by 23 independent countries - they sat around a table in Geneva and signed the first agreement (or 'Geneva Round') calling for reduction of tariffs and easier trade among the signatories. These talks have continued until the Uruguay Round which was initiated in 1986. Country delegates, over the last six years, have been discussing a wide range of products affecting their 105 sovereign states. Agreement has been reached on a range of commodities from heavy industry to copyright protection. For the first time agricultural world trade was put on the agenda; in the past it was considered to be a subject too complex and sensitive. The farmer's vote is the stumblingblock.

But an agreement, now that the EC and the US have signed an agricultural armistice, is tantalizingly close. A successful conclusion would mean lower food prices (sugar in the EC is three times the world price), removing of textile quotas which will lead to cheaper clothing and increased exports from developed and developing nations. American and other producing countries' demands for subsidy reduction has been stymied from the start. But all progress under GATT towards a freer global trade may still be reversed by the parochial action of a single participating member. Oversimplification? Not really.

Since its implementation, the EC has dedicated a major part of its budget (now down to 58.5 percent) to subsidize farmers to the detriment of the consumer. The US is not blameless in giving financial support to the farm sector but it is far more liberal and progressive in its efforts to free the world market for all products including agricultural.

Free flow of trade has always led to prosperity and free trade is GATT.

Blame the European Community? This is the way it seems to all nations outside this organization. Even within the EC there is far from unanimity on the subject of subsidy reduction figures proposed under GATT. Within the EC there is also a growing feeling that France is the country holding up the final agreement by pandering to its farmers. But laying blame is easy and it is a mean politicians often use to take the heat off their own misdeeds. In farm trade both the US and the EC can cast down their eyes in shame.

GATT itself is becoming a round table of trading regions rather than countries.

European farmers have a political weight far exceeding their relative numbers; look at Greek farmers who, for years, have relaxed under the blessed sun of subsidies and have contributed little or nothing in tax to the country coffers. In the EC as a whole 11 million farmers (3 percent of the population) block efforts both to cut subsidies and open EC markets to foreign competition. Their action costs Europeans about 120 billion US dollars a year in increased taxes and higher food costs. Frustrated by the impasse over agriculture, US/EC talks ended in failure on 3 November, 1992. In petulance, the US slapped a 200 percent duty on EC (read 'French') white wines to take effect on 5 December. Being the largest exporter of white wines to America, France would thus be sent a signal. Greek white wines would be equally punished, an unfortunate measure as they are just beginning to build a US market.

Jacques Delors, the President of the EC Commission, is under siege. As defender of the EC position on the GATT talks, he is increasingly fighting a lone battle. He denies responsibility for sabotaging the agricultural talks. Though in the past he has generally supported CAP reforms he stated and still states that the US is not giving enough in exchange for EC subsidy reductions. Delors has always tended, on philosophical grounds, to be anti-American; he lectures about a young Europe not having to be bullied by big-brother America. In fact, as many Europeans have pointed out, sparkybrother Japan is the one to watch.

GATT itself is becoming a round table of trading regions rather than countries. There is a definite trend away from national to regional groupings. The European Community is but one example of this; the US has put together the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA). Similar agreements are in effect or under discussion in the Far East, South America and Africa. There is an advantage in this as larger units should be able to reach agreements quicker (fewer voices). The EC, the largest of regional traders, skittishly acts to defend its citizens from outside 'unfair' competition. In turn, the US flexes its horse-trading muscles while Japan continues to coddle its rice farmers.

As for the Uruguay Round, it still has a few hurdles to jump before final signature. International economists have estimated that successful completion of this round could add some 200 billion US dollars to global trade bringing in its train increased employment in both developed and underdeveloped nations.

But when farmers wield greater political clout than their numbers deserve, watch out. The greater good may still be eroded by the cosseted few. Free flow of trade has always, *always*, led to prosperity and free trade is GATT.

Business Agenda Fumbles

From the point of view of the business person, the present government inherited huge problems, started to get things moving too late and now faces losing power for having done little in the last year to revive the country's economy.

In the latter stages of last year, the European Community expressed its first words of approval on the steps taken by a Greek government since the mid-1980s, when former premier Andreas Papandreou applied a temporary pay freeze.

But entering 1993, the moment when the internal market was homogenized, it was difficult not to reflect on just how much remains to be done rather than on the little which has been achieved. By virtue of being two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, Greece was the first EC member to light a symbolic flame marking the moment of 'union', but in most other respects is years behind its partners.

"We're fed up," Nikos Makropoulos, chairman of the Hellenic Insurance Brokers' Association (HIBA) told officials of the Ministry of Trade and Industry at a special meeting of his association's board just before Christmas.

The reason was that the insurance sector has been waiting for four years for a bill modernizing practices in the insurance industry to be tabled in parliament.

He went on to say new promises that the Bill would be finalized "in a very short while" but these cut little ice in light of so many broken deadlines in the past.

While the new legislation is awaited anxiously by insurance firms, which so far have had to be content with a step-by-step casing of fire and automobile tariffs as well as other restrictions which have held them back, the delays have angered brokers in particular. The reason is that insurance brokers still do not officially exist under Greek legislation and HIBA's 80-odd members, who have been trying to fulfill the tasks of brokers for several years now, are losing business to foreign rivals.

Mr Makropoulos cited the case of the one-billion-dollar Athens Metro,

coverage for which was placed overseas without the involvement of local brokers. Now that tariffs for property and motor insurance have been liberalized, the role of the broker – who works for the interests of the insured – is considered a crucial one, but the profession will continue to lose business as long as they are held in a legal limbo.

"From January any European broker is entitled to operate here, yet we cannot operate in our own country – the situation is as ridiculous as that," said Makropoulos who suggested he, and others who could do so, might obtain licences from abroad if the anomaly was not rectified fast.

Needless to say, brokers point out that the latest draft of the Bill contains a number of clauses which are not in line with international practice, but they are so frustrated they believe passing the law in its present form would be preferable to nothing at all.

One of their main hopes for prompt action this year is that the European Commission is also putting pressure on the government, which was directed to harmonize market conditions with those of other member states.

The impasse faced in the insurance sector, which is a crucial one for general economic activity, is by no means unique as the government has a huge backlog of business affecting most walks of Greek commerce to get through parliament.

On the industrial front, too, the overriding impression is that this year will be dominated by attempts to take action which should have been achieved long ago.

To take one example, tax payers' money continues to be eaten up by the country's state shipyards – a sector which has lost well over 500 million US dollars in recent years. Once again, the EC is being antagonized, having given Greece previous deadlines of the end of 1991 and then last June 30 to either privatize or close three major yards.

Two of these have not yet been purchased and now there is a new ultimatum of March, imposed by Brussels. As this issue of *The Athenian* was being published, a buyer for the debtridden Neorion Shipyard on the island of Syros – the largest industrial employer in the Cyclades – had been found.

Greek American businessman Spyros Mylonas had offered to buy the yard for about 9 million US dollars, but there were fears that the deal could founder because of the antagonism of the 760 workers and of the opposition parties, which portray the sale as a "looting of the national wealth". If no contract can be settled during these negotiations, the second time Neorion has been offered for sale, the shipyard may have to be parcelled out as plots of land, which would represent another erosion of the country's already threadbare industrial capacity.

Hellenic Shipyards, which employs 3500, is to be offered to interested parties for the second time and the yard, which like Neorion is having its vast debts written off, will struggle to find a strong buyer to ensure its future. At present the only interested party seems to be the yard's staff which, led by management, has offered to buy out the facility itself in exchange for part of its massive redundancy entitlement.

Elsewhere in industry, other key privatizations have yet to be carried through and the mistaken view persists that selling assets to foreigners or Greek entrepreneurs is tantamount to theft of the public coffers. Commentators, for example, continue to be enraged by last year's part-purchase of Heracles Cement by the Italian Calcestruzzi firm while present negotiations to sell Halkis Cement are colored by indignation that a deal will involve writing off the factory's public utility bills.

Meanwhile the drive to garner increased foreign investment in Greece, a policy which was prominently touted in the early days of the New Democracy administration, has been more or less forgotten.

Faced with a tide of economic ailments and easily distracted by ill-defined foreign policy issues, the government has not been competent to convince the increasingly overburdened public that its tough economic posturing (which has boiled down mainly to boosting taxes and utility charges) is justified, nor to get on with the job of narrowing the gap between Greece and its competitors.

MACEDONIAN IMBROGLIO CONTINUES

by Paul Anastasi

Even if Greek objections fail at the UN and other international forums, the feud between Athens and Skopje is likely to continue for a very long time. After a possible toughening of the Greek stand, it can only be settled on a bilateral level. While the mood in Greece fluctuates almost every day in regards to the outcome of its tussle with Skopje over the name 'Macedonia', most observers are coming to the conclusion that the feud is likely to carry on far longer than originally anticipated. Irrespective of the outcome of the developments before the United Nations and the European



Community, it is not international bodies in the final analysis that can impose a final solution but bilateral negotiations between the two feuding sides to find a compromise.

The reason for this, according to both Greek officials and western diplomats, is that Greece is likely to react harshly if it fails to prevent the former Yugoslav republic's recognition at the UN under the name 'Macedonia'. Under pressure from the public opinion it has stirred up, and now angered over what it sees as 'betrayal' from its western allies, Athens is likely to opt for its only remaining choice: to close its borders with Skopje-Macedonia, thereby rendering even more difficult the republic's economic survival in the hope of compelling it to compromise.

Another threat Athens may carry out, this time in anger over the EC's failure to follow through with the Lisbon Declaration last June to recognize the Republic only if it did not include the word 'Macedonia', is to abandon solidarity with the Community over the Yugoslav crisis. In its worse form, this might mean increasing indirect support to Serbia, thus making it harder for the West to coordinate pressure on Belgrade.

These 'worst-case scenarios' over Greek reactions have been fleshed out as it becomes increasingly difficult for Athens to push through its case. Greece's arguments against its neighbor's use of the name 'Macedonia', namely that historically and culturally it belongs to Greece and that its use implies territorial claims against its northern regions, does not appear drastic enough to convince the rest of the international community. As far as the EC is concerned, the question of the name is secondary. Priority is given to recognition of the republic so that it can receive international aid and stabilize its regime. Stability, they argue, is paramount so as to prevent spreading the war into the southern Balkans.

Athens, however, insists that the opposite is the case, claiming it was proved right in cautioning the world not to proceed with a hasty break-up of Yugoslavia and recognition of its constituent republics, as this would only provoke war on a wide scale. It warns that the same could happen with Skopje-Macedonia. Firstly, because it is made up of two equal-sized Slavic and Albanian populations which dislike and distrust each other intensely and are bound to clash sooner or later. Partition of the republic and the absorption of part of it by Albania is feared by many. Secondly, adds Athens, the retaliatory measures Greece will take will make the republic's survival extremely difficult.

What does Greece mean by this? What can or will it do in the case that it loses the battle at the UN, that the former Yugoslav republic is accepted as a member under the name of 'Macedonia', and that the EC members then also proceed with bilateral recognition?

Actually, it can create considerable difficulties, so long as it has the diplomatic stamina to persevere even at the risk of making itself more unpopular internationally, and suffering considerable tourism and economic losses. Such losses come as a result of interrupting 'motoring and overland' tourism from western and central Europe. The only viable sea-and-land route will be through Italy, which is already a far more common route for Greek and western travellers today. A drop in south-north overland trade is in the cards since Greek and TIR trucks will be compelled to take longer routes through Bulgaria. The tourism revenue from former Yugoslavia (like day-shopping in Thessaloniki) will also stop completely.

On the other hand, a closure of Greece's borders with Skopje-Macedonia would cause far greater hardships for the small republic. It would make it more difficult to move its trade southward, unless it goes through the far longer and costlier routes of Bulgaria and Turkey. Similarly, it would mean that it cannot have access to the sea through the port of Thessaloniki, which is the key point for imports and exports and, above all, for its oil supply. Albania to its west and Bulgaria to its east are poor substitutes, while to the north lies Albanian-populated Kossovo and a hostile Serbia.

Furthermore, within the small republic lies the potentially explosive Albanian element, which in numbers is just as great as the Slavs. The Albanians do not want recognition under the name of 'Macedonia' unless the international community meets their own demands for greater autonomy as a 'constituent national element'. Since these are not being met to the extent insisted on by the Albanians, recognition is likely to provoke more reactions from them. This discontent is in turn likely to be aggravated further by the economic malaise brought on if Greece blockades the border. Greece, besides, may well lend its support to the Albanians of Skopje as they put pressure on the government.

President Gligorov's government

argues the contrary; namely, that recognition will bring stability, greater domestic tranquillity, and economic support from abroad. For example, non-recognition has meant so far that the republic cannot negotiate loans with foreign governments, banks and other financial institutions.

counters Greece that really meaningful aid can only come from the European Community, and that such aid can be vetoed by Athens. As for American aid, Greece also argues that it can again cause considerable difficulties through its powerful Greek-American lobby. In all cases, Athens points out, it is in the republic's interest to compromise on the name, since that is Greece's only demand. Athens has no territorial or other claims whatsoever. The government keeps on repeating that it is ready to recognize the republic and guarantee the inviolability of its borders as soon as it abandons international use of the name. By this it means that it accepts that the republic call itself 'Macedonia' domestically, much in the way that many other countries have dual names, including Greece (Hellas at home and Greece internationally).

Compromise, indeed, may well be the final outcome as the two sides continue to injure each other in this drawn-out diplomatic and economic tug-of-war. For whatever the UN and the European Community decide, international practice shows that the decisions of international forums are mainly of moral value and seldom of a practical or 'enforced' nature. Whenever either side in a dispute chooses to ignore international rulings – as with the Israeli-Arab conflict, Turkey and Cyprus, and perhaps soon Greece and Skopje - then solutions can only lie in bilateral negotiations.

In such a case, both countries will have to come to their senses and compromise over the name, to their mutual advantage. After a bit of pride-swallowing on either side, the solution can only lie in a mixed name, of the sort that have been discussed for many months now. Specifically, a name which allows Skopje part-usage of the word 'Macedonia', but with a prefix which differentiates it geographically from Greek Macedonia. Something like North or West Macedonia or, even better, 'Vardar Macedonia'. If the political leadership and the public in both countries are mature and responsible, the matter could then be put to rest and the area once again become the vital bridge of southeastern European trade and tourism that it used to be.

When Skopje recently abducted the Star of Vergina and attached it to its flag, it was in effect declaring for a Greater Slavic Macedonia. This should not surprise. **Kidnapping in the past has** been a popular terrorist technique employed by that movement. Slavic aggression seeking outlet to the Aegean is nothing new, but there have been two powerful examples of it in relatively recent times which seem to cast light not only on the present 'Macedonian Issue' but on the seemingly intractable ethnic strife that has risen once again in the **Balkans.** One is the Macedonian Struggle as it manifested itself at the end of the last century. The second is the Communist**inspired** Greater **Independent Macedonian** Movement which came closest to achieving its aims during the Greek Civil War (1945-49).

Not surprisingly, perhaps, each of these movements intimately affected the fortunes of a widely known and well beloved institution in Greece. The first, in effect, was the catalyst that brought the American Farm School near Thessaloniki into existence. The second provided its most dramatic (and traumatic) moments 50 years later. Both episodes provided insight and vivid human interest to the murky panorama of social chaos. A former archivist of the school researched the backgrounds of both.

KIDNAPPED IN MACEDONIA

by Brenda Marder



Courtesy of the Archives of the American Farm School

The entire senior class of the American Farm School was kidnapped in 1949 by Communists under the slogan 'Macedonia for Macedonians'. One by one, they all escaped and were photographed together at Commencement with director Charlie House, front row center, sitting between his wife and his sister

As the Ottoman Empire began its final disintegration a century ago, a condition of great social instability arose, especially in the economically unviable but strategically located region of Macedonia. This area comprised the Ottoman vilayets of Bitola (Monastir), Kossovo and Selanik (Salonica). Later these were divided up and taken over by Serbia (Vardar Macedonia), Bulgaria (Pirin Macedonia) and Greece (Aegean Macedonia) in the two Balkan Wars (1912-13).

Although linguisticians recognized a Slavo-Macedonian dialect most closely related to Bulgarian late in the 19th century, the term Macedonia only referred to a geographical area, not to a separate national identity since there had been no Slavic Macedonian state in the past.

Claims to the existence of a Macedonian ethnos, however, were now made by all states with pseudo-irredentist aspirations. In attempting to seize supremacy in Macedonia, these rival nations relied on organizations. Some were cultural but most were armed guerrilla groups using terrorist tactics. The best known of these latter was the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO) founded in Salonica just 100 years ago. It began as a movement comprising petty merchants, artisans and professional men like teachers. Along with its slogan 'Macedonia for the Macedonians' it was, however, soon appropriated by the Bulgarian Liberation Front and taken over by brigands. One of its aims was to publicize provocative acts which would persuade the world that the Ottomans could no longer control the area, thus hastening liberation. This was the background to the notorious Stone-Tsilka kidnapping, the first event to involve the United States intimately in the Balkans. n the third of September 1901, a group of Protestant missionaries were on their homeward journey to Salonica after having given a summer course for Bible readers who were members of the Protestant communities in the village of Bansko in Eastern Macedonia. Life for these missionaries was perilous. Their work took them through mountain passes and remote areas.

Their group included, on this fateful journey, the Reverend Gregory Tsilka, an Albanian by birth who was a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary in New York; his wife, Katerina Stefanovna, a Bulgarian, who had studied in America at Northfield Seminary and the Training School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital (now Columbia Presbyterian) in New York; and Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary from Boston, Massachusetts.

Suddenly the group was surrounded by a motley band of guerrillas clad in Turkish military uniforms and Albanian peasant dress. They were, in fact, Bulgarian revolutionaries and members of IMRO. Brandishing their arms, the bandits separated Miss Stone and Mrs Tsilka from the rest of the group. Pushing them through scrub and over rocks they led the women up the mountainside and did not pause until they had carried them far from the point of capture.

The rest of the party, after being held overnight under guard, was released at dawn. A Turkish peasant who had the misfortune to stumble into their path was summarily shot. The two hostages, however, were to remain in captivity for over five months.

Thus began the incident which was to attract worldwide attention in the press and arouse American awareness to the problem of security for Americans living in European Turkey.

By 1894 conditions close to the Bulgarian-Macedonian border had become chaotic and dangerous due to the intensity of the Macedonian Struggle. Thus the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions decided to open in that year a mission station in Salonica. Three railroad lines had opened from the city which meant that missionaries could safely reach villages along the railroad lines. Dr John Henry House, who later founded the American Farm School, was chosen to administer to the evangelical community in a wide radius around Thessaloniki.

He was a man of his time but also a visionary. With a natural bent for the

Ellen M. Stone had been a missionary for 23 years and had spent a large portion of her mission in European Turkey. The American-trained Katerina Stefanovna Tsilka who had begun her missionary work with her husband in Korytsa, Albania, was, at the time of her capture, six months pregnant. It was not the first time that the brigands had kidnapped victims to raise funds to supply their bands with guns, food and clothing. It was, however, the first time in the history of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) that any of its members had been kidnapped and may well have been the first time that any American citizen had been taken hostage by European bands.

Days were to pass after the capture of the women before the bandits contacted another missionary living in Semakov, Bulgaria, and handed him a ransom note demanding 125,000 US dollars. Despite the fact that the brigands' messenger was told that it would be impossible to raise such a large sum, the revolutionaries remained adamant. There is no doubt that the ransom money was the principal motive for the act, but a secondary motive was also apparent: the Bulgarian revolutionaries wanted to show that the Turkish government was unable to protect foreign nationals living under its rule and they hoped, in this way, to arouse American antipathy for the Ottomans.

Indeed, from the beginning the incident focused American attention on the problem of security for its nationals in European Turkey, and the American government and the ABCFM were well aware that any measure they took might set a precedent: to give in too easily would encourage other kidnappings.

At first the ABCFM felt assured that the American government 'would insist on the Turkish government's duty to provide the required ransom, even though it may be obligated to advance the same in view of the poverty of the Turks.' The Board informed the United States government that it would 'provide the ransom were it to be provided in no other way.'

When it was ascertained that the bandits were of Bulgarian origin, President Theodore Roosevelt thundered that he would 'hold Bulgaria responsible to the full measure of proof.' The American government, however, refused to recognize or to deal with the brigands and the ABCFM then reconsidered paying the ransom because, in the words of Ellen Stone's brother, such payment would 'put premium upon brigandage and incite repetitions of this grave offense.'

Nonetheless, relatives and friends of the victims started a fund in America and England to raise the ransom and 65,000 US dollars was eventually collected. The sensational aspects of the kidnapping attracted the attention of the international press which kept a running tabulation of the growing subscriptions. The brigands, gleefully following the news, were loath to close negotiations while the amount of the ransom was still growing, and the ABCFM was forced to ask that all public statements be discontinued.

While all this furor was occurring on both sides of the Atlantic, Ellen Stone and Katerina Tsilka were living under the most extreme conditions in the primitive mountains of Macedonia. To keep out of sight, the band changed hiding places under cover of night. For five months the captors and captives spent the days hiding in dark, frozen caves, the only amenity an occasional fire built at the mouth of the cave which, in the absence of ventilation, proved nearly suffocating and erased the sweetness of the warmth. To add to their misery they feared that their captors might kill the pregnant Mrs Tsilka to rid themselves of her burdensome problems.

Yet they were not treated with indignity. When the bandits insist that the women listen to a daily reading of Karl Marx, the women were able to strike a bargain: if they had to suffer Karl Marx, then the bandits would have to suffer the word of God. So it was that as the group moved from one hideaway to another in the rugged mountains, the women listened to their captors reading *Das Kapital* – and the brigands listened to the missionaries reading the Bible.

On a cold winter night in January, after ten hours of travel on foot and horse through the frosty mountain passes, the group arrived at a deserted hut. It was here that Mrs Tsilka gave birth to a healthy girl whom she named 'Ellena'.

'No bed, no clothes, no convenience... not even water,' she later wrote for a popular, Victorian magazine, *McClure's*. 'Fire was all we had... but in spite of it the room was very cold. "No", I said, "I shall never pull



Katerina Stefanovna Tsilka and her daughter after they had been released by their Bulgarian captors

through. If I survive the pain the cold will kill me..."

After the birth, Miss Stone impulsively handed the baby to the chief of the brigands when he arrived to see the newborn and it was an immediate breakthrough. The infant touched the chieftain's heart and the mother realized that now, within the bandit's code, it was a matter of honor that he protect the child. 'He was no longer a brigand to me, but a brother, a father, a protector to my baby. He meant to spare my child.' As a gesture of friendship the chieftain presented Mrs Tsilka with a chieftain's costume. At the first cry from the baby there had been some talk among the bandits of murdering it lest its screaming expose their location. The bandits for the great part, however, were overjoyed: no other band could claim the distinction of having a baby born in its midst and they honored the event by carving the name 'Ellena' on their weapons.

'Now Mrs Tsilka and I pray you from the depth of our hearts to do all that is possible to finish the work of our liberation. For 132 days we have been captives. Is this not enough?' wrote Ellen Stone in a desperate plea to the missionaries. 'In spite of all the suffering and privations mother and child progress in health but you must understand,' she urged, 'that they must be placed in winter quarters... before the winter cold increases.' Although brave enough during the first weeks, they were reaching the limits of despair.

The responsibility for the negotiations with the revolutionaries had been given by the ABCFM to John Henry House, who had been a missionary in the Balkans since 1872. He spoke several Balkan languages, knew the local dialects, and had, throughout his mission, made friends with many people from prime ministers to peasants, and was trusted by most sectors of the Balkan polyglot communities. House served as a co-ordinator between the Turkish authorities, the missionaries in the field, and the American government, and it was he who impressed on the Vali, the Turkish Governor General in Macedonia, and the American Consul General in Constantinople, Dickenson, that if Turkish troops were sent out in pursuit of the bandits the women might be murdered by their captors.



The three parts of modern Macedonia, as well as the borders of the ancient Kingdom, as mapped in George Zotiades 'The Macedonian Controversy', Institute for Balkan Studies, Thessaloniki, 1961

Shortly before Christmas 1901, Dr House was brought a letter addressed to him by Miss Stone, with an explanatory cover letter written by an agent of Dickenson. Dr House met the bandits' requirements that they would only come to terms with an agent who spoke Bulgarian and whom they could trust. Dickenson's letter appointed him as principal intermediary for the dangerous task of contacting the brigands in the icy reaches of the Macedonian mountains and delivering to them, if they would accept it, the reduced ransom now fixed at 65,000 US dollars.

Dr House began his journey through the mountains from Serres to Bansko in the beginning of January 1902, on a trip that would take him three days. He travelled at first without guards to avoid attracting the attention of the Turkish authorities whom he feared might plunge in to capture the bandits regardless of their captives' welfare, but on the third day he employed two guards to protect him in that stretch most infested by bandits. The missionary work he usually did in this area was a sufficient disguise to conceal his real purpose.

After a wait of eight days, contact was made. The three armed and uniformed revolutionaries with whom he met in the lonely and eerie mountains around Bansko, 'not only seemed rather formidable,' he wrote 'but made it known to me that I was in their power. Their uniform was of a coffee colored brown homespun with white legging cloth strapped about their ankles and lower limbs, and a sort of moccasin worn by villagers on their feet. They were quite commanding in their appearance and seemingly well educated. They were armed with modern rifles and carried their knapsacks and heavy cloaks with them.' The leader of the group presented him with letters signed by Ellen Stone and Mrs Tsilka and a letter from Dickenson's agent agreeing to the brigands' terms. Dr House reluctantly consented to deliver the money in gold coin to the kidnappers ten days before the release of the captives. Further attempts to meet with the bandits to complete the plans for the release were unsuccessful, however. The local Turkish military commander, learning that Dr House was acting as an agent, realized that the bandits must be near and had placed hundreds of soldiers on guard throughout the area.

To throw the Turks off the scent and to confuse the scores of reporters who were hampering the negotiations Observers, seeing that the 'ransom' was bound for Constantinople instead of the mountains, assumed that the negotiations had failed and that the money was being sent back to Amer-



Baby Ellena, 'born among brigands', became world-famous in the Stone-Tsilka Affair of 1902

ican authorities in the Ottoman capital. The ruse had worked and the press printed cartoons satirizing the bunglings of the missionary-negotiator.

With the press and the Turks occupied, the opportunity for a meeting arrived and four chiefs appeared at the place where Dr House was staying, divided the booty among themselves, shook hands with the missionary, and speedily departed.

Three weeks were to pass, however, before, on the morning of February 23rd, 1902, Mrs Tsilka and Miss Stone, with the infant Ellena, were released near the Macedonian village of Strumitza.

According to historian Douglas Dakin, the IMRO used the ransom to buy arms to instigate an insurrection near Monastir in August 1903. In reprisal, the Turks massacred hundreds of Macedonian peasants in what is known as the Ilinden Massacre. It is almost certain that the first boys brought to the Farm School in that year were orphaned by the Ilinden massacres. It was by no means the last time that the American Farm School became the victim of a 'Greater Macedonia'. Thirty years after IMRO picked up the slogan 'Macedonia for the Macedonians,' it was revived, this time by the Greek Communist party (KKE). The newly-formed organization worked closely at first with its Bulgarian counterpart to abet Macedonian autonomy with the aim of sovietizing the whole area.

KKE's 1925 declaration to "fight for the self-determination of the peoples of Macedonia, including their separation from Greece" of course provoked a strong reaction in Greece which had only liberated Salonica (now officially called by its ancient name Thessaloniki) and Aegean Macedonia a decade earlier. The Communist policy for an autonomous Macedonia turned out to be a serious tactical error which was revoked in 1935 – but not for long.

Towards the end of the Greek Civil War (1945-49) when the Communists made their final and strongest bid to take over Greece, the slogan was paraded once again. On January 29, 1949, at the Communist Fifth Plenum, the discredited policy of support for an independent Macedonia State was revived. It was a desperate move which once again clamored for instant worldwide attention. In this regard what happened the same night achieved that aim.



Missionary John Henry House was chosen negotiator between the kidnappers and the Commissions for Foreign Missions in 1901. Three years later he founded the American Farm School

n the night of January 29, one of the coldest and longest of the Macedonian winter, a force of Communist guerrillas lay hidden in the American Farm School cemetery. Towards 10 pm they crept under a moonless sky towards a thicket of trees that surrounded the pool across from Princeton dormitory. About 20 members of the band ran into the hall, awakened 37 boys and four young assistant instructors. At first the boys thought it was a prank, but as they came more fully awake and saw the armed men clearly they realized that it was not a joke. The boys were ordered by the insurgents to take one blanket and one loaf of bread from the kitchen before they were marched off into the freezing night.

The boys marched across the black marshes accompanied by some 18 to 20 Communists, a factor which would be likely to impede any chance of escape. The Communists, however, were exhausted. They had trekked three days steadily to reach the school. Without respite they were continuing their fatiguing march through cloying muck and were soon to turn into the mountains. Later, some of the escaping Farm School boys reported that many of the guerrillas dropped from exhaustion along the way.

The propaganda value of the exploit was considered by the Communists to be high. Their underground press heralded in bold type, "American Farm School boys join ELAS in the fight for freedom." The kidnapping feat was also considered as a direct challenge to the Greek army which was responsible for the control of guerrilla movements in its area. To have a strike force of 20 insurgents kidnap a group of 41 boys a few kilometers outside the second largest city in Greece was to shake the confidence of the helpless population and to question the capability of the national forces, an indimidation lesson to the villagers. Each boy was instructed that should he escape from his captors and be recaptured he would be classified as a deserter from the rebel army and executed. To reinforce their point some of the boys were forced to observe the execution of an 18-year-old village youth who had fled and been recaptured.

The first two youngsters to escape did so the first night on the marshy flat. In the black of night one boy and a companion had sunk to the ground and remained motionless until the band had passed. One of the two lived near the spot where they were hidden. As the hostages and their captors disappeared into the dark the two youngsters ran toward the house where the father of one of the boys stood, rifle cocked, having heard the muffled steps. The one boy called to his father, who recognizing his son's voice, lowered his weapon.

During the next week one by one and in small groups the boys continued to escape. By February 3, all but five of the abducted students were back at school. Now with only five captives to guard, the guerrillas were better able to prevent escape. Also the deeper the group advanced into the mountains, the harder it was for the boys to find their way back through the bewildering and hostile topography. To add to their plight the boys noticed that the mountains were infested with other bands and the escapees had to avoid capture by them.

The last boy to escape returned to the school on April 6 after over two months as a captive. His father had been on the rebels' side and some feared that he might join the rebels.

The graduation held in the spring of 1949 was the most emotional in the history of the school. The whole senior class which had been abducted was present to receive its diplomas – and not a few of them and many in the audience felt the boys were there through the grace of God. The graduates were ready to take their place on the soil, not unscathed by their experience, but with a heightened sense of the precious quality of human life.

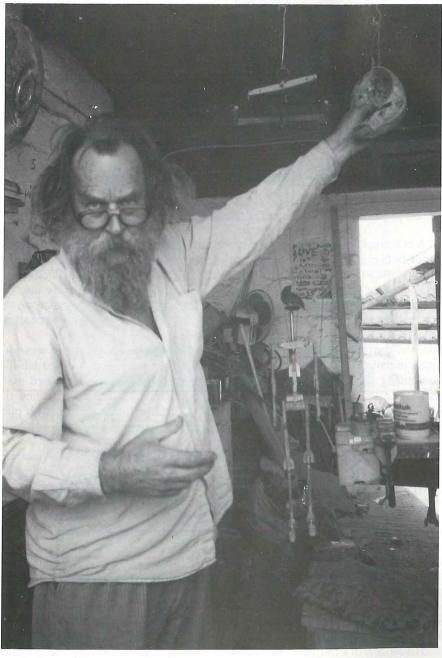
The Communists lost the Greek Civil War later in the same year. KKE's support for an autonomous Macedonia earned it a reputation for treason from which it never quite recovered. Although Communist regimes in neighboring countries have collapsed recently, the old ethnic tensions remain which is why the term 'Macedonia' continues to have such impact on the Greek national consciousness.

Brenda Marder, former Archivist of the American Farm School and Book Editor of The Athenian is the author of the School history 'Stewards of the Land', distributed by Columbia University Press, New York, 1979.

This band of IMRO revolutionaries was in contact with the captors of the two missionaries



FORGING ART ON AEGINA



Kennedy in workshop describing the virtues of papier-mâché

by Ann Elder

Sculptor, painter, marionette maker, and creator of contraptions, David Kennedy will show the results of his Hephestian toils and in Kolonaki in April. In every generation there are creative spirits who quit city life for the woods and the wilds, or in Greece for an island, to cultivate their talents. From Euripides going off to compose in a cave on Salamis in classical times to the late poet Nikos Vrettakos joining the eagles in the high-placed villages of Mount Taygetus in our own day, some souls need peace, quiet, the simple life and pure oxygen to render to the Muse her due.

Keeping body and soul together far from the marketplace can be a problem of course, and artist and spouse may need to learn to put up with a degree of material deprivation.

Like fellow-villagers, sculptor David Kennedy and Maya, his wife, still think electricity wonderful, since it came less than ten years ago. Water is precious too and cistern-stored rainwater conserved more jealously than the new season's wine. Once a week they go down to the small port of Perdika to buy well-water for trees, shrubs and plants on rock-walled terraces that archaeologists say date back to Paleolithic times.

Oral culture survives in hardy village families who pasture goats on the volcanic heights above the chapel and cemetery near their homes. From that vantage spot, the eye sees east to Sounion, west to Peloponnesian Arachnaion rising 1200 metres between Epidaurus and Mycenae. Acrocorinth juts up northwest beyond the humps of Salamis and the grand blue contours of the Methana peninsula soar into the southwestern sky.

The absolute silence of Sfentouri is ominously heavy to a citydweller straight off a ferry from Piraeus.

"Silence is a problem," says Kennedy, gravely. "It means you mind noise so much more: a helicopter seems a monstrous intrusion and motorbikes roaring up the hill in summer can be unbearable."

To concentrate on sculpture (and to distance himself from military dictatorship), he moved to Aegina in 1970. A selection of his Hephestian toils may be seen at two exhibitions in Athens early this year, his first in the city since 1974.

Recent works are in metal. "Bronze, if you like, but the word means any alloy: some are brass, copper and zinc, others copper and lead." Dozens of figures stand on shelves, and ledges and in nooks of the house.

A nude cellist is a favorite subject, from a model who played Bach for hours. The human form is the ultimate in beauty, he believes. As a man, preferring the female, "more interesting, anyway, narrowing and broadening, the male, in comparison, a plain slab."

Many figures show a beloved 14year-old nanny goat, childless after many miscarriages, called Niobe after the woman turned to stone, weeping forever for her children killed by the gods in spite. Kennedy takes water and olive shoots at noon to her on the rocky terraces.

Among the many life models around him, cats and cockerels roaming about and the odd scops owl also serve as subjects.

As a supplement to sculpture, he paints blue nudes of Sophia, his current model, and Sfentouri landscapes, using powder paints mixed with polymer (acrylic) on cheap cotton fabric or old sheets stretched on frames to cut costs.

Mask-making is a lighter genre, "Sort of, not really sculpture: it's fun." Papier-mâché masks with eyes that roll and mouths that open hang on walls like cuckoo clocks, ready for action at a touch. Peopling the house are Zeus, the Cyclops, Heracles, Pericles, a mythological faun, and a goat-headed bull (an aixotaur, he suggests, to use an archaic word for goat).

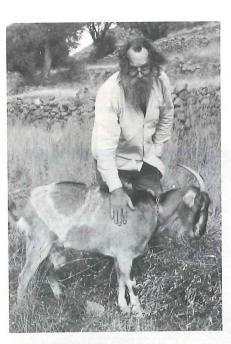
David Kennedy has branched out into marionettes in the last two years, life-size wooden or papier-mâché figures. An interim creation is a standing marionette set piece, a punk trio, inspired by his son, Jason, and co-musicians, who performs realistically when activated.

The cast of marionettes hanging by the long dining table grows as new figures are made to order for Vassilis Vassilakis, an ex-Athens Art Theatre actor turned painter, who is devising scenarios for shows. He rehearses movements with the intricately stringed figures for hours a day, working with his wife, his model Sophia, who is a teacher, on script development.

Kennedy marionettes were on exhibition at the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens last December, put on by the Union of International Marionettists (UNIMA). Vassilakis performances are to be seen as part of Kennedy's Spanish Institute exhibition in February.

In a related genre are several large *jeux d'esprits* around the house, best described perhaps as a Tinguely or W. Heath Robinson sort of contraption.

In a corner of the main room is a wardrobe-sized construction inspired by a flock of sheep: myriad sheep bells of different pitches, cast in the Kennedy foundry, are hung in a harmoniously arranged hierarchy of frameworks, and may be made to jangle symphonically.



Petting 14-year-old Niobe

A construction inspired by the brike stands between doors going out to the balcony whose arches frame dazzling vistas over the sea to the Peloponnese. Among a variety of hinged metal pulleys and pans, brikes are set at all conceivable angles. Cranked into action, the contraption shatters the quiet with a metallic din like a team of cooks summoning diners by beating spoons on pots.

Slung like an oldtime clothes horse from the beamed ceiling is a third sizeable kinetic device labelled "a new improved engine of gastronomic delights," once part of the decor of a restaurant in Pasalimani run by Kennedy's elder son, Garth.

In his main work, Kennedy represents generally recognizable subjects, as he believes that surrealism is about ideas, which are therefore more appropriate to prose and poetry than painting or sculpture, which deal with surfaces: "They need a subject, any subject: you can have a great picture of a tin can no less than a gold crown."

His models of excellence taken from Greek art go back to Bronze Age Cycladic. The third millennium seated harpist – the Parian marble figurine of some pre-Homeric rhapsodist, seems to him an unsurpassed piece of sculpture.

A fine replica of it fills the room. "It has a magic: people could not keep their eyes off it... Religious feeling is needed for such transcendent art, I am afraid: you don't do such work unless you believe, and it's got to be passionate belief; at least the things I think are greatest happened that way." If inspiration for his cellist figures may be traced back to the ancient Aegean world, precepts for his daily work come from the living, like the 83-year-old Christos Kapralos, who has worked from Plakakia in Aegina for 30 years.

"I take a few pieces to him once a year, not oftener, as he has so many visitors. He picked a piece up and stroked it. Words couldn't have said more. He says simple things: 'Look closely, then from afar, then from the middle. Look harder.' That's all it's about really, understanding what you see."

He quotes Kapralos: "Good work comes only from much work." So, monk-like, he is up each day before dawn, ahead of his crowing cocks. Workshop, studio and tower study let in ample light but no views.

As he has contrived surroundings down to important details, so he relishes the chores at every stage of the sculpture process.

The figures he models first in wax, a mixture of bees' and paraffin wax with colophony (refined pine resin), which he concocts on a stove, making sheets by pouring the warm mixture into the surface of a broad shallow pan of water, where it spreads evenly to cool and harden.

Finished pieces get a few wax rods stuck on them, giving a Martian-like appearance, then are enclosed in a sheet of metal. The space around the work in its cylinder is filled with plaster, soft, fine gypsum mixed with brick or ceramic tile dust.

When enough work has accumulated, the day comes for lighting the kiln: when gently fired, the wax figures buried in the solidified plaster melt, running from the plaster cast through channels left by the rods. Perfect impressions of the modelled figures are left inside the gypsum waiting to be filled with molten metal poured in through a duct.

Kennedy sorts through his scrap metal, from old typewriters to a brass boat propeller, to fill up the Spanish crucible made from clay and graphite. No stage of the process is more serious, as a temperature of 1300 degrees Celsius has to be reached for the metals to melt.

"Most sculptors send their work to a foundry for casting. I know of only two others in Greece who do their own. You need space, for one thing. And it's very frightening, a skilled craft, dangerous, hot, heavy work. But I couldn't afford foundry costs when I was beginning: a small figure would be up to 80,000 drachmas. Anyhow, I prefer to

20

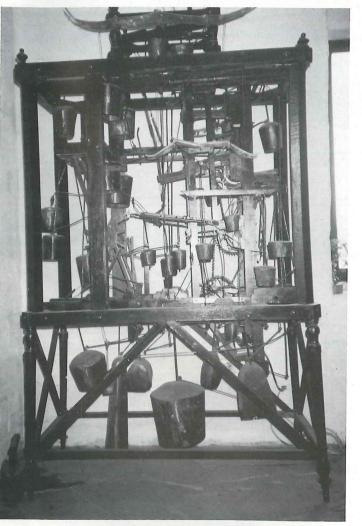
do my own, though Greek foundries are good: other European countries send work here for casting."

Electricity now powers the fan acting as bellows to make an inferno of the coke fire under the crucible, lowered onto a grate in a cavity of the concrete balcony abutting his workshop. Till the mid 1980s he pedalled a bicycle furiously for hours to drive the fan.

The weight of the pouring equipment necessitates an assistant. Both men wear firemen's trousers (his ordinary ones caught fire once from the heat Sent to English public schools for ten years, he hated every minute and still has nightmares that it is his last day at home and he has to go back to school tomorrow.

In 1948 he sailed with his family to Wellington, where he read modern languages at Victoria University, began studying architecture in Auckland, then switched to painting in adult education art classes.

Marrying a fellow student, he set up house in the forested hills north of the city, painting by day, working by night on the morning paper, rising from



Kennedy's sheep-bell contraption

of the molten metal), asbestos gloves and dark glasses.

"Every movement is choreographed precisely. It's like a surgical operation. The molten metal hardens so quickly, there's only two or three minutes for the whole pour. Not a word is said, because of the risk of distraction. Any spectators must keep quiet, too."

A plethora of influences has shaped his life, since birth in 1931 in Paddington where his father, married to an Englishwoman, went into general practice after doing medicine at Guy's Hospital, thanks to family means from a string of pubs in colonial New Zealand. copyholder to reporter and sub-editor. He left to drive a forklift truck and bulldozer at a brick works with better pay for half the hours.

As an artist-journalist he adventured to the South Pole on an Operation Deepfreeze ice breaker to observe and draw Antarctica wildlife and was featured on a magazine cover chatting to penguins and seals.

His commercial art work ranged from a series on old city pubs to mural painting for restaurants, among them the Timos run by an expatriate Greek, Tim Devliotis. As Heinrich Schliemann, discoverer of Troy, fell under the spell of Homer recited by a drunken sailor, Kennedy was entranced by the eloquent restaurateur's sagas of life in Greece. "He told me wonderful things about Greece – and lit a fire."

In September 1963, with wife and two children, he sailed to England, bought a truck, converted it into a mobile home and drove to Greece. "Nothing was like Devliotis said, but it didn't matter. What followed were the richest years of my life."

He lived in the Plaka, charmed by the neighborliness, the people from villages, craftsmen at work, street cries, musicians like the fiddler with a blue wig going round the tavernas. "Bars and cabarets opened. Pimps appeared. Then came the Colonels' coup."

With his wife and children back in New Zealand, he walked all over Epiros in 1969-70, drawn to the region by its feeling of isolation, but while visiting a friend, the poet Katerina Angelaki-Rooke on Aegina, he chose the island as handier for sculpture supplies.

When he married Maya in 1983 he had built the house among terraces of olives at Sfentouri. In the same year he exhibited in Italy, then in 1985 in Auckland.

Two earlier exhibitions at the British Council in Athens included works in welded steel and carved wood (1968) and hammered sheet bronze goats, cats and owls (1974). As a result, a flight of doves was bought for a plateia in Crete and a kinetic water sculpture commissioned by an American for a summer house on Skiathos.

The trip necessitated to take the work by truck from Aegina in 1984 was his last time off the island. "If you have what you want, why move? I know a woman in an inland village who has been to Aegina town only four times in her life."

He broke seven years' silence last August with an exhibition at the Markello Tower in Aegina jointly with the painter Nektarios Kondovrakis.

Among winter jobs was making scaled-down furniture – chairs, table, a bed, a flight of stairs, a ram – from an old larch chest-of-drawers for the marionette shows, while discoursing on the origins of 18th-century French marionette theatre, English Punch and Judy shows, the Commedia dell'Arte and the Greek Karaghiozi shadow puppet theatre in the East.

He also had to make selections from 300 or so sculptures and round 100 paintings for his show at Ersi's Gallery in Kolonaki this April.

EXPLORING OASES IN THE CITY



View of the Acropolis from the plaza in front of the Zappeion Exhibition Hall

by Anne Peters

Mainly a child-and-parent's guide to the parks of Athens not only for the young and the young at heart, but for grown-ups interested in some unfrequented corners in this city's inexhaustible history.

passing visitor to Athens might be forgiven for thinking that the concept of a park is foreign to Greek culture so devoid of green does the capital appear to be. But closer inspection reveals that at times Athens did at least attempt to make some provision for the traditional Sunday afternoon taking of the air, and the inner city municipalities today seem to be becoming more aware of the need to shoe-horn a few more recreational facilities amid the concrete.

The combination of a warm autumn and an eager child provided me with the opportunity to root out the green oases beneath the cement façade. Armed with push-chair and a bag of tricks (including stale bread for any deserving ducks we might run across) we headed for the traditional parks and gardens of Athens.

First stop was, of course, the National Gardens. Formerly the Royal Gardens, its name was changed when it was first opened to the public in 1927. It was designed at the same time as the Royal Palace (now the Parliament building) by German horticulturist Friedrich Schmidt, under the auspices of Queen Amalia who pined for the forests of Oldenburg amid the heat, dust and rocks of old Athens. Landscaping and planting in the English style with trees, shrubs and plants from all over Greece and the world took place between 1839 and 1860, and, in fact, many of the 7000 trees today, 75 percent evergreen, are the original ones. The park covers an area of 158,000 square metres, comprising such a maze of 7000 metres of walkways, one imagines that even the park keepers must get lost from time to time.

The nice thing about the National Gardens is that around every corner there lurks a surprise, something you had always missed before. Among the leafy paths, lily ponds and lawns, you may happen upon the busts of poets Solomos, Valaoritis and Jean Moreas, Count John Capodistria, provisional president of modern Greece at its foundation, or Swiss banker and philhellene Jean-Gabriele Eynard.

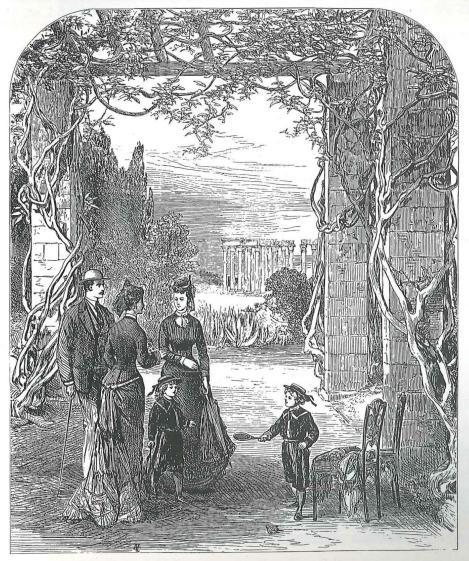
You may come across the children's library (though surely not by following the somewhat erratic signposts!), an ivy-covered fairytale cottage in which children between the ages of 5 and 14 can sit and read, draw or play. It is not a lending library, however. Nearby are the remains of some Roman baths, with large geometric mosaics. There are also a small botanical museum (which is almost always shut), a Roman plaque now bearing an inscription of St Paul's speech to the Athenians, a reasonable children's playground (Georgie gave it a 7 out of 10), a slightly dingy kafeneion next to Irodou Attikou, the best duck pond in Athens and a forlorn collection of birds and animals.

After the jungle-like lushness of the National Gardens, the Zappeion Garden just next door is more like a landscaped promenade. This accounts for its popularity: a place to meet and be seen, not to get lost in. Named after founders Evanghelos and Constantine Zappas, cousins from Epirus who made a fortune in Romania, the Zappeion exhibition hall with its gardens were redesigned by Theophil Hansen from the plans of Boulanger which proved too pricey. The gardens cover an area of 130,000 square metres, on whose grounds the Aigli was long the most popular café-dançant in town. Planting began in 1887 when the building was almost complete. On the eve of its inauguration by George I it was suddenly realized that the landscaping had been mostly forgotten. So, planterers were brought in the day before and overnight the wasteland was turned into a mini-Versailles, what a newspaper then dubbed 'Le Jardin à la Minute". Many readers today will nostalgically remember Syngros Avenue miraculously transformed in a similar way in 1980 when the Zappeion witnessed Greece's formal entry into the EC.



The Mall of Revolutionary Heroes, in the Pedion Areos

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, strolled in the Royal, later National, Gardens in 1877 on a visit to her brother, King George I of the Hellenes



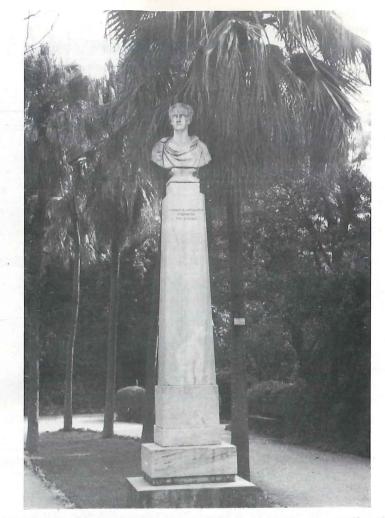
Gangs of gypsies worked all night planting palm trees to please the signatories as they sped up the avenue in their limousines from the airport.

Access to the garden was originally only from Leoforos Olgas in front. The central promenade across was not cut through until 1908. The main features of this somewhat run-down park are the large fountain in front of the building, a marble statue of Pan to the left of the entrance, a 19th-century group sculpture of Byron supported by the figure Hellas at the corner of Leoforos Amalias, and an unusually good bust of Ioannis Varvakis, founder of the famous Varvakeion Lycée, by Leonidas Drossis. There is also a fairly imaginative children's playground, which Georgie awarded an 8 out of 10. Today, the park is still the traditional place where Athenians parade their children in fancy dress during carnival.

If the atmosphere of the National Gardens is that of a forest, Athens' other large traditional park, *Pedion tou Areos* (literally the 'Field of Mars') is emphatically urban.

The site derives its name from the exercise ground used by the cavalry which occupied it and whose barracks covered the whole area between the Church of the Taxiarchon and Mavromataion Street at the time of King Otto. Today, the former cadet school on its edge, Ziller's handsome neoclassical complex, the Evelpidon, has been recently converted into lawcourts. Over a hundred years ago, the open field was used by Athenians for casual recreation. In 1934, it was decided to turn it into a public park, specifically with a view to creating a place where people could stroll, an urbanized promenade in the tradition of the village *volta*. Thus, a symmetrical network of asphalted walkways was laid out.

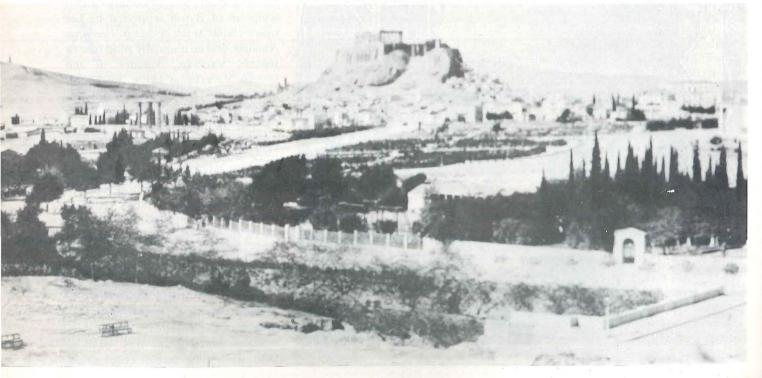
Today, its leafy paths interspersed with palm trees and small fountains provide a welcome retreat from the hideous bustle of Leoforos Alexandras and Patission Street. It is also an openair meeting ground for tavli players. Two impressive monuments guard the Alexandras entrance: a huge equestrian of Constantine I on horseback, and a moving marble war memorial depicting Athena Promachos, erected in 1952 "to the memory of the soldiers of Britain, Australia and New Zealand who fought for the liberty of Greece." One of the main avenues of the park is flanked by busts of heroes and martyrs of the 1821 Revolution. The Church of the Taxiarchon itself is well worth a visit. The oldest of all memorials of modern Athens, it commemorated the Fall of the Sacred Band, a group of untrained Greek-Romanian patriotic students who were killed in a Turkish ambush in June, 1821. The park also boasts a small open-air theatre and its own chapel. Georgie gave the rather smelly duck pond and playground, which has definitely seen better days, a 6 out of 10.



The bust of John Capodistria by Ioannis Kossos in the National Gardens

From the Pedion tou Areos, it is just a stone's throw or a stroller's brief climb, across Alexandras up to Strefi Hill, a smaller brother protuberance of looming Lycabettus, and another traditional Athenian recreation area. Named after the family who once owned it, *Lofos Strefi* worked as a marble quarry many years before being planted with pine trees in 1911, thus

'Le jardin à la minute', center, on the day the Zappeion Exhibition Hall was inaugurated. The then Royal Gardens are at right, the Temple of Olympian Zeus, left, and the bed of the Ilissus in the foreground.



giving it its jagged, dramatic look. In 1938, it was acquired by the municipality of Athens, and made into a public park. Since that time, stylish blocks of flats have crept towards the top of the hill, but it is still a pleasant place for a stroll along the recently repaved pathways and a drink at one of the two open air cafés. The hill also affords an excellent alternative view of Lycabettus and the Acropolis which miraculously manages to exclude all the concrete in between. Amazing, too, is the fact that despite the proximity to two of Athens' busiest roads, there is no noise of traffic whatsoever. There are a few swings and climbing frames for children, but no proper playground.

At the other, southeastern side of the city's centre *Alsos Pangratiou* is situated at the intersection between Spyrou Mercouri and Eftychidou. It was first planted with pine trees in 1908, under the auspices of Queen Sophia. In 1938, the 30,000 squaremetre area became a public park. Other trees and shrubs were planted and a small zoo was established. However, during the Occupation, German soldiers were billeted to the park,

Leonidas Drossis' monument to Ioannis Varvakis, founder of the Varvakeion Lyceum, in the Zappeion Gardens

destroyed and many of the plants and trees cut down. After the war, the municipality of Athens undertook to relandscape the decimated park, creating asphalt walkways, little squares and steps up the hillside behind. Nowadays, the Alsos is a haven both for Pangrati dwellers and, strangely, for throngs of

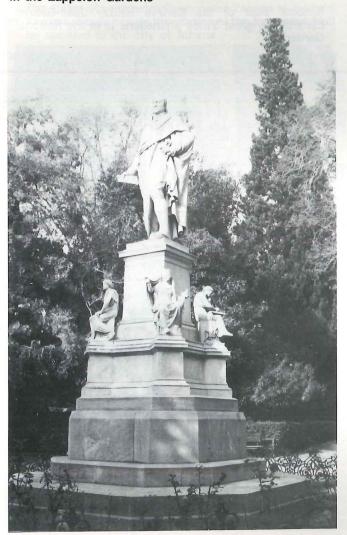
with the result that the animals were

migratory birds that choose to make a temporary home here in the tall pine trees every winter. There is a decent children's playground, scoring an 8 on Georgie's scale.

Perhaps the biggest surprise in our park hunting lay just around the corner from Pangrati's central park. A few hundred metres away along Archimi-

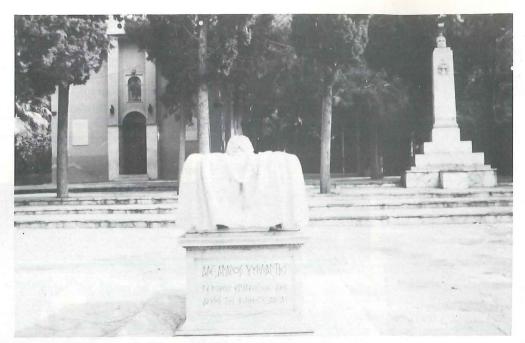
The duck pond in the National Gardens





Dimitrios Filippotis' masterpiece "The Woodcutter" (1872) suffered castration by vandals a decade ago. He stands at an entrance to the Zappeion Gardens opposite the Stadium

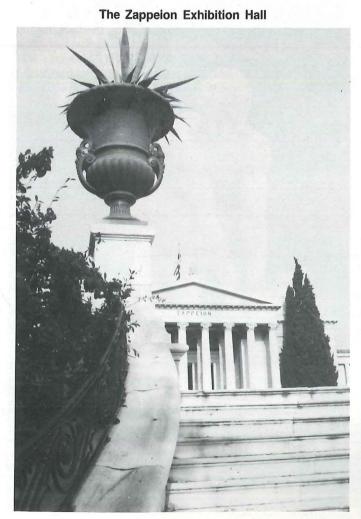




At center, in the Pedion Areos, stands the tomb of Alexander Ypsilantis who led the ill-fated Greek uprising in Wallachia in 1821. His bones were moved here in 1964 from Vienna where he had died in 1828. At right, the cenotaph of the Sacred Band which fell at the Battle of Dragatsani in Wallachia in 1821 is the oldest revolutionary monument in Athens. At left, the Chapel of Archangels (Taxiarchon) was also erected in its memory

dou Street, just off Plateia Plastira, we ventured through the rather official looking back entrance to the old Olympic Stadium to find ourselves on what must have been the artificial embankment constructed in 330 BC to join the two hills which formed the natural valley in which the original stadium was built. A gravel track running behind the top tier of marble seats is an inner city jogger's paradise, and more hardy ones may venture up the network of pathways on the western hill. In among the olive and pine trees, there are plenty of wrought-iron benches for non-joggers from which to admire what must be the ultimate view of Zappeion, the National Gardens, the Temple of

Kossos' bust of the Geneva banker Jean-Gabriel Eynard, the great Swiss philhellene is in the National Gardens





Olympian Zeus and the Acropolis. Further adding to the atmosphere of Athens of long ago there are also some fenced-off ruins, including the tomb of a 'Marathonian hero'. Though right in the centre of the city, this park has a distinctly rural feel to it, enhanced by the almost total absence (joggers aside) of other visitors. Rumor also has it that a secret tunnel leads from the former Royal Palace emerging somewhere on the hill. No playground here, but Georgie deemed it a great place for a picnic.

Another much larger park but also with a less formal atmosphere is Syngrou Park, named, like the hospital beside it as well as the avenue leading to the sea, after the wealthy 19th-century businessman and benefactor, Andreas Syngros. It stretches from Leoforos Oulof Palme in the east almost to Mihalakopoulou in the west. In fact, this park can almost lay legitimate claim to being a dasos (forest), a title often wistfully applied by Athenians to the tiniest patch of green. Here it is possible to wander across pine-clad slopes for some considerable time totally out of view of the concrete jungle. Amid the trees are several chidren's playgrounds of the modern robust wooden variety. Now far away, the relandscaped Skopeftirio recently



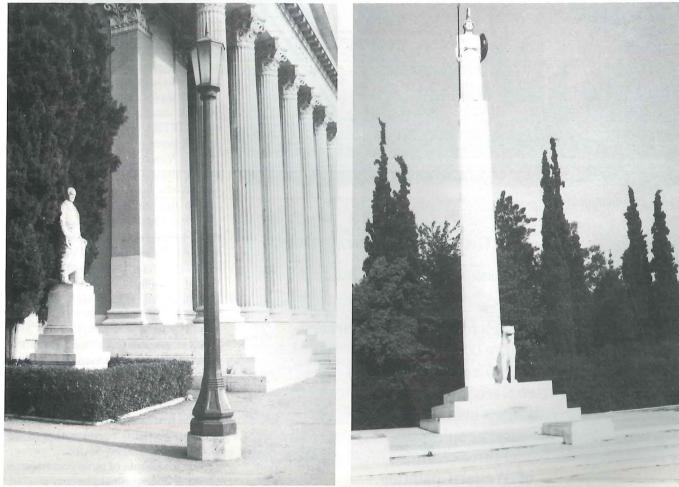
The Byron Monument at the corner of the Zappeion Gardens designed by Chapu and executed by Falcuiere

The statue of benefactor Evanghelos Zappas by loannis Kossos stands beside the portico of the Exhibition Hall he donated to the city of Athens (shooting range) park in Kaisariani also offers sturdy and interesting wooden play facilities beneath tall pine trees, which Georgie gives a 9 out of 10. He also enjoyed the well-tended grassy areas here, and the marble fountain, a gathering place for local *yiayiades*. The upper part of the park is still being landscaped, leaving intact the wall against which hundreds of Greeks were executed by the Nazis on May 1, 1944.

For a really good romp, though, Georgie reckons you can't beat the German-designed and built adventure playground in Plateia Metaxa, Glyfada, which offers a variety of facilities for the young and the young at heart. These include wooden houses or stilts for very little ones, intricate rope climbing frames, a pre-war British army truck and steam-roller converted for play, tire swings and a roller-skating cum skate boarding arena. There's plenty of grass too (by Greek standards), and a refreshment kiosk.

So if you seek some peace and quiet, a bit of greenery or a place to let the children loose this winter, it is not an absolute necessity to join the Friday evening exodus to the *exochi*. Athens still has her secrets, some of which remain remarkably undiscovered and ever-green.

The Monument of Athena Promachos with a replica of the Delian Lion. The Pedion Areos



A BRILLIANT CULTURAL EXCHANGE



"Flora" by Rembrandt

From El Greco to Cézanne

by Mary Machas and Sloane Elliott

While Washingtonians and New Yorkers are being lit up by the radiance of sculptures from Greece's Golden Age, Athenians are being dazzled by the splendors of three centuries of Western painting. Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, Velasquez, Manet, Degas, Van Gogh, and others of equal fame have temporarily taken up residence at the National Gallery here as participants in the extraordinary exhibition *From El Greco to Cézanne*. They have come from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, on an exchange program with *The Greek Miracle* now showing in Washington and next month in New York.

The last time the Americans appeared at the Pinakothiki in force, with their Neoclassicism Exhibition, a Kolonaki connoisseur was overheard whispering to his companion, "Entre nous, les Américains ne comprennent pas bien la conception du néo-classicisme."

It was an amusing show which featured Frederick Church's almost lifesize *Parthenon at Sunset*, Federalist salt-cellars and a Mario Fortuny evening dress. The New World humor did not go down too well with those locals whose neoclassical idea is late Othonian architecture born in the shadow of the Acropolis but conceived in Munich. Better luck this time around!

Going through three centuries of Western painting on three walls of one room is a considerable feat. Yet, like circumscribing the globe by jet in 48 hours, a danger lies in barely seeing anything at all: a blur of El Greco's acid yellow, a glint of Rembrandt gold, a blotch of Goya red, a shimmer of Fragonard leaves, a grey patch of Ingres buttock and a smudge of Courbet cloud. In fact, we chase around Europe several times over: Look! Here we are back in Venice inhaling Guardi's bracing air almost 200 years away from the sumptuous, hot-house Veronese hanging on the opposite wall.

The choice of paintings has itself been a major feat and mostly successful. The Brits might lodge a complaint: No Hogarth, or Reynolds or other portraitist, or Constable or Turner; only a charming but uncharacteristic Gainsborough. Let's not carp but enjoy what's here with the help of the Gallery's informative catalogues (in Greek and English). The reviewer, however, can only dwell on several favorite paintings, for there are so many 'friends' here to see again.

The first part of the exhibit (in the hall on the right) begins with El Greco's *The Vision of St John*, an outstanding example of pure Mannerist art showing the spiritual rapture of elon-

gated figures enveloped by the mystery of religious fervor. There are many familiar paintings from the apogee of the Dutch School: Rembrandt's beautiful *Flora*, an all-time favorite at the Metropolitan Museum, depicting the Roman goddess of spring who was modeled after his mistress; a portrait of a man by Franz Hals showing the delicate lace collars he so frequently painted, radiant against the sombre black; Vermeer's *Woman with a Lute*, one of his finest domestic interior scenes.

It is a joy to see Watteau's Italian Comedians, on stage with their beautiful Pierrot and Harlequin costumes; Soap Bubbles, the thoughtful/playful genre masterpiece of Chardin; Goya's brilliant Don Manuel Osorio, the elegant aristocratic little boy who holds his pet bird on a string while his cats are hungrily eying it; and the cool sensuality of Ingres' Odalisque en Grisaille, a superb study of gray tonalities on alabaster flesh and elegant draperies.

Almost all these 40 wonderful pictures come from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. After this dizzying flight, though, it is something of a relief to touch down into the exhibition's second, slightly smaller gallery and stretch one's legs among about 30 more pictures focused on Impressionism, almost all painted within 30 years of each other. These have come off the walls of the National Gallery in Washington: Claude Monet's Woman with a Parasol portrays the artist's wife and son in the radiant light and pure colors of his Impressionist style; Pissarro's Charing Cross Bridge reflects his Pointillist style, much gentler and with softer tonalities than Seurat's who was the leader, of this movement; Children Playing on the Beach is the monumental work of the only American represented, Mary Cassatt; Degas' Woman Ironing is a masterful genre scene. The exhibit ends with four Cézanne paintings clearly declaring him a forerunner of Cubism.

There is no question of the importance of this exhibition. Not since the Age of Apelles for whom Alexander the Great sat (the portraits unfortunately are lost) has Athens seen so many fine pictures in one place, although there may have been important retrospectives held in the Propylaea on the Acropolis in the time of Hadrian.

The cultural ramification of this exhibition on Athens society is also interesting and significant. For a great



El Greco, "The Vision of Saint John"

"Nature Morte", Cézanne



number of visitors the painters are familiar since they have done the circuit of European galleries, sometimes often. For others the paintings themselves are familiar since they know the US galleries from where they came. But most important are the largest numbers, Athenians for whom this exhibition is their first contact with the painting of the West at its zenith.

Athens is not such a city yet that an exhibition like this calls for advance ticket sales to take care of the crowds, but it is a city where word of mouth spreads fast, and the numbers lining up are gratifyingly growing.

Some bring their families and their little children, and if some are as impressed by the frames (many are very beautiful) as by what's inside them, a woman in slippers made the perspicacious remark looking at Corot's exquisite little landscape Ville d'Avray that it was the first picture she had seen which 'I feel I can smell.' It is unlikely that she realized that this was the very first of Washington's 'modern' paintings, picking up from the Metropolitan's 'Old Masters' which had come before.

It might be noted that almost half of the 30-odd paintings from Washington are from the Ailsa Mellon Bruce Bequest and eight more were given by Paul Mellon. Now, if the scions of Greek shipowners were as civic-spirited (we know they are art-minded) as those of Pittsburgh bankers, maybe Athens could enjoy more magnificent exhibition exchanges in the future.

Meanwhile, the Pinakothiki and its new director Marina Lambraki-Plaka are to be congratulated for their efforts. Thanks are also due to Philip Morris Hellas, Jacobs Suchard Pavlides, and Kraft General Foods Hellas for their public interest.

The National Gallery of Art exhibition at Vas. Konstantinou 50 ends on April 11. The hours are: Mon, Wed: 10am-10pm, Thurs-Sun: 8am-4pm, Tues: closed. Entrance fees, adults: 1000 drs; students: 500 drs.

The Greek Miracle

by Alice Christ

n astounding exhibition of original classical sculpture from Greece's Golden Age commemorates the 2500th anniversary of the birth of democracy and its concurrent eruption of creativity that included art, architecture, drama and philosophy.

The exhibition entitled *The Greek Miracle* is at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC through February 7 and will be presented at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, March 11 through May 23. Sculptures include 22 pieces from Greece and 12 from Europe's leading museums as well as the Metropolitan. In a loan exchange, the National Gallery and the Metropolitan Museum have lent 72 major paintings from their permanent collections to the Pinakothiki in Athens with the title *From El Greco to Cézanne*.

"Odalisque en Grisaille", Ingres



The Greek Miracle exhibition is historically significant both in terms of the great sculpting of the ideal human figure created 2500 years ago and still embraced today, and because 13 museums pooled their artworks, with emphasis on those from Greece most of which have been allowed to leave the country for the first time.

The 22 pieces are from Athens National Archaeological Museum, the Acropolis Museum, the Agora Museum and the Kerameikos Museum; as well as from the Archaeological Museums in Olympia, Eleusis and Samos.

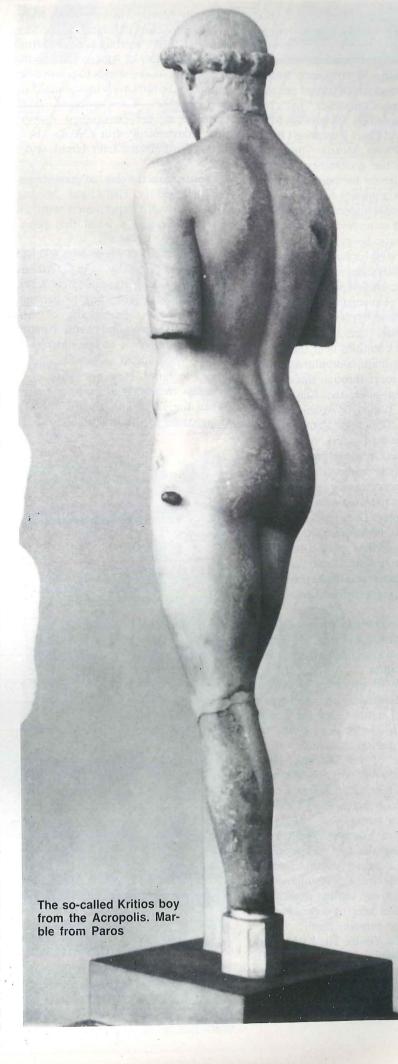
Four sculptures came from the Louvre in Paris, the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Antikensammlung; two from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; one each from the Glyptothek, Munich, the British Museum, London, and the Musei Capitolini e Monumenti Communali, Rome.

"This exhibition provides visitors with the rare opportunity of seeing original 5th century BC sculpture from Greece... We are very honored to be able to present these icons of Western art, and thankful to our colleagues...for their willingness to share with us their remarkable treasures," said Earl A. Powell III, director of the National Gallery of Art. "Our deep appreciation," he continued, "also goes to Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, who has shown keen personal interest in the exhibition and has supported it from the outset."

Deborah Ziska, Deputy Information Officer at the National Gallery of Art, also stressed that the Prime Minister and Mrs Mitsotakis were avid supporters of the original proposal and that the *Greek Miracle* exhibition "absolutely" could not have occurred without their strong participation.

From director Philippe de Montebello of the Metropolitan Museum of Art: "As examples of the unsurpassed level of creative genius achieved in the 5th century BC, these majestic works represent a crucial stage in the development of all Western art... classical icons... of beauty and proportion that can be traced throughout the history of art."

Two years of negotiations passed between the Greek government and the two American museums to set up the *Greek Miracle*. Katerina Romiopoulou, director of antiquities, Ministry of Culture, was the Greek coordinator. Carlos A. Picon, curatorin-charge of the department of Greek and Roman art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in coordinated the



exhibition in New York. Diana Buitron-Oliver, a well-known and widely read scholar of Greek and Roman art and archaeology selected the artworks.

Additionally, a corporate sponsor had to be found which turned out to be Philip Morris Companies, Inc. In a statement issued by Michael A. Miles, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, he said, "Philip Morris Companies, Inc. thanks the government and the people of Greece for permitting these splendors of antiquity to visit the United States...this unprecedented exhibition helps us to understand our artistic and democratic heritage."

Going a step further, Washington's National Gallery has installed Perseus, an electronic encyclopaedia developed at Harvard University and specially adapted for use by the public for *The Greek Miracle*.

Four work stations near the exhibition help beginning computer-users follow guided tours through three major archaeological sites: the Acropolis in Athens, the Temple of Aphaia at Aegina, and the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. Experienced users explore the glory that was Greece in greater depth.

A 15-minute audio-visual program which runs continuously during exhibition hours is narrated by actor Christopher Plummer. The program provides a cultural and historical context for the sculptures as well as spectacular photography of major archaeological sites. This presentation was made possible by a generous grant from Stavros Niarchos.

A recorded tour by former director of the National Gallery, J. Carter Brown, is also available at the entrance to the exhibition.

Hundreds of examples of Archaic art are represented by one chief type of free-standing statue called the kouros. The word is Greek for youth, and during this period mankind was the main theme of art. Archaic Greek sculptors (650-480 BC) broke away from rigid Egyptian and Near Eastern prototypes to create man as a natural, living, feeling being.

Statue of a Youth: (530-520, marble) is among the first to crack that mold. It is a naked youth, standing, seen from the front, harmonious and balanced, with the left leg slightly forward, the arms hanging down. However, the figure remains rigid.

Statue of a Youth: The Kritios Boy, (480-470, marble) found on the Athenian Acropolis, dramatically breaks from the archaic, unnatural stance and clearly mirrors the commonality of all men: creation at its finest, a perfect, naturally flowing, living human body.

Nike (Victory) Unbinding her Sandal (c. 410 BC, marble) is a relief from the small temple of Athena Nike on the Acropolis. As she stands to remove her sandal, Nike furls her wings to maintain her balance. The exquisite craftmanship of her transparent drapery that harmonizes with Nike's body strongly influenced later Greek sculpture.

Seven carved stelae, or gravestones, are included in *The Greek Miracle*. The dead were represented with the living, indicating a bond that superceded death: devotion.

Grave Stele of Hegeso (c. 400 BC, marble), originally in Athens' Kerameikos Cemetery, depicts a servant holding a jewel box to her mistress, Hegeso. The placing of their hands wafts sorrow and devotion on the part of the servant to her mistress.

The question of security naturally comes to mind. How are those priceless treasures secured? When the 72 paintings were transported to the Pinakothiki, the outgoing director of the Washington National Gallery, J. Carter Brown said, "We have sent the head of our security department to Grece, and the National Gallery in Greece is installing all kinds of high-tech security devices. There is risk in all things, but hopefully we will have minimized it. The exchange is well worth it. The objects we are getting in return are the kind of material I'd dreamt about my whole career, but were something I thought was beyond my grasp. The rarity of these objects is hard to exaggerate."

When Deborah Ziska, the Deputy Information Officer at the National Gallery, was asked about security for *The Greek Miracle* exhibition, she quickly replied, "We don't discuss security," and then added, "It's heavy."

An average of 3500 persons per day are visiting *The Greek Miracle*. When viewed historically, the exhibition is stunning and indeed, a Greek miracle.

Sepulchral monument of Hegeso, Marble from Mount Pendeli





Catharsis

Decision-makers – that agreeable combination of sounds – are finally becoming aware of the fact that the environment can take no more vile treatment, for they see that we are 'prisoners' of the biosphere. Others consider their body to be their limit. It is indeed alienation that seems to have no limits.

"What comfort to this great decay may come shall be applied." So Shakespeare in *King Lear*. Add: It will act as a relief to the plague bestowed upon modern Man as a token for his illusory triumph over Nature.

Ever since Francis Bacon, the natural environment has been considered as an exterior object to exploit ad infinitum, Man being superior to all else and equal only to God. Although this might sound peculiar, it has not ceased to be the dominating belief in our day and age. We are in a mess as far as our life is concerned, but despite the decay, many keep on singing the same tune.

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland was awarded the Onassis *Delphi* Prize 1992 for Man and the Environment. A surprising and hearty mensuration should one judge from the state of affairs of that Arctic country.

The Onassis Awards Committee was surely not aware of the fact that Norwegian salmon is fed antibiotics, hormones and synthetic micro-organisms which makes this sad, neo-fish unfit for human consumption. The North Sea bed is sinking under the plundering of its entrails. Cod and herring once abundant are now a rare catch. Norsk Hydro (a chemical works) sees to it that nothing keeps alive in that Arctic country's southern fjords. The snow on top of the mountains is black from soot. Norwegian lakes are dead as a dodo, and the Norwegian Electricity Authority has constructed dams over practically all rivers and



blocked all valleys depriving the nomadic Laplanders from their traditional grazing land and livelihood.

But the Norwegian Prime Minister has sponsored a UN Report on Man and the Environment in which all the environmental decay comes out in full. That is most probably the reason for the Delphi distinction.

According to the Brundtland Report, "Humanity has the ability to make developments sustainable... The concept of sustainable development does imply limits... (!) – not absolute limits but limitations imposed by the present state of technology and social organization on environmental resources and by the ability of the biosphere to absorb the effects of human activities..."

The Report writers see the possibility of a new era of economic growth, one that must be based on policies that sustain and expand the environmental resource base.

"And we believe such growth to be absolutely essential to relieve the great poverty that is deepening in much of the developing world."

Indeed, never before has anyone relied on Lutheran faith in technological development to support ecological limits on the supply of natural resources and to attribute the deterious effects of refuse and wastes on capitalist production. According to the Brundtland Report, politicians ought to have the will to do the Right Thing and be Good and Respectful Managers of the world's natural resources! If the key to the Report's notion that development sans surcease can combine with less environmental destruction through the adoption of "environmental management thinking," then the flaw is surely the fact that the Report worries little about the social origine of ecological degradation.

The Brundtland environmental management 'thinking' consists of two aspects: 1) increasing (somehow) the capacity of the biosphere to produce (all's cheerful!) renewable resources, and, 2) reducing the overexploitation and subsequent destruction of this same process.

Technological innovation thus can increase the maximum sustainable yield of renewable resources, interpreted as how one can get more with less on an expanding basis: certainly a fallacy. The rapacious quantitative drive is enforced over the qualitative pursuit, leaving politicians and businesspeople in charge of the Good on earth. The biosphere proves every day that accumulation of riches is neither necessary nor inevitable. It is sad to see that the Brundtland Report is not aware of the fact that the economic world of senseless accumulation and development has reached its limits whereby chemical pollutants and nuclear waste are practically non-recyclable and cannot easily be absorbed by the biosphere.

It therefore seems that the Brundtland Report gives a sprat to catch a herring.

Politicians have on a global basis taken upon themselves to be the Saviours of Heaven (or Nature if you wish) on Earth as long as you vote for them. Ecological recuperation is a new political strategy since it may attract new voters. The great image of progressive politicians in Greece expressed themselves so. Until recently they held government positions and even used Carl Orff's music as their war marches, ignorant of the erotic content of the verses, due to language barriers.

These and other third world intellectuals have just discovered Waste Recycling as a political slogan. The person in charge of the "Waste Recycling Program of Attica" explains that "large cities are artificial urban ecosystems" where refuse recycling is a sort of "liberating solution of waste management." The man willingly supports Mayor Logothetis of Piraeus who is still unable to get the necessary votes to get his recycling project through the local government for, according to some, the company willing to invest has to swear allegiance to the historic fact that Macedonia is indeed Greek ...

Don't believe the jig is up. Ecologists as well take an active role in this whirlpool of nonsense. Examples abound: It is not uncommon to attend meetings of local ecologists and not be choked by cigarette smoke. Or even to hear an ecologist complain about the super markets' extensive use of plastic while blowing smoke in your face. The local Greens, represented in Parliament, bicker about who is going to spend subsidies granted by the Greek state and the European Community. An ecologist businessman may use his BMW in order to go to his office three hundred meters away but he still sponsors an ecological magazine printed on acid paper. Another ecologist activist tries humbly to explain that he prefers to use his car in downtown Athens to riding a bike as smoking has caused him breathing difficulties. The director of Greenpeace in Greece is against DEH as this prevents the development of solar and wind energy on a polykatoikia basis.

These ideologists do not seem to be aware of the fact that recycling, for one, does not liberate but mainly displays the course of a capitalist society that is rationalizing further its consumption of merchandise. It is true though that rubbish is the main course of the political organization in question. More refuse could not usurp its body. If politicians master the art of making vile things precious, ecologists tend to point their fingers all too often at others when they should start with cleaning themselves, changing their everyday life as a first step. The art of their necessities is strange for one side mocks another.

Murray Bookchin once wrote that "Civilization as we know it today is more mute than the nature for which it professes to speak and more blind than the elemental forces it professes to control." The Brundtland Report has nothing to offer but more accumulative development and Good Environmental Management Thinking. The only positive idea that emerges from this Report is that the environmental impasse is too great to be avoided. Nature itself is now talking to Man and actually putting him in place. Colorful decisionmakers however do not seem to see that the way of everyday life has to change.

On the other hand, ecologists are slowly being absorbed into what they formally but not essentially refuse: the spectacular power structure of the Modern State. The Greens in Germany, the most socially and environmentally polluted country in Europe, are disintegrating victims of unfortunate circumstances. The German Green Movement is abruptly coming to an end, spectacularly displayed in the suicide of two lonely people who could not face the recuperative power of modern capitalism.

Politicians and their concourse are a sad spectacle of intellectual baseness and financial roguishness. Businesspeople are victims of small-minded marketing ideology and accumulative folly. Whereas ecologists deify the Environment and forget their personal and social relations through their comportment to others, including Nature.

If something is to be done, it should start with the catharsis of the self and go through the process of changing one's everyday life. All else will follow. This, it is true, is more difficult than anything. It should be reminded that the flames of Ragnarok purified the world of the Norsemen. This is surely as painful as liberation can be. And it is possible. Acti labores iucundi.

inding aller 111cm 1111/

The following correspondence between the Ministry of Public Works and the Environment and the Greek Embassy in Washington is self-explanatory:

MEMORANDUM

From: Ministry of Public Works and the Environment Department of Water Conservation
To: Greek Embassy, Washington
Date: January 13, 1993 Our Ref.6340/Z/16

During the last meeting of the Committee for Seeking Ways and Means of Solving the Water Shortage Problem in the Greater Athens Area, a sub-committee was set up for seeking Unorthodox Ways and Means of Solving the Water Shortage Problem in the Greater Athens Area of which the undersigned has the honor of being president.

During the first meeting of this sub-committee the suggestion was made by one of its members that it might be useful to investigate the possibilities existent in the fact that certain Indian tribes in the United States maintain a tradition of performing dances in times of drought which are intended to appeal to the spirits which guide the destinies of these tribes to cause rain to fall and alleviate the disastrous effects of the drought on their cultivations.

I need not give you the details of the discussion that ensued, revolving mainly around the fact that there was a substantial pantheon of saints in the Greek Orthodox calendar to which our senior clergy could appeal and that instead of exploring the avenues of pagan rituals we should be placing more faith in the efficacity of our own tried and true spiritual guardians by organizing communal prayers and addressing ourselves to the Holy Virgin and the appropriate saints in our appeal for the rain we so badly need.

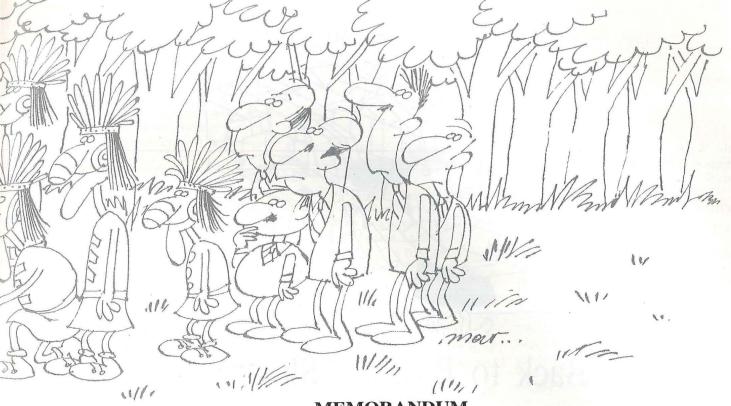
I pointed out that since the title of our sub-committee contained the word 'Unorthodox', we should have no qualms about seeking help from unbaptized quarters and that it was very possible that the spirits of pagan societies might possibly be more experienced in producing rain than our own saints, having been invoked for this purpose on many more occasions and over a vastly longer period of time, and having had fewer calls on their intercession than our own hagiology which has to deal with constant appeals of an infinite variety from an extremely pious and profoundly devoted Orthodox following.

It was finally decided that we should examine the prospect of bringing over Indian rain dancers and we would be most grateful to you if you could look into the matter, provide us with statistical information on the success factor of such dancers and, having investigated all aspects of such a project, letting us know your conclusions and recommendations. We must stress that this is a matter of extreme urgency and are looking forward to an early reply. If it is of any help to you, we understand there is a tribe of Happy Indians in the southwest part of the United States which performs these dances.

Panayiotis Ombrellas

President of the Sub-Committee for Seeking Unorthodox Means of Solving the Water Shortage Problem in the Greater Athens Area

- cc: 1) President of the Committee for Seeking Ways and Means of Solving the Water Shortage Problem in the Greater Athens Area.
 - 2) The Minister of Public Works and the Environment.
 - 3) His Eminence the Archbishop and Primate of Greece.



MEMORANDUM

From:	The Greek Embassy		
	Washington		
То:	The Ministry of Public V Athens	Works and	the Environment
Date:	January 20, 1993	Our Ref.	3/X/0

In reply to your Memorandum of 13.1.93 (Ref.6340/Z/16) we have the honor to report that on receipt, we immediately contacted the Department of the Interior and were informed they have no knowledge of Happy Indians in the southwest or any other part of the United States for that matter, but that you might be referring to the Hopi tribe of Arizona which does indeed perform dance ceremonies known as *kachinas* during which they invoke the tutelaries of corn, beans, squash, melons and the much-needed rain. We were also told that the ceremony takes several hours during which the Hopi priests go round and round with rattlesnakes in their mouths, stamping and dancing and finally releasing the snakes to the north, the south, the east and the west in search of rain.

There is no statistical information on how successful these priests are in procuring rain or whether they would be able to do so anywhere other than in their local habitat in northwest Arizona. In the event that they do accept to come to Greece, we assume you would want them to perform the ceremony in some public place, such as the Olympic Stadium or on the Pnyx. In that case, we feel you should consider the dangerous prospect of having a dozen or more poisonous snakes released in a populated area and which would have to be left unharmed since they are the agents by which the rain is to be produced. In view of the above, we have taken no steps in contacting the Hopi tribe until we receive your further instructions.

Dimitrios Triplomatis 1st Secretary

TOP SECRET MEMORANDUM

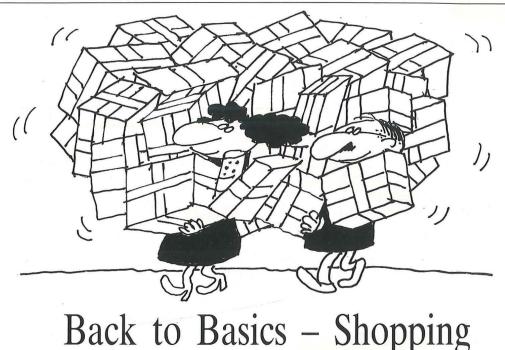
From: Panayiotis Ombrellas To: Dimitrios Triplomatis Date: January 25, 1993

Your communication of January 20, 1993 (Ref.3/X/0) was brought to the attention of the Prime Minister by the Minister of Public Works and the Environment and it has been decided to go ahead with the Indian rain making project which has henceforth been classified "top secret" with the code name HOPI ENDING.

You are to make the necessary approaches to the tribe and make all arrangements for their payment and their transport expenses to Athens, all of which are to come out of the secret embassy fund. A clearing in a pine grove in Ekali has been selected for the ceremony to take place, and the reason why the project is being shrouded in secrecy is that the site is quite close to the Papandreou residence and might lead some people to draw the wrong conclusions.

Please let me know as soon as you have fixed the arrival date of the snake dancers.

Panayiotis Ombrellas



Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me.

(Old Chinese Proverb)

Any changes have occurred in Greece since Spaggos first appeared but one constant has remained: there is still a great difference between 'buying' and 'shopping'. At the moment, because of general economic conditions, it is definitely a 'buyers market' but prudence dictates that even when seeing sale and bargain signs one should think of another: "proceed with caution".

Often marked-down prices are not much cheaper than the original ones before new signs were made, and in many cases, such as the recent Minion supermarket sellout, prices even with the discounts were higher than for the same commodities elsewhere.

Items on sale must always be carefully checked before buying because in Greece it is almost impossible to get a refund – a rule which applies to practically every purchase. Watch out for clothing slightly shopworn, sunstreaked, missing buttons or even buttonholes. Whenever possible, try on before purchase and be sure to allow for shrinkage.

Lately there has been an enormous upsurge of electric and electronic equipment with a bewildering array of models. The variety is wonderfully complex and usually has a great assortment of prices for the same model. In buying, one has to be careful because many look the same but offer quite different features. To get the best at the cheapest price there really is no alternative to actually going around from one shop to another.

It is also important that you get a demonstration and make sure everything works. Read the packing carton to know exactly what equipment is included because sometimes items such as adaptors and long-range controls are taken out and sold separately. Check the guarantee and make sure that there is good servicing available.

Many foreigners in Greece seem hesitant to bargain, but here bargaining is almost essential in order to get a fair price, not to mention the fun of it! This is another reason why it is so important to shop around so as to not only get to know the market but also know the prices. Some department stores have had discounts on certain days and during the late afternoon hours (3-5 pm).

Common sense rules of shopping have not changed with the EC single market launched in 1993. Greece has reserved for itself many exceptions and it remains to be seen how prices will change and how much effect the partnership of overseas stores with some of the Greek chains will have. We can only hope that improvement will be made, especially in salesmanship, where politeness and product knowledge are definitely lacking.

Sometimes there are good bargains

to be found among the street stalls. The amazing proliferation of Pontian Greek sellers has made possible a variety of merchandise that not even Monastiraki can match. Whereas the lacquerware is beautiful and there are many other items worth buying, one should be extremely careful in buying anything electrical or mechanical. Does anyone really buy those neat jars of cheap caviar steaming in the hot summer sun?

Despite high prices and steadily increasing expenses it is an astonishing fact that many shoppers do not actually know what they pay for most items. As an experiment ask your friends the prices of six food items just purchased and see how many they know.

Seemingly most Greeks don't do comparative shopping either, therefore the onus of 'Let the buyer beware' lies as much on the shopper as on the merchant who wants to make as much profit as possible. It pays to take time to visit in several locations the kinds of stores you most often shop in. Even supermarkets have big price differences. One shopper discovered that a Thanksgiving turkey cost her 2000 drachmas more than she would have paid for the same weight and brand name elsewhere.

Obviously, areas such as Kifissia and Kolonaki are more expensive than many others. Department stores vary widely in price for everyday items and must be carefully compared. Often one range of goods such as cosmetics will be consistently cheaper in one store than another but be more expensive for other items, perhaps clothing.

Prisunic (Marinopoulos) is forever offering bargains in soaps and household cleaners as well as other items in constant and never-ending demand in the home. Take advantage of these offers because not only will the prices for them keep going up, but the relatively small amounts spent will save you more than the interest in a bank account because the real interest never keeps pace with the inflation rate.

Even the barrow men on the streets offer some good bargains. Socks for men and boys average around 500 drachmas a pair in a department store but one sees socks everywhere offered 4-6 pairs for a thousand. Of course the quality is not as good, but several pairs of these will outlast one pair of the others by several times over. The trick in buying any kind of hosiery is to buy at least two of the same so that when one sock goes the other will still match another pair. Its great fun browsing through the streets comprising the blocks surrounding the Central Market. Here you will discover stores with items you probably never knew existed as well as familiar herbs and spices sold from bulging bags at a fraction of the supermarket condiments packed in those neat and costly dinky boxes.

Within minutes of the Market one can find The Stock Market, an auction house specializing in coins and stamps, a hole in the wall where you can order zippers to color and size, banks, pickles by the barrel, candles by the kilo, recycled paper by the roll, tufa, soya flour and corn flakes by the bag. You can buy plastic barrels for container plants, find dyes and chemicals for every use and glance at the grandmotherly ladies of the day-and-night.

Athinas Street between the Central Market to Monastiraki Square is crowded with stores and basement shops mostly selling tools, plumbing and painting supplies, and all the gadgets supermarkets sell in packets at ten times the price. For some reason the nearer shops are to the square the cheaper they become.

The crooked streets and jumbled blocks on both sides of Athinas in this area offer a fascinating glimpse of stocks and services that have disappeared from most of Athens, and their perusal will well reward anyone willing to explore their ramshakle thresholds.

Cultural Clashes

Spending some months in the United States after many years of living abroad, I often reflect on the cultural confusion that wells up within me. Having been a foreigner as it were for so many years meant some gradual adjustments to an unfamiliar culture. Now I am on the other side of the ocean, finding myself uncertain at times as to what is customary behavior in everyday situations – and sometimes guessing wrong, as evidenced by the stares directed my way.

For this reason, the plot synopsis of *Used People* seemed especially appealing. In it Marcello Mastroianni is a romantic Italian trying to crack through the iron-clad structure of a Jewish family in order to woo Shirley Maclaine, who has just lost her husband. I found it offered more to contemplate than the cute cultural clashes that romantic comedies thrive upon.

In the beginning of Used People, Pearl Berman (Shirley McLaine) attends her husband Jack's funeral with her family. Afterwards at the shiva (a gathering to mark the beginning of the seven-day mourning period in the Jewish faith), she reclines sniffling on a bed, contemplating a life alone after 37 years of marriage. Giuseppe (Joe) Meledandri (Marcello Mastroianni) arrives uninvited and shocks the family by searching for Pearl and asking her out for a date. Although taken aback, she agrees to go out "just for a coffee".

When the day of the rendez-vous arrives, Pearl is coiffed, decked out in a frilly dress and anxious. When Joe arrives in a white suit and presents her with a corsage, her nerves begin to falter. When he takes her over to a neighborhood bar owned by his brother, she is sure she has made a mistake. As he relates the story of his part in her husband's decision to remain with her, she is overwhelmed by conflicting emotions. Then, Joe explains he fell in love with her while standing on the street corner gazing up at her dancing in her husband's arms later that same night 23 years ago, she flees.

Joe and Pearl's rocky courtship is played out in Queens in 1969, a 'Year of Miracles' because the first men landed on the moon, and perhaps more importantly for many New Yorkers, the Mets baseball team won the World Series. Young English director Beeban Kidron and production designer Stuart Wurtzel do not attempt to glamorize Queens nor Pearl's family. Their neurotic nuances are on full display. An exception seems to be Pearl's mother (Jessica Tandy), a crusty octogenarian who is the healthiest of the lot. Pearl is on uneasy terms with both of her divorced daughters. Overweight Bibby (Kathy Bates) has moved back home but is fed up with her mother's caustic disparagement. Norma (Marcia Gay Harden) is unbalanced after losing a child. She dons a variety of costumes and accents, one day emerging as Marilyn Monroe, the next as Mrs Robinson from The Graduate. Her neglected son (Matthew Branton) is dangerously disturbed, exposing himself to peril because he believes he is Superman and no one can harm him.

Judging by some offhand jibes by his daughter, Joe seems to have been less than ideal as a father, largely because he was a seaman and absent from home. His marriage, like Pearl's, had had a pragmatic rather than romantic basis and ended when his spouse died. A film that started out looking like a commentary on cultural differences instead emerges as a statement on the similarity of all human relationships. One sad truth it conveys is that we so rarely really see the people to whom we are closest, perhaps because we don't take the time. Joe does take the time, perhaps inclined to do so by his Mediterranean upbringing. For this reason he perceives the poet underneath Pearl's husband's taciturn exterior and sees the scared, lonely boy underneath Pearl's grandson.

The script of Used People, which 33-year-old actor Todd Graff adapted from his off-Broadway production The Grandma Plays, is sensitive but could become mawkish if improperly handled. Mastroianni's skill as an actor has us believing in Joe and his sense of fantasy which allows him to reach the core of another and ignite a spark. He recites lines from Shakespeare and Charlie Chaplin, creates a pasta feast for the whole family and in an impetuous move of great generosity, he sends over his family's air-conditioner in the middle of a sweltering heat wave winning over Pearl's mother and the rest of the family.

Yet Pearl, a woman Maclaine masterfully portrays as a powder keg of simmering rage accumulated over the

classifieds

LESSONS

RAJA YOGA MEDITATION: Through the Science of Silence we discover the many Arts of Life. Courses available in English, Greek, German and Dutch. 28 867-1551.

GREEK LESSONS by qualified teacher, experienced in teaching Greek as a foreign language. Kifissia area. a 620-3893, 620-4124.

FOR RENT

TO LET: South Peloponnese summer cottages. Fully equipped in a big olive grove, ending on a beautiful sandy beach. Ideal for two families of friends. Please phone C 671-7499.

WANTED TO RENT: Wanted vacation house for rent July 15-September 1, 1993. Must sleep 8 comfortably, and accommodate 10 on occasion. Location within walking distance of beach or harbor for Kaiki rental to nearby beaches essential. Privacy a must: party will consist of extended family of grandparents, 2-3 couples and 3 small children under 3. Older house with character preferred. Will need cook and housekeeper, some knowledge of English or French desirable, but not essential. Please write: Prof. Laetitia La Follette, 18 Dana Street, Amherst MA 01002, USA, or FAX (415)931-2343, or contact Tessa Dinsmoor, evenings ☎ 722-8766.

DOCTORS

PEDIATRICS/ADOLESCENT MEDICINE GEORGE D.MARAGOS, MD MSC, Diplomate American Board of Pediatrics, Professor of Pediatrics, Creighton University School of Medicine, USA. By appointment: Kalvou 4, P.Psychiko, 26 647-0891.

CHRISTOS CONSTANTI-ZARIFI, VETERINARIAN D.V.M. State University Brussels, practiced 9 years in Paris. House-calls, surgery emergencies. English, French, Italian consultations. (2) 813-3278.

DENTIST: Dr Panos Stergiou, D.D.S, dentist trained and certified in California. Practiced in Los Angeles for 12 years. 30 Aigialeias Street (parallel to 22 Kifissias Avenue), Paradisos Amaroussiou. 26 684-1741.

MISCELLANEOUS

BABY-SITTER, available everyday after 5pm and weekends. Preferably northern suburbs. Please call Georgia Zikou, 22-4968 (9am-4pm), 284-0195 (from 5pm).

US TAX ASSISTANCE

All US taxpayers who need assistance in preparing their tax returns are advised that the US Internal Revenue Service Tax Assistor will be at the American Embassy in Athens from March 16 through April 3.

The Tax Assistor will be available to the public from 8:30am to 12pm and from 1pm to 4:30pm. Exception: The Tax Assistor **WILL NOT** be available to the General Public at the following times:

- Thursday, March 18, from 4pm to 6pm, when he will conduct a seminar for TEACHERS at the American Community Schools at No.129 Aghias Paraskevis Street, Halandri.
- Wednesday, March 24, from 3pm to 5pm when he will conduct a seminar for **RETIREES** at the American Embassy, Consular Section, Immigrant Visa Waiting Room.
- Thursday, March 25, which is a Greek holiday; the Embassy will be closed.
- Wednesday, March 31, from 3pm to 5pm when he will conduct a seminar for BUSINESSMEN at the American Embassy, Consular Section, Immigrant Visa Waiting Room.

Everyone in the groups listed above is encouraged to attend one of the scheduled seminars and is requested to carry valid identification. The Tax Assistor will answer questions, **BUT WILL NOT FILL OUT FORMS.**

For further information and tax forms, inquire at the Notarial Unit at the American Embassy, 2721-8561, ext. 421, 423.

years, resists. As Joe retrieves an object for Pearl from the children's pool in the local park and they both stand ankle-deep in the water, he is captivated and says, "You are the sun in the sky." She protests, yet at that very moment, breaks into a radiant grin and we see just what Joe sees: a warm, tender, totally lovable person emerging from her protective brittle shell.

I was also delighted to catch "The Best of The International Tournée of Animation" in Chicago in January. It is an-hour-and-a-half anthology of some of the finest animated shorts made within the last 15 years. The Tournée is produced by Terry Thoren of Expanded Entertainment and released by Samuel Goldwyn, taking up where originator Prescott Wright's compilations left off.

Animation has had a rebirth of popularity in recent years, particularly on television, spurring theatrical shorts and features. More viewers have come to realize that animated films are not limited to silly cartoons designed primarily for children but encompass works of great skill and beauty, whose fully developed characters and plots appeal to adults as well.

Walt Disney films have always attracted audiences of all ages and this tendency continues through its latest successes *Beauty And The Beast*, (winner of two Oscars) and *Aladdin*, a dazzling high-tech fairytale. The BBC, long a moving force behind animated series, has recently extended its support to adult animated projects, and 20th Century Fox as well as some other major studios have announced plans to produce more shorts to accompany live-action films, a move applauded by animators.

It would be a big boon to filmmakers from countries such as those of Eastern Europe, Canada, Japan and Scandinavia, who often have no venue for their films other than the festivals, if cinemas would play their animated shorts before feature films. The Zagreb Animated Film Festival, distinguished by its dedication to quality fare, was held in the former Yugoslavian Republic of Croatia, in June 1992 despite the threat of war. The Grand Prix was won by Poland's Piotr Dumala's Franz Kafka and another top prize went to Czech animator Michaela Pavlatova's fable on communication entitled Words. Many of the animated masterpieces come from Eastern Europe, in which political

comment and dissension were expressed but largely overlooked by the censors. Other favorites at Zagreb followed in this tradition including Bulgarian Zlatin Radev's *Can Film*, graced by a light-hearted touch in this tale about canned fruit rebelling against suppression. Hungarian Ferenc Cako's *Ad Rem* provided a starker view of current changes.

In the Tournée, 17 segments from two to seven minutes in length were included. Claymation (using clay models), animated paper, live-action models and photos plus computer animation were all included. The Eastern European contributions included Ferenc Rofusz's The Fly (1980) and Gyula Nagy's Finger Wave (1988) from Hungary as well as Mikhail Aldashin's The Hunter (1991) from the former USSR. The Fly is inspired by a humorous chase recorded from the fly's perspective as its buzzes around a large house. Germany was represented by Wolfgang and Christoph Lauenstein's Oscar-winning Balance (1989), a brilliant commentary on power politics represented by monotone figures precariously suspended on a platform.

British animators are especially adept at technical mastery of various techniques, often skillfully blending them. Talented Nick Park's Creature Comforts is a delightful Claymation production in which zoo animals sound off about conditions of their living quarters. David Andersen's Door (1990) is visually striking, a surrealistic blend of a photo collage against a black-and-white garden. In sharp contrast was Alison Snowden and David Fine's Second Class Mail (1984), a wry tale done in soft vibrating pastels about a lonely woman who orders a blow-up boyfriend through the mail.

American shorts were notable for their lively sense of humor. In Brett Koth's *Happy Hour*, a frog and bear fight over control of a TV. In John Casseter and William Reeves' *Tin Toy* (1988), a baby terrorizes wind-up toys. The ironically titled computer animated *Technological Threat* (1988) by Bill Kruger depicts human workers being replaced one-by-one with robots until only one person is left.

One can only hope that this anthology and the 15th Tournée of Animation will have wider screenings in and outside the US. Greece is the home of talented animators and is surrounded by countries noted for their skill yet little of their work is ever seen in local cinemas.

Self-Esteem and Self-Focusness

t a codependency workshop she held in Athens last year, Sandra Buchanan told members to draw in three minutes a picture of the family they grew up in. A psychotherapist in private practice in London where she specializes in codependency, addictions, compulsive



Sandra Buchanan

behavior, and family/marital therapy, Buchanan insists she can see more from one of those pictures than an hour talking to someone. She has been giving workshops and individual counselling in Athens over the past year, but has now found an office/apartment in the Hilton area and arranged her London practice so that she can spend one week a month in Greece.

Codependency originally referred to those who have been in close relationship to chemically dependent or otherwise obsessive people. "The alcoholic is addicted to alcohol, the codependent is addicted to the alcoholic," explains Buchanan, whose PhD in Medical Anthropology involved a year of doctoral field work in the Outer Hebrides where alcohol abuse was several times the national average.

But now codependency has broadened its base and Buchanan finds it most useful to see codependency as the product of an abusive childhood, abuse being defined as an experience which was less than nurturing.

"The term 'abuse' may seem harsh, but what we are talking about is a continuum of behavior that ranges from neglecting to give emotional nurture or appropriate guidance to the most devastating physical and emotional attacks," she says.

Buchanan, who is a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute and Contributing Editor to Addiction Counselling World, a British professional journal of chemical dependence and codependency, has written about 'the big hole', a feeling of physical emptiness commonly experienced by alcoholics and other addicts.

"Sit in an Alcoholic Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous or Overeaters Anonymous meeting and sooner or later you will hear members talking about how they tried to fill 'the big hole' with booze, drugs or food."

But many of Buchanan's clients who have experienced the same feeling are not chemically dependent and she maintains that a significant contributing factor is lack of self-esteem. Selfesteem has its roots in a happy childhood and unconditional parental love, but adults who experience this feeling of emptiness faced criticism from an early age.

"All the public praise in adulthood does not appear to make up for the lack of praise from intimates in childhood," she says, "for it is this latter variety which we internalize and which gives a sense of worth and confidence that a fully individuated adult enjoys by right."

Buchanan recently gave seminars in Athens on codependency and the family, how it is passed from one generation to another and how to avoid passing it on to your children. ("We are the only ones who can ensure that our children have a better childhood than we did.") There are workshops coming up on Relationships and Love/Avoidance There Addiction. are also Codependency Anonymous (Coda) group meetings in Athens, based on the Alcoholics Anonymous 12-step program.

For information, tel 801-1827, Coda information, Susan, tel 804-2616.

Nora Haritos, an American-trained family therapist, sees many cross cultural couples and individuals but insists that while culture is always an issue, much more important is the emotional process between people.

"I see the same problems in Greek families," says Haritos, who is Swiss and practices in Greek, German and French as well as English. She tries to convince people to go from 'otherfocusness' – I have to help him, I have to improve him – to 'self-focusness'. "This doesn't mean egocentricity," says Haritos, "it means taking responsibility for yourself and your problems, and out of this position relating to the other." She admits that a person's belief system and flexibility are put to a stronger test in an alien culture. "Some people overadapt to the new culture, give up too much and then feel run over and victimized. They need to gain back some of their self, without blaming the other."



Nora Haritos

In her own case, her husband's shipping job took them to the US for a number of years where they both had to adjust. "Seven years in the States, neither mine nor my husband's culture, that's where we met as two people in an alien culture, which fortunately was a little bit more on my side in terms of women's issues and career."

Haritos did her training at the Center for Family Learning in New Rochelle, New York, and had been accepted as a Clinical Associate there when they were transferred back to Greece.

"That is when the ultimate test came," she says with a smile. "I had to learn to take it easy. I was a rather uptight Swiss perfectionist and that is not, as you know, very compatible with the Greek way of life."

Because what is acceptable behavior among families in one country may not be in others, Haritos claims she has had to research, to ask questions "to learn to be more like an anthropologist."

"My main method of therapy, which also gets me away from telling people what to do, is asking questions," says Haritos, who insists that once people stop wasting energy on anger, resentment, frustration, that energy is freed to concentrate on personal strengths.

"I like to help people see their strengths and if they can learn to focus on self instead of problems, they can allow themselves to see their strengths. All people *do* have them."

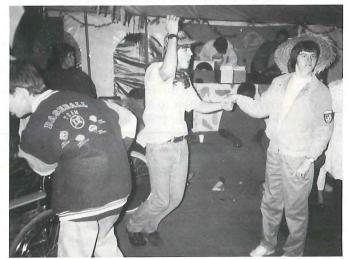


In the coming months, millions of lines of newsprint will be churned out by all manner of experienced journalists busily analyzing and dissecting just what January 1, 1993 meant and will mean to the ordinary man on the street, businesses, organizations and governments in Europe. I would just like to point out that it is a pretty exciting time to be physically living in one of the EC countries - regardless of the impact. We are living through An Historic Moment and it should be great fun. We will also hope for some visible benefits, of course, like happily zipping through border gateways marked 'EC' while 'Others' watch us with envy, and/or enjoying the eagerly-anticipated lowering of air fares that competition will bring. No doubt there are some bumpy roads ahead for the cumbersome machinery of change, but it really is special to have a reserved seat for viewing from the sidelines.

The departure of two very special diplomatic couples recently caused a flurry of parties and receptions. First to leave were HE Ambassador Mr Ernest Herber of Canada and his wife Ellis. The Ambassador had been particularly active during his tenure in Greece promoting business relations as well as raising funds for establishing the Canadian Archaeological Institute in a home of its own. Great progress has been made. Mrs Herber has been for this past year the very-supportive Honorary President of the Women's International Club. The Hebers are being transferred to

anks and bank branches are proliferating at a great pace in Greece reflecting the optimism and opportunities of a united Europe. On just one night recently, the Hios Bank inaugurated its new branch in Kifissia, and the European Popular Bank celebrated the opening of its doors in downtown Athens. The latter entertained banking professionals, government officials, prospective customers and friends at a regal dinner in the main ballroom of the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel. Pictured from right are President Kikis N. Lazaridis and his wife and General Manager Leonidas Baltatzis and his wife as they greeted arriving guests.





Convex SA recently sponsored an unforgettable week at the Churchtown Farm in Cornwall for four wonderful kids from the school of the Spastic Society of Athens. Katerina, George, Thimios and Petros enjoyed such activities as sailing, mountain climbing and trekking (and maybe a little dancing, too, as our picture shows) in concert with other children from European countries. It was also a thrill to pet some of the farm animals and visit sites and villages around Bodwin Moor.

Denmark... Following a singularly busy and involved tour, the US Ambassador Mr Michael Sotirhos and his wife Estelle are looking forward to a relaxed retirement in Florida. (A very unfortunate skiing accident over the holidays has made all of the preparations not much fun for Mrs Sotirhos. *Perastika!*) As the first US Ambassador coming from a Greek-American background, the Ambassador was particularly effective in establishing warm business relations between Greece and the United States. Mrs Sotirhos established, with the valued assistance of special friends in the Greek community, including

Mrs Marianna Vardinoyiannis **ELPIDA** (Hope), which has successfully worked to provide a children's bone marrow transplant unit in Greece. Continuing a long tradition, the Ambassador served as Honorary President of the Propeller Club of the US and Mrs Sotirhos as Honorary President of AWOG ... Best wishes to these popular couples in their new environments. May they come back often.

★ Just about my favorite news item of the year is the Blessing of the Cars held annually at **St Barbara's Catholic Church in Lavrion.** Immediately following Mass, all the participants enter their vehicles and toot their horns as loudly and continuously as possible while the Bishop blesses them. Given the carnage recorded on Greece's roads each weekend, perhaps this is a very good idea.

★ Eco Action and SPAZ are combining for a Wine and Cheese get-together at Buffalo Bill's in Glyfada on Monday, February 15. They are especially interested in chatting about environmental matters, so why not go along and give them some support. Call Jennifer at 991-9135 for details.

* The French Welfare Association will be having a sale to benefit elderly French citizens with special needs during February. There will be baked goods, clothing, white elephants, etc. If you would either like to send along some contributions or be sure to be present for the sale, contact Annick at 647-9727.

★ Mark your calendars now for the two super annual events of the Athens social season. The Propeller Club Ball, a 30-year-tradition, will be held on February 12th with a Valentine's Day theme. A proper way to entertain your 'Sweetheart' and contribute to various charities including scholarships for Greek students at the. same time. (PS: You may also go to Hawaii with American Airlines!)... The British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce presents its Champagne Ball on February 26th - always a stellar occasion with entertainment from abroad, lots of prizes, plenty to drink, and dancing until...

★ Continuing the celebrations marking 75 years of Finnish independence, an important symposium was organized by the new Finnish Archaeological and Cultural Institute, the Greek-Finnish Society in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Culture, and Finnair. Mrs Maria he opening of the Theotokos Foundation's demonstration workshop next to the popular salesroom brought many Athenians along to have a look, a cup of coffee – and to Christmas shop. Surrounding our talented student-artist are (from left) Mrs Domini Sarris, Director of the Foundation Council, Mrs Sylvia Steen of the Foundation, Mrs Engela Dietz, wife of the Norwegian Ambassador who works regularly with the students, Mrs A. Al-Malhook, wife of the Saudi Arabian Ambassador and Mrs Ninette Calice, wife of the Austrian Ambassador. Handy for the purchase of gifts made by the special, handicapped children and young adults throughout the year, the shop is located at Mithimnis 29 (just off Amerikis Square).



ing held at the Loft-Loft Disco-which was exactly what it touted itself to be. For starters, the time was 1-2:30 after midnight when the kefi is at its highest, four dancers were - literally - painted and the prizes were great from both Gordon's and Edwin's Jeans. There is just one word that suits - "Wow!"... Every so often it is fun to go along to the horodias and mandolinata led by Fotis Aleporou. The last evening was held at the Pallas Theater and a full house enjoyed the performance... A mighty talented group from Campion School together a terrific put Threepenny Opera over the holidays. The cast could both sing and act, the music was super; everybody is to be congratulated - especially director Wealands Bell and musical director. John Trevitt... The Exhibition of Ancient Cypriot Artifacts (7000 BC-AD 1550) from the

he Christmas Tree Lighting ceremony at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel was made especially festive by the holiday appearance of The Athens Singers directed by Ms Carol Johns and accompanied by Mr Stuart Cannon. The evening of music was enhanced by surprise appearances of Soprano Ms Anthea Gavoyiannis, her son, and baritone Damon Ploumis in Athens from Israel especially for the performance. Everybody retired to view the beautiful trees and sample a festive cup before leaving for home.



Marzoukou presented her new book of Greek translations of 50 popular Finnish epic poems entitled *Kalevala*.

★ Bits and Pieces: An outstanding International Conference entitled The Archaeology of Democracy celebrating 2500 years since its birth in Greece was organized by the American School of Classical Studies and the Greek Ministry of Culture. Sponsored in part by a grant from the A.G. Leventis Foundation, and featuring



he annual Boxing Day 'tour de force' organized by the British Naval/Air Attaché Capt. John Pearson with the asistance of the NATO Cdr Chris Morgan, his wife Liz and Mr Nick Kouyoufas and his wife Pat brought out a hardy 400 persons, children and dogs. The walk terminates with a hot grog at the itinerant 'Attaché Arms', so perhaps the lure is great enough to overcome the hazards. This year, one of the latter almost did in the grog as the truck with all of the supplies gracefully slid off the icy road into the forest. Not to worry – all turned out fine!

outstanding speakers in Greek and English, the three-day event concluded with an excursion around Attica led by Professor John Traill... You really missed something if you were not present for the Gordon's Gin Live Body Art Show happenPieridis Larnaka Museum held in Stockholm, was opened in the presence of Their Majesties King Charles XVI Gustav and Queen Sylvia. The exhibition honored the 100 years of Swedish Consular Representation by the family Pieridis in Cyprus.

POINTERS Compiled by Maria Vassiliou



Two more restaurants have recently opened in Athens offering its residents the opportunity to indulge in tasteful cuisines. LA FENICE, an Italian restaurant, opened in Glyfada. Run by Thanos Petmezas, owner of Martha's restaurant, La Fenice combines Italian cuisine, prepared by Fabrizio Buliani, and Greek 'kefi'.

ALLEGRO is the other restaurant, which opened at the Athens Concert Hall. There are many reasons dining at Allegro's, such as its original menu, friendly ambiance and reasonable prices. For reservations by phone, call at 7282150.

The ATHENS CONCERT HALL,

ranking high among the most sophisticated modern centres in Europe, offers up-to-date facilities for disabled people. The European Community has acknowledged this effort by awarding it the 1990 Helios European prize for assisting the disabled to participate in its cultural and social activities. The hall layout provides for the free circulation of wheelchair users. Combined with other facilities, this allows disabled persons to attend performances, appear on its stages as artists and to work on the staff of the concert hall itself.

THE HELLENIC

BASEBALL ASSOCIATION aspires to become a promising venture. It has only been recently established here. All individuals from age 16 and over who are interested in joining the team either as player, coach or official, are welcome, as long as they love baseball. For more information call at 3239428 or send a fax at 3249104. Stamos Mazarakis, President of the association, would be pleased to see his team enlarged.



Distinguished guests had the opportunity to spend an unforgettable evening on the occasion of the Christmas gala hosted by the leading Greek jeweller MICHALIS. Politicians, businessmen, publishers and journalists were invited. They all tucked into the tantalizing buffet. Among them were Ambassador of Saudi Arabia and Mrs Al Malhook, along with Mr Tsibilis. The evening closed with a surprise Santa Claus appearance, who distributed gifts to all.



On 1 January 1993, Europe's first multilingual satellite TV news channel, **EURONEWS**, began broadcasting from its base in Lyons. Simultaneously transmitting in five languages across the continent including Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, the new channel is expected to reach an audience of up to 35 million households via satellite. cable and land distribution, rising to 40 million by the end of the year. Closely cooperating with Italian RAI, French FR2 and FR3, British BBC, Spanish RTVE, German ARD and ZDF, and the Portuguese RTP, Euronews plans to become a picture channel adding its own graphics as well as commentary in English, French, Spanish, German and Italian, with Arabic to be included later. The new channel broadcasts a 20-hour schedule daily. This is expected to increase to 24 hours in April.

BOUTARI NOUVEAU '91

is the new magical potion. Taste it while it is still young and cool (10-12C) in order to enjoy best its supple, aromatic, fresh body. No point in waiting until springtime. It is a pleasure in itself and is best accompanying light dishes. Prices vary significantly at different cavas. Supermarket price is around 900 drachmas.

An Idea Whose Time (Certainly) Has Come



E ach of us, whether travelling for business or for pleasure, is interested in locating a comfortable and clean place to stay with smiling and caring personnel – at a reasonable price. In the United States, seeing the name *Best Western* above a hotel or motel has always assured a traveller that he has arrived at such destination.

Founded in 1946 in Phoenix, Arizona, Best Western began with the idea of uniting independent, individuallyowned motels and hotels so that the travelling public would be able to have confidence in the establishment he chose. From the standpoint of the indireservation service, confirmation is instant for any of their independentlyowned hotels with just a telephone call to one of the 28 regional offices, or your travel agent or airline.

Doesn't it sound like a good idea? The Best Western quality inspectors guarantee that everything about the property meets certain standards, worldwide marketing guarantees that every category of traveller is aware of the service, and the training that is available to licensees and their employees guarantees that there is a constant upgrade.

In Greece since 1989, the Chief Executive Officer is Ms Carol W. Marriott, with offices at 3 Vissarionos Street, telephone 3644-343/44. There are to be 25 affiliated hotels in Greece differ considerably... Future vital transportation decisions – air, rail, road and sea will depend on environmental determinations.

Airport Security in The Future: Progress is being made toward enabling airport security to be monitored from a central location. This would mean an end to the interminable lines within buildings at each checkpoint or when changing gates for onward flights. Research is proving such an airport is possible; we await further developments.

swissair 77



Best Western British Colonial beach resort, Nassau (Bahamas)

vidual property owner, the obvious advantages of combined marketing and purchasing as well as access to instant electronic worldwide reservations systems were immediately recognized. There are now more than 3400 member properties with almost 300,000 guest rooms in 2400 cities and 400 countries, throughout North, Central and South America, Caribbean, Europe, Israel, South Asia, Far East, Australia and New Zealand.

The enchanting part of the idea – again speaking from the viewpoint of John Q. Traveller, is that each stop on the itinerary can reflect the individuality of the owner, the charm of the area, or the efficient internationalims needed by the businessman. The London Tara Hotel (831 rooms in the city center), the storybook Red Lion Inn in Salisbury (56 rooms off Market Square), and the prestigious British Colonial beach resort (since 1928 a 324-room hotel in Nassau) are just examples of the variety of possibilities available. With the Best Western computerized by 1995. The farther the traveller goes from Athens, the more important an assurance of quality control becomes. We are all looking forward to the day when Best Western's 'Golden Crown' trademark will be familiar here and assure us of a comfortable stop.

English (?) sign in Tokyo hotel: You are invited to take advantage of the chambermaid.

Our Expanding World: Lufthansa stresses that it flies to 19 destinations in North America – including Canada and Mexico. How long will it be before that will include internal stopovers?

Understatement of 1992: Environmental protection is a responsibility faced by all members of the European population. However, while protection of the environment is an easily understood idea, it must not be presumed that ease of comprehension equates to common understanding and goals. What constitutes 'use' and 'abuse' may

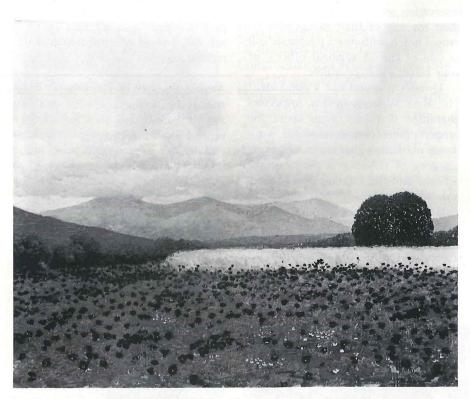


Hans-Ulrich Straub, Swissair General Manager for Greece

Newly-Arrived Swissair General Manager: The sunny smile of Mr Hans-Ulrich Straub, newly-appointed Swissair General Manager for Greece, reflects the award-winning airline's dedication to friendly passenger service.

Affiliated with Swissair since 1956, Mr Straub spent almost a year in Athens during the introduction of Swissair's first jet aircraft, the Caravelle. His experience in his home country has included a stint as General Manager of the Zurich Airport. Foreign assignments have been in Beirut, Lebanon, Istanbul, Turkey and Tokyo, Japan. He and his wife Su are very happy with their assignment to Athens and they have settled in Voula. Welcome aboard!

Finally: The Swissair extended network has recently been expanded through an affiliation with Delta Air Lines and Singapore Airlines, making it even easier to fly anywhere in the world by telephoning their Reservations Office at 323-7581/5.



Christodoulos Galdemis, "Landscape"

A PLEIN AIR LOVE

Christodoulos Galdemis is a plein air Cartist who goes directly to nature with easel and paint to record the beauty of his native Ioannina. Landscape, in his previous exhibition two years ago, merely enhanced his theme of the majestic plane trees of Epirus, while now it is the main focus of his attention, the simplicity of the countryside and its magical atmosphere.

The landscape of northern Greece has a special quality which Galdemis renders beautifully with his evocative artistic sense. The mountains are sentinels of the land below, ensuring their serenity and quiet solitude; the fields are inundated with the colors of spring flowers and the rich green of vegetation; the luminous clouds hover above adding their intricate form and color tonalities.

Galdemis' eye for detail is impeccable. In a series of paintings where he depicts fields of agathia, the lowly thistle with its sharp thorns, or poppies, or delicate May flowers, each variation is more striking than the other. The flowered thistles spread out up to the distant mountains, earth colors complementing their dryness; patches of mushrooms mingle with the weeds; a sea of blood-red poppies sways with the wind's motion; a plane tree sheds its velvety shadow. Apple Trees in Papingo is an eloquent painting as it shows the ashcolored mountain of Pindus rising in the background, its ghostly contours enveloped by clouds, village houses spread along its base overlooking orchards of apple trees.

There are also several paintings of neoclassic doors depicting relief ornamentation (a Baroque design of cherubins and a lion head), delicate scroll work, and the wear of time wrought by nature upon the wood. There is also a village door, its bright blue façade flaking upon rusted locks, spider webs, and a radiant spray of white May flowers growing through the cracks of the door.

Galdemis studied at the School of Fine Arts with Grammatopoulos who inspired him with an interest in and love for detail. His art undergoes a constant renewal well-testified in his individual exhibitions.

> Argo Gallery Merlin 8, Kolonaki 1-15 February

EPIGRAMS

Aportfolio of the seductive characters in Andreas Karambelas' art is on display in a dual presentation, lithographs and a book of original poetry. There are 12 colored lithographs within the portfolio, numbered editions, and a book of short poems enhanced by additional drawings.

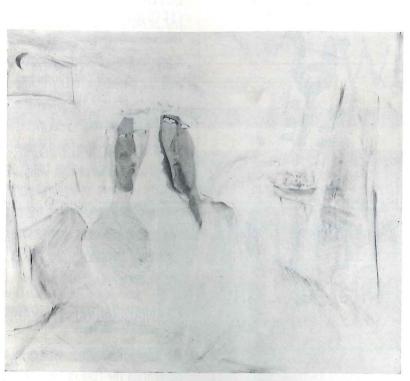
The *Epigrams*, as Karambelas entitles his poems and the exhibition, are short and witty, delivering their clever message with few but pithy words and drawings to match; such as, "Not the sun/But dark looks melted your wings," or "The guitar on the rocks/The musicians afar." The drawings do not always refer directly to the epigrams; they create, however, a mood that gives essence to the words. "A cigarette stub/ Burnt the forest of my love" – the drawing shows a figure on the ground, his body wrapped around a tree.

The linear structure of the colored lithographs which have as many as six colors on each print, is delicate and lyrical. The line flows freely delineating a realist style bordering on abstraction, a suggestion of configurations, a dash of vivid color on a sea of white paper. The erotic imagery depicts the intimacy of two figures, highlighted by their expressive faces. A third figure frequently emerges through a rhythmic web of lines, an intruder who inserts himself between the two, looking in from the outside. The color is beguiling, scintillating shades of blue, green, and pale cool yellows, always highlighted by the white of the paper and the motion of swift strokes.

Also on display, but not for sale, are the original drawings of the 12 lithographs beautifully executed in colored inks. There are also several paintings with an epigram on the surface of the canvas weaving together words and image. At Dawn describes a sensual moment between two figures in bed. The intruder appears again as an extension of one of the faces. Like a mask it is a face within a face, looking in, becoming part of the whole.

Karambelas, who studied art at the Athens School of Fine Arts, has been involved through the years in many artistic endeavors – interior decoration of shops, hotels, restaurants; tapestry designing, veritable paintings in wool; innovative furniture designs; ceramics; illustrations. He has travelled widely and has had many individual exhibitions. His most recent one, this past October, was held in Helsinki, Finland.

> Anemos Gallery Kyriazi 36, Kifissia 9-27 February



Andreas Karambelas, "At Dawn", acrylic on canvas

THE WARMTH OF WOOD

David Gould, an Englishman from Jersey in the Channel Islands, since 1969 has been living in Greece the double life of a businessman and that of a sculptor. Most of his spare time is spent at his studio in Skinos, a small village near Corinth, where he creates sensual sculptures, extraordinary shapes which make "a positive, personal sculptural statement."

Hard wood, mainly Greek walnut, is his favorite medium, and the exhibit glows from the warmth of highly polished wood and the beauty of finely textured grain. The sculptures are either abstract designs, ovate shapes with interior spaces, or figurative, female torsos, many in unusual postures.

The rounded shapes are most seductive, their contours enhanced by a flow of voluptuous curves moving in and out and around the sculptures. There are openings or holes that penetrate deep into the core of the sculpture unfolding new forms within the inner spaces, while also creating an intricate play of light and shadow. These 'ball' shapes are meant to be held, their smooth surface enticing the sense of touch. When set down on their side they generate alternate effects and compositions. One of these lovely sculptures

THE ATHENIAN FEBRUARY 1993

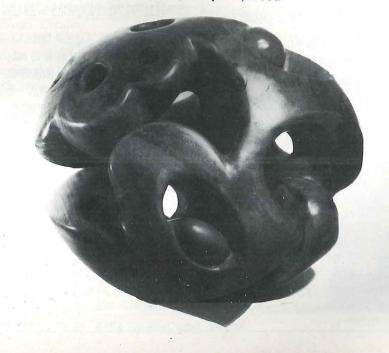
that also stands on its side has been cast in bronze. It is a crown-shape inspired by ancient stone collars discovered in Martinique.

The female torsos are most alluring especially the *Tsifteteli* group depicting sensuous dance poses, body bent backwards, head almost touching the floor, rounded breasts jutting upwards. The line flow is as rhythmic as the dance form it depicts. A striking *Hermaphrodite* is a tall sculpture hollowed out in the center, its sides lightly bent in to hold ovate forms within its 'womb'. There are also several paintings on show which complement the sculptures reflecting another expression of the artist's talent. The compositions are alive with vivid color, fine detail, and swift short lines moving in all directions. *Ithaki* is inspired from a poem by Cavafy. Its allegorical connotation is woven into a tapestry of color patterns with fiery yellow and reds dominating, and intricate configurations where houses, buildings and bottle shapes evolve into human figures.

Gould began carving in granite at an early age in Jersey, later he went to Paris to study sculpture. He acquired his affinity for the hard woods during the years he lived in Jamaica, West Indies, where he discovered lignum vitae, a strong wood with delicate green color. He has participated in many group exhibitions and has had individual shows in Jamaica, Athens, and Washington DC.

> Dada Gallery Niriidon 6 and Pratinou Until 12 February

David Gould, sculpture, wood



BODY CONTROL PILATES BASED TECHNIQUE®

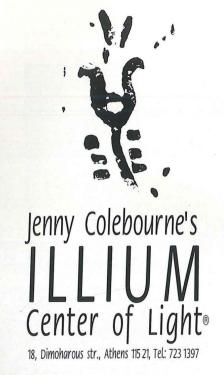
Individually designed series of exercises with an emphasis on exercising in an anatomically correct manner. These exercise courses are excellent for anyone wishing to keep fit, back sufferers, people recovering from injuries, dancers, pregnant women and new mothers. (*Private sessions, small classes, weekend seminars and teacher training courses are available*).

HATHA YOGA

The classical asanas (postures) in a peaceful, meditative atmosphere. Deep stretching, breathing exercises and deep relaxation that are all part of this 6000 year old system of health. (Private sessions, small classes, weekend seminars and teacher training courses are available).

Reiki

"Reiki" is a Japanese word which means "the energy of the great spirit". An ancient healing art which is over 2500 years old Reiki encompasses healing with the hands, archetypal healing symbols and healing from a distance. It seeks to heal physically psychologically, spiritually and globally. It recognises no limits.. (Treatments, first and second degree weekend seminars, mastership training, open houses, marathons, second degree meetings are available).



OPEN EVENINGS

Every first Thursday of each month 20.00 - 22.00 everyone is welcome to come and meet the therapists and teachers who work at the center. This is an opportunity to ask for more detailed information, advice on particular problems and even try a little of each class or treatment offered. Light refreshments will be available.

TELEPHONE INQUIRIES 723 1397

We have a special time for telephone inquiries so as not to interrupt classes and treatments. Please call Monday - Friday 14.00 - 16.00 for appointments or information. At other times leave a short message on the answering machine. Please speak clearly.

Eutonia (Afspænding)

A psycho-physical therapy which begins with the physical idientity of the client. It aims to balance the physical muscle tension pattern and to uncover the psychological reason for any imbalance. This process ensures that the client's identity becomes an integral part of the personal experience of the body and how it expresses itself. (Individual treatments and classes are available).

CRANIAL SACRAL THERAPY

Revitalises the nervous system by facilitating the flow of cerebral spinal fluid. (*Treatments available by appointment*).

Shiatsu

An oriental massage using the same energy channels and points as acupuncture. It relieves many symptoms including migraines, constipation, insomnia and backache through finger pressure, gentle rubbing, palm pressing and other soft manipulations. (Treatments and weekend seminars are available).

REFLEXOLOGY

The art of pressing different areas of the foot to stimulate and heal the whole body. (*Treatments are available by appointment*).

ILLIUM CENTER OF LIGHT is a certifying studio

of the Institute for the Pilates Method, Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA and Jenny Colebourne is a founding member

<u>Please note none of the classes or treatments available at the center are a substitute for medical advice.</u> If in doubt please consult with your doctor before attending. We are happy to co-operate with medical professionals.

focus

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO 1

SPECIAL EVENT

Art Studio Est is holding a group exhibition of painting, sculpture, photography and collage at Parko Eleftherias Cultural Centre. Eight artists who are members of EST will feature their work. A special show at the opening on 11 February includes a performance by American jazz dancer and singer Ilanga. With long experience in show business, Boston-born Ilanga was based in Amsterdam where he set up the Afro-Jazz workshop Body and Soul with percussionists Glenn Hann and Glenn Van Windt. After his EST show, entitled "The Spirit of Art" in which Body and Soul will participate, Ilanga will be staying on in Athens to give dance lessons. (See This Month.)



Jazz musician Ralph Towner

ATHENS CONCERT HALL

This month's repertoire at the Athens Concert Hall starts with a concert (offered twice on 1st and 2nd February) by Camerata, the Orchestra of the Friends of



Melos Quartet

Music. Their program in- ram, will present a complete cludes a symphony by Haydn image of 18th century chamand by Mozart, a Suite for ber music. (For dates and de-Wind Instruments no. 1 by Carl Nielsen and Concerto Ralph Towner is a jazz musifor Piano and Winds by Mendelssohn. Piano soloist is Aris technique of a large number Garoufallis, who has had a distinguished career in Greece and abroad. Conductor is Kenneth Montgomery, of British origin, who has directed some of the most prominent orchestras in the world.

February has become associated with chamber music since last year. This year the theme is Chamber Music in the 18th century which comprises seven performances.

Three of the most distinguished chamber music ensembles in Europe, Artis Quartet based in Vienna, Melos Quartet based in Stuttgart and Solisti Veneti from Padova, along with violinist Leonidas Kavakos, who is also in charge of the prog- Artis Quartet from Vienna

tails see This Month).

cian who has mastered the of jazz genres and steps from one to another with great skill. Ralph Towner will participate in the Jazz cycle for a single performance on 15 February. Born in Washington, but brought up in Oregon, Towner started playing the piano at five and the trumpet at seven. His music shaped the trends of jazz music in the 70s, and he worked and played by the side of outstanding jazz performers. His latest work proves him a sensitive modern musician.

EXHIBITION

The British Council presents a documentary exhibition about The Beatles, the legendary British pop group of the 1960s. Sponsored by Thorn EMI and supported by Apple Corps, the exhibition comprises 12 panels with photographs and text running in chronological order and documenting the formation of the group in the late 1950s, through their dramatic rise in the 1960s up to their official break-up in 1970. The exhibition opens on 22 Feb at the Nakas Centre with a talk by



Tom Pickett, freelance researcher and writer. He will also lecture at the British Council, Thessaloniki, on the Tuesday evening (23 Feb). The lectures are accompanied by a video featuring highlights of the 1992 Beatles Convention in Liverpool.

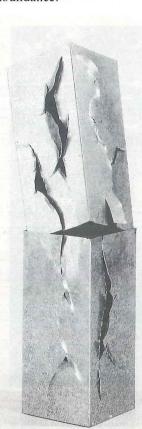
ART

Recycled Memories "Recycled Memories". The title refers to the latest work by painter Pantelis Dimitriou currently on display at the Pleiades Gallery. Although this young artist so far has held only three individual exhibitions, the subject of each cycle has been very unlike. This time his work emerges from - and therefore embodies - his existential anxieties: obese construction pieces and large paintings of bright col-



Pantelis Dimitriou's work is currently on show at Pleiades

ored figures, reflect Dimitriou's perceptions. Ugly figures, enormous in size with cheeky, rude features. Their colors are bright but contrasted. Dimitriou's figures are unhappy, representing how their creator sees his fellow humans: spiritually lost in a world of prosperity and abundance.



Knight on galvanized iron by Kornelios Grammenos

CULTURE

Mediterranean artists have just created an association whose aim is to bring together creators who share the characteristics of this multi-cultural. polyglot world. President of the Parisbased La Chambre des Beaux Arts de Méditerranée is Tunisian painter Monsef Mansi. Present at the creation were Greek painter Lila Sarveli and graphic artist Yiannis Gourzis who is president of the Greek Chamber of Arts. Artists or friends of the arts who would like to contact La Chambre des Beaux Arts de Méditerranée, may do so at the following address: 59 Rue de Cambronne, 75015 Paris. Or by calling or faxing at: 33-1-45671252.



International Afro-Jazz dance choreographer llanga

SCULPTURE

Seven 'knights' sculpted on galvanized iron by Kornelios Grammenos "have taken up their positions" at Gallery Artio and await for your visit. These knights are part of the latest work by the sculptor Grammenos, born in Patras. He studied graphic arts in Athens and sculpture and painting at the School of Fine Arts of Cologne in Germany, well-known the Koelner Werkschule, in 1981. There he received the title "Meisterschueler" in 1987 under Professor Stefan Wewerka. In 1988 Grammenos moved to Rome. Today he lives and works in Athens. Grammenos has held a large number of individual exhibitions, including one in 1986 in Amsterdam at Koetschuis Gallery and in 1990 at the Palazzo Corvaja in Taormina

FILM

The British Council presents five films which illustrate the diversity of theme, approach and concerns apparent in the British film industry of the 1990s. The films presented are: Riff-Raff, The Reflecting Skin, Life is Sweet, Where Angels Fear to Tread and Meeting Venus. The first three are respectively by the highly talented directors Ken Loach, Philip Ridley and Mike Leigh. The fourth, by Charles Sturridge, is representative of the "White Flannel" British films which seem currently to dominate the screens and which stand in stark constrast to the "Britain of Today" portrayed by Ken Loach in Riff-Raff. Meeting Venus is by producer David Puttman and stands as a prototype for what may well develop as important in the new European cinema.



M	Т	W	т	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	

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

February 2	The Purification of the Christ
February 12	Lincoln's Birthday
February 14	Valentine's Day
February 18	Tsiknopempti
February 19	Washington's Birthday (observed)
February 21	Carnival Sunday
February 22	Washington's Birthday
February 28	Tyrinis

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

March 1 Clean Monday

GALLERIES

AENAON, 18 Andersen, N.Psychiko, tel 671-1264, Paintings by Stratis Mentakis. Until 13 Feb. Paintings by Christos Papas 15-27 Feb.

ANEMOS, 36 Kyriazi, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Epigrams by Andreas Karambelas, 9-27 Feb. See Art. ARGO, 8 Merlin, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662. Paintings by

Christodoulos Galdemis, 1-15 Feb. See Art ARTIO, 57 Dinokratous, tel 723-0455. Knights:Sculpture

by Kornelios Grammenos, until 28 Feb. ASTRA, 8 Karyatidon, Acropolis, tel 9220236. Paintings by

A. Papadopoulos, until 4 Feb. ATHENS ART CENTRE, 4 Glykonos, tel 7213938. Paint-

ings by Irini Iliopoulou, until 4 Feb. BOSCH, 6-8 Kifissias Ave, Maroussi, tel 6849322. Paint-

ings by Nikolaos Bliatka, until 2 Feb. DADA, 6 Niriidon & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Sculpture by British artist David Gould, until 12 Feb. See Art.

DESMOS, 2 Tziraion, tel 9220750. The latest work by Alexandros Alieas, until 17 Feb.

EKFRASSIS, Metaxa & Foivis 11, Glyfada, tel 8940391. Paintings by Kyriakos Katzourakis, until 6 Feb.

GALLERY 3, 3 Fokilidou, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Yiannis Stefanakis, until 6 Feb.

GALLERY OF THE SOUTH, 152 Kountouriotou 7 Georgiou A, Pireaus, tel 4110523. Paintings by Charis Mavros, until 27 Feb

ILEANA TOUNTA, 48 Armatolon and Klefton, tel 6439466. Performance without Audience: works by Niki Liodaki, until 11 Feb

JILL YAKAS, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. New

selections of fine art cards and reprints of old Tate Gallery favorites

MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, 33 Xenokratous, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Tatiana Zoe, until 6 Feb.

MEDOUSSA, 7 Xenokratous, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Creations by Annita Argyroeliopoulou, until 13 Feb. By Yiannis Lassithiotakis, until 20 Feb. NATIONAL GALLERY, 50 Vas. Konstantinou Ave, tel

7235398. From El Greco to Cézanne, until 11 April. NEES MORPHES, 9 Valaoritou, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Vassilis Kypraios, until 6 Feb. By Aris Papazoglou, from 9 Feb until 3 March.

PIERIDES GALLERY, 29 Vas. Georgiou Ave, Glyfada, tel 982-6998. Contemporary art from Sweden, an exhibition of painting, sculpture and installations by five young Swedish artists, in cooperation with Moderna Museet, Stockholm. Until 10 March.

PLEIADES, 3-5 Davaki, tel 692-9950. Paintings by Pantelis Dimitriou, until 20 Feb.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki sq. tel 363-4454. Paint-ings by Maria Philopoulou, until 6 Feb. Paintings and sculpture by Dimosthenis Kokkinidis, from 11 Feb until mid of March. At the beginning of February the gallery presents a limited number of china sets painted by Nicolas Hatzikyriakos-Ghikas. This collection is on display both at the gallery's branch on 7 Kriezotou and at the Hatzikyriakos-Ghikas Museum on 3 Kriezotou.

EXHIBITIONS

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, 4 Neophytou Douka, Kolonaki, tel 7249706. The Archaeological Collection of Mr and Mrs Mitsotakis. The exhibition includes items of rare archaeological and historical value. Scheduled to last for a few months. EXHIBITION CENTRE, Tatoiou & Othonos, Kifissia, tel

6519747. Exhibition Dinosaurs, until Spring. FRENCH INSTITUTE, 31 Sina st, tel 3624301/5. Engrav-

ings by German artist Otto Dix, until 12 February. MACEDONIAN MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, HELEXPO

CENTRE, Thessaloniki. Thessaloniki 1912-1992: Eight decades of modern Greek architecture, until 28 Feb. PARKO ELEFTHERIAS ART CENTRE, Vas Sofias Ave.

Group exhibition of paintings, sculpture, collage and photography organized by Art Studio Est, tel 82360711. 11-28 Feh

SPANISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE, 31 Skoufa, tel 3603568. Paintings by Margarita Vassila, until 12 Feb. THE HOUSE OF CYPRUS, 10 Irakleitou, tel 3641217/8. Post Human, until 14 Feb.

VAFOPOULEIO CULTURAL CENTRE, 3 Nikolaidou, Thessaloniki, tel 424133. *Diaries and Else*: paintings by Rinio Mourelou, until 20 Feb. Paintings by Roula Akalestou, until 28 Feb.

ATHENAEUM, 8 Amerikis st, tel 363-3701/2. Guitar concert by Vangelis Bountounis and Maro Raze, 14 Feb, 11:30am.

Piano, oboe and corno by Vangelis Ghistopoulos, Nikos Spinoulas and Natalis Michailidou, 28 Feb, 11:30am. Entrance 2500 drs, students 1000 drs.

THE ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vas Sofias & Kokali st, tel 713-1564, 729-0391, 728-2000. 1, 2 Feb:LA CAMERATA in works by Haydn, Mendels-

sohn, Nielsen, Mozart. Conducted by Kenneth Montgomery. Piano by Aris Garoufallis.

6 Feb: BIG DAYS. Wind music: A series of events featuring works for oboe, Pan pipe, clarinet, nai, bassoon, sacuhachi, saxophone and zournas,

7, 8 Feb: ARTIS WIEN QUARTET in works by Haydn and Mozart.

9 Feb: Tribute to Nikos Skalkottas. Greek Radio Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Guenther Schuller.

10, 11 Feb: MELOS QUARTET in works by Haydn and Mozart with Enrique Santiago, viola.

12, 19 Feb: Athens State Orchestra.

13, 14 Feb: I Solisti Veneti in works by Bach and Vivaldi. Conducted by Claudio Scimone. Leonidas Kavakos and Giuseppe Fornanciari, violins. 15 Feb: Jazz by Ralph Towner.

16 Feb: Songs by Dimitra Galani.

17, 18 Feb: Leonidas Kavakos in Bach's six sonatas and partitas for violin solo.

21 Feb: Victor Tourjansky's Mikhail Strogoff. Film and music.

27 Feb: MAHAGONNY by Brecht and Weil. A music and theatre production directed by Yiannis Margaritis. Scene and costume design by Damianos Zarifis. Conducted by Nikos Tsouchlos.

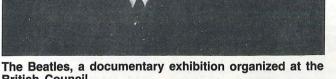
SEMINARS

DO IT YOURSELF, Graphic Arts seminar, At the Hellenic American Union, info. tel 362-9886 ext 56 EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING CONSULTANTS, 12

Polytechniou st, tel 5232598. Teaching English to 5-10 Year Olds: Six 4-hour sessions on Mon & Wed, 1-17 Feb, 10am-2:15pm.

Or on alternate Saturdays, until 13 March, 10am-2:15pm. Fees: 40000 drs.

Bridging the Grammar Gap: 4 hrs, 21 Feb, 10am-2:15pm. Creative Writing: 4 hrs, 14 March, 10am-2:15pm Effective Presentation Techniques for Teachers: 4 hrs, 28



British Council

The Beatles

March, 10am-2:15pm. Fees: 5000 drs per 4 hrs.

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

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

THEATRE

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST by Dario Fo. Production by the Players Theatre Group. On 5, 6 and 7 Feb, 8pm at Tasis School, Kefalari. For info call tel 9336508, 6124665.

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 Chi: Mon 10:15-11am. 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 Auxiliary, Athens Hesperus chapter No. 359. Info Terry Pirpinias, tel 952-3030, Ann Bokolinis, tel 652-6063. DEMOCRATS ABROAD, info tel 722-4645.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY, meets every Wed. from 8-10 pm at the Athenian Pastry Shop, 320 Kifissias, Psychiko. Dr Agis Sarakinos, tel 672-5485. GREEK-IRISH SOCIETY, info tel 262-8683.

LA LECHE LEAGUE, into tel 992-9639, 807-5237, 672-5961, 639-5268. *Nutrition and Weaning*. Athens North, 3 Feb, 10 am. Athens South, 2 Feb 10 am. Greek Group, 17 Feb, 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.

WOMENS' 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.

COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimidous 48, Mets, tel 701-2268. Greek language courses at all levels. BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211-5,

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

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

CYPRIOT 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 Panhelenic 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.

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, muppet 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. From 10 November. Greek dance classes. From 11 November.

Jazz music. Dance classes. From 10 November.

AFRO-JAZZ WORKSHOP with international choreographer Ilanga. Beginners and Intermediate. From 8 Feb till 26 May, Mon/Wed. Also JAZZERCIZE for women and men. From 9 Feb till 27 May, Tues/Thurs. And DRUMS WORKSHOP starting 8 Feb. All held at the Athens Municipality Theatre in Nea Smyrni. For info and registration call Anna Floratou 639-9864 after 7pm.

CULTURAL EVENTS

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 3633211/5. 2 Feb: *Saturday at the Council*: Seminar for experienced teachers of English.

8-12: British Film Week: Venue Goethe Institute, 14 Omirou, tel 3608111.

Program: Riff-Raff directed by Ken Loach. The Reflecting Skin directed by Mike Leigh. Where Angels Fear to Tread directed by Charles Sturridge. Meeting Venus produced by David Puttnam.

The British Film Week is also held at the British Council in Thessaloniki, 1-5 Feb.

12-13 Feb: British/Greek Meeting of Academic Authorities on the Evaluation of Research and Teaching in Universities. Seminar held in Patras.

20-21 Feb: Embracing the Future: Further and Higher Education in Britain and Greece. Conference, Lecture Hall, Medical School, Athens University Central Building, 30 Panepistimiou Ave, 10am-2pm.

22-27 Feb: The Beatles: A British Council Documentary Exhibition. Venue: Nakas Concert Hall, 41 Ipokratous, 9am-10pm. Opening lecture by Tom Pickett, 22 Feb, 8:30pm.

This exhibition is also held in Thessaloniki during the same dates. Opening lecture by Tom Pickett at Thessaloniki, 23 Feb.

17 Feb - 13 March: *Photography Exhibition*. Don McCullin Retrospective: Photosynkyria 1993: 6ht International Meeting. Thessaloniki, Yeni Tzami.

PALEON PHALIRON YOUTH CHOIR AND ORCHES-TRA, 6 Delphon, tel 9835767. 14 Feb: Ancient Greek Music: Lecture by Kostis Gaitanos, director of the Greek Music Conservatoire, at 6:30 pm. Venue: Pieridis Gallery, 29 Vas. Georgiou, Glyfada.

27-28 Feb: First Pan-Hellenic Conference on Musical Education. Venue: Pieridis Gallery.

GOULANDRIS-HORN FOUNDATION, 5 M. Avriliou, Aeridon Square, Plaka, tel 3219196. 1 Feb: The Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate of Alexandria: St Marc's Church during the Turkish rule by Ioannis Chatzifotis, Press Officer of the Athens Church, at 7:30 pm.

2 Feb: Emperor Justinian and the Patriarchate of Alexandria by Adil Selim, Professor at the University of Al-Azhar, at 7:30 pm.

3 Feb: The effects of Hellenism on Koptic Life by Joseph Faltas, Theologist and member of the Koptic Church, at 7:30 pm.

4 Feb: Ancient Greek and Roman Literature: a course given by Nikos Petrochilos, Professor at the University of Thessaloniki, at 7:30 pm.

8-10 Feb: A Tribute to the Holy Monastery of Sina. A series of lectures by prominent scholars and members of the church, at 7 pm.

11 Feb: Ancient Greek and Roman Archaeology: a course given by Theodosia Stefanidou-Tiveriou, Lecturer at the University of Thessaloniki, at 7 pm.

12 Feb: The Metaphysics of Anxiety in the Art of the 14th Century by Titos Papamastorakis, expert in Byzantine History, at 7:30 pm.

15 Feb: Organization and Survival at the Patriarchate of Jerusalem by Kriton Chryssochoidis, Researcher at the Centre for Byzantine Researches, at 7:30 pm.

16 Feb: The Patriarchate of Jerusalem (19th and 20th Centuries) by Spyridon Kontoyiannis, Lecturer at the University of Athens, at 7:30 pm.

17 Feb: Islam in the Balkans: History and International Relations by Konstantinos Patelos, Professor at Panteion University, at 7:30 pm.

19 Feb: Man and the environment during the Byzantine

Period by Anestis Kesselopoulos, Lecturer at the University of Thessaloniki, at 7:30 pm.

22 Feb: Ethnic Rivalries in the Balkans by Vassiliki Papoulia, Professor at the University of Thessaloniki, at 7:30 pm.

23 Feb: Requirements for the Recognition of Self-Determination for the Church by Spyros Troianos, Professor at the University of Athens, at 7:30 pm.

24 Feb: Panagia Kamariotissa and the Greek School of Commerce in Chalki by Akylas Mylas, Medical Doctor and Author, at 7:30 pm.

25 Feb: Greek and Roman Epic Poetry: a course by Michalis Paschalis, Professor at the University of Crete, at 7 pm.

26 Feb: The Social Dimension of the Economic Policy of the Byzantine State by Savvas Spenzas, Professor at the Military School for Officers, at 7:30.

LIBRARIES

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko. 26 671-4627, 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). 23 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm – microfiche reader, printer and a small collection of videocassettes, 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. 26 363-3211. 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. 26 362-4301. Books, periodicals, reference works and records in French. Open everyday 10am-7pm except Monday 2-7pm.

THE GENNADIOS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. 2721-0536. 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. 26 363-4269, 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. 23 361-4413. 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, Filellinon 21, tel 323-1090.

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, Pireos 28, Omonia Sq. 1st floor, tel 524-5527, 899-1815. Study of the Bible, songs and prayers every Sunday & Thursday 6 pm. TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, Vouliagmenis 58, Anó 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.

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

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas Sofias). 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

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. Hadzimihali 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. 2724-9706. 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. 26 898-0166. 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). 2722-4238. 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,Levidou 13, Kifissia. 2886-6405. 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. 2325-0198. Open every day 10am-2pm; Wednesday 12-6pm; Monday closed.

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

HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM, Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. 2362-9513. 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, 2322-

JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, Amalias 36, 23 322-5582, 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. 3 321-2313. 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. 23 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 100 drs. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon, the Sacred Gate and cemetary, a funerary avenue containing graves, and monuments to famous Athenians.

Т

The museum houses many finds from the cemetery.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka. 3 322-9031. 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. 28 821-7717. Open Tuesday to Friday 8am-5pm; Monday 11-5pm; Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm. Entrance 1500 drs.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Constantinou 60. 27 723-5938. 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). 27 323-7617. 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. 28 821-7769. Open 8:30am-3pm daily. It contains 300,000 gold, silver and copper coins from 700 BC on, as well as a collection from the byzantine period. Monday closed. Entrance fee 400 drs.

PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM-,Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. Visit by appointment only. 2724-7401.

PHILATELIC MUSEUM, Fokianou 2. 28 751-9066. 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. 28 524-6580. Open

RAIL MUSEUM,Liossion 301. 2 524-6580. 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.

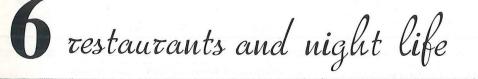
THEATRICAL MUSEUM, Akadimias 50. 28 362-9430. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-1pm; closed Saturday. Entrance 300 drs. It contains pictures of actors and plays, costumes, posters, personal objects of famous actors, portraits, busts.

VORRES MUSEUM, Paiania, Attica. 26 664-2520, 664-4771. Open Saturday & Sunday 10am-2pm. (appt. for groups). Entrance 100 drs; children & students free. Contemporary Greek art.

WAR MÚSEUM 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.

"FOR THE ONE WHO HAS EVERYTHING" GIVE A BIT OF GREECE:	Please send a year subscription of THE ATHENIAN Greece's English Language Monthly AS A GIFT AS A GIFT AND FOR MYSELF FOR MYSELF NEW SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL NAME ADDRESS			
THE ATHENIAN Greece's English Language Monthly	1. COUNTRY CODE Gift card should read Starting with the 2. NAME ADDRESS			
Greece: drs 7000 Europe: US\$ 48 World: US\$ 50	FROM: NAME ADDRESS COUNTRY COUNTRY Starting with the			

 $\neg \gg$ -





CENTRAL ATHENS

ATHINAIKON, Kleomenous 3, Kolonaki. 2722-7091. 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. T 363-8455. DELPHI, Nikis 13. T 323-4869. Very good lunchtime spot,

reasonable prices. 11am-11pm. DEKAOKTO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. & 723-5561. Small

restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks).Daily from 12pm-5am.

DIONYSOS, near the Acropolis. ☎ 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignon in oregano sauce. Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the corner of Panepistimiou and Voukourestiou, near Syntagma Sq, also has complete restaurant service. ☎ 323-0336.

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

FLOKA, Leof. Kifissias 118. 26 691-4001. Complete restaurant, with pastry shop and catering service. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies.

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. 26 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-ofseason fruit, eggplant purée. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants. Open daily from 12pm-11:30am.

GRAND BALCON, Kleomenous 2, Kolonaki. 2729-0712. Service till 2am. Monday and Tuesday closed.

HERMION, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (Pandrossou 15). 3 324-6725, 324-7148. Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine, friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.

IDEAL, Panepistimiou 46. 27 461-4604. Classic restaurant with 20 specialties every day. Sunday closed. JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. 27 721-0535;

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. 27 721-0535; 721-1174. Fish specialties. Greek and French cuisine. KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3. 28 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito; beef in earthware. Sunday closed.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Excharchia. 28 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Among main dishes are rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Sunday closed.

LENGO, Nikis 22. 2 323-1127. 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. 18 722-9883. Sunday closed.

STROFI, R.Gali 25, Makriyianni. 2 921-4130. Sunday closed.

SYMPOSIO, Erenthiou 46, Herodion. 2 922-5321. Service till 1:30am. Sunday closed.

THESPIS, Thespidos 18. 23-8242. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, bite-size tiropittes. Roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.

TSEKOYRAS, Epiharmou 2, Plaka. **2** 323-3710. Wednesday closed.

WENDY'S, Corner of Stadiou and Voukourestiou. 2 323-9442. Fast food.

XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. 2 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Saturday and Sunday closed.



HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. 2722-0201, 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, 2 902-3666 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. 28 364-3112 or 364-3331.

Asteria restaurant. Service till 1:30 am.

Apocalypsis, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to Chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb, nd 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. 28 896-0211.

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, 2 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period. Ledra Grill, (international specialites) 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. Tepannyaki, 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. 2 325-5301/9

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 wiht Greek specialties, daily from 7pm-2am. Great for business conferences. CHANDRIS HOTEL. 29 941-4825.

HOTEL PENTELIKON. 28 801-2837.

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). 28

721-7421. International cuisine. ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollo Towers). 28 692-2852.

GREEK

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. 28 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened till 12 pm. Monday closed.

DIOSCURI, D. Vassiliou. Neo Psychiko. 8 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, casseroles and stews.

RENA TIS FTELIAS, 25 Martiou 28, N. Psychiko. 26 647-3874. Traditional Greek specialties.

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

MYRTIA, Trivonianou 32-34, Mets. 2 902-3633, 902-3644. Service till 12:30. Sunday closed.

PALIA TAVERNA 1896, M. Mousourou 35, Mets. 20 902-9493. Old traditional house atmosphere. Specialty: Pepperoni stuffed with Greek cheese.

THALIA'S, 15 Thalias, Ag. Dimitrios. 2973-3885. Friendly traditional atmosphere. Service till 12:30pm. Sunday closed

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

BOKARIS, Aharnon and Socratous 17, Kifissia. 28 801-2589. Greek cuisine.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. 28 807-7745. "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. 28 807-0614. Closed Monday.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. **25** 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Very expensive; very fine.

KOUTOUKI TIS KIFISSIAS, Kifissias Ave. 308, Kifissia. 28 807-8709. Oriental cuisine.

KTIMA REGOUKOU, Amigdaleza Attikis (2 klms after Stamata). 8 814-2851. Specialties: oregano lamb, traditional cheesepie.

LEONIDAS, Ano Varibobi. 🕿 807-9633. Specialty: frikassé and roast pork.

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

OASI, Kiffisias Ave. 350 and Har. Trikoupi, Kifissia. **2** 808-4800, 808-4803. French and Greek cuisine.

PEFKAKIA, Argonafton 4, Drossia. 28 813-1211. Yiouvetsakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

PETIT FLEUR, Plataion 6, Maroussi. 28 802-7830. Service til 2am. Piano music, songs. Sunday closed. PONDEROSA, Ag. Ioannou 7, Plateia Esperidon. 28 898-

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. T 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. 2722-7379. 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. 23 323-4996. Rich oriental cuisine. Excellent bar. Service till 1:30am. GOLDEN FLOWER, Nikis 30, Syntagma. 23 323-0113. Service till midnight.

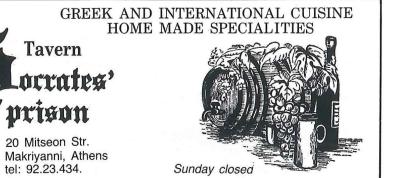
ORIENT, Lekka 26, Syntagma. 2322-1192. Menue for two persons at the kprice of 8000 drs. Service till 1am.



One of the oldest Greek traditional taverns in the midst of Athens established in 1896.

REAL GREEK CUISINE (The oldest GREEK TAVERN) melodies of the guitarists.

35, MARKOU MOUSOUROU STR. (METS) - ATHENS TEL. 7522396 - 9029493 - 3232482 - FAX: 3225767





CHANG'S HOUSE CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in

the world, and the prices are reasonable. Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am. (No lunch served on Sunday) TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

Michiko

RESTAURANT

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 7th street down from Ledra Marriott. (parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right).



	MASKES	ITALIAN
	MUSIC RESTAURANT	AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. Sunday
S	AT PSYCHICO	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 fror 12:30am 1:30am.
$\left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right)$	The Reduction of	ARCOBALENO, Nap. Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. & 894-2564 Specialty: shrimp provençale.Open daily from 6:30pn 1:30am.
	Live Entertainment & fine food, in style!	BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. 2721 0893. CAMINO, Pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliror
Magee	For unforgetable dinner evenings, to the accompaniment of Greek and International Singers.	窗 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts or meat are recommended. Service till 1:30am. CASA DI PASTA,Spefsippou 30, Kolonaki. 窗 723-3348 Service until 2 am. CAFFE SAN PAOLO,Lykourgou 10, N. Psychiko. 窗 647
MUSIC RESTAURANT		0052. Sunday closed. DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Faliron. 2 981-8959 Closed Monday.
	SOLOMOU 4-6 & STRATIGI STR., NEO PSYCHICO AT ENTRANCE TO «STOA» SHOPPING CENTER, JUST BEHIND ALPHA-BHTA «GIANT» SUPERMARKET. TEL. 687.6037	DA WALTER, ⁷ Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolona ki. 2724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni wit four cheeses, fileto Piedmontese, sauce madeira, profiter oles. Nightly 8pm -1am. IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. 27981-6765. Specialties: filetto, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 1
	ITEST	different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm -2am. Saturda 12:30pm -2:30am.
TIC.	TAKE 5 - JAZZ CLUB RESTAURANT	 IL LEONE D'ORO, Iroon Polytechniou 6, Aghia Paraskev Sunday closed. LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. [®] 808-3912 Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "L Bussola", Vas. Frederikis 34, Glyfada, [®] 894-2605. Filet
Take Five	For the lovers of good music & the connoiseurs of fine food	la Diabolo and "Trittico à la Boussola" (three kinds of past with special sauces and cheese) are among the specia ties.
JAZZ OLUB - RESTAURANT	ALL NIGHT MUSIC FROM LIVE JAZZ BANDS	LA FONTANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, Kalamaki. 當 983 0738. Speciality: Madagascar filet. Service till 1:45 pm LA STRADA, Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. 1 671-0370.
Wi Jiwe music	Mondays & Tuesdays: Jazz Band Sessions & 2 Bars	INDIAN
Feb A	Other Nights:	CURRY PALACE, Posidonos Ave. 38, Kalamaki. 2 983 8889.
	Live Band, Sit-down Dinners, Bars	MAHARAJAH, Notara 122, Piraeus. 🕿 429-4161, 428 0308.
N.O.	Come and taste the fun!	CYPRIOT
1.1/	37, PATRIARCHOU IOAKEIM STR., KOLONAKI TEL. 7240.736, 7240.135	FAMAGUSTA, Zagoras 8, Ampelokipi, 278-5229. Spe ciality: Cypriot cuisine. ORAIA KYPROS, Idraspou 11, Ano Illisia. 2775-6176
24TR/ARHOU IOAKIM (*** KOLONAKI RES [7240736-723013	(Take 5': a member of the MCM TV Club)	Variety of Cypriot specialties. OTHELLOS, Michalakopoulou 45, 2729-1481. Rustic decoration. Speciality: Cypriot tavas. Sunday closed.
LABANECE	 Shrimps pané, Setzuan pork. Sunday noon open for buffet lunch. 	
JAPANESE	GOLDEN DRAGON, Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. 2923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30	SPANISH
KYOTO,Garibaldi 5, Acropoli. 29 923-2047. Service ti midnight. Sunday closed. MICHIKO,Kydathineon 27, Plaka. 28 322-0980. Open ti 11pm. Sunday closed. SHOGUN,A. Fotila 34 and Alexandras Ave. 28 821-5422	GOLDEN PALACE, Agnicu Konstantinu I, Gryada GOLDEN PHOENIX, Tatoiou 131, N.Kifissia. 28 807-8640. Serving till 1:30am. HUA LUNG, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). 27 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese specialties. Open daily from 1pm-4pm and from 7:30pm - 12:30am. KOWLOON.Kvprou 78. Glyfada. 28 894-4528. Open daily	ISPANIKI GONIA, Theagenous 22, Caravel area. 2723 1393. Service till 1am. Sunday closed. SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag. Sosti Church). 2932-3941. Spanish and French specialties music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little mea loaves, Sevilla sangria. Monday closed.
CHINESE	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	TEA BAR
ASIAN PALACE,Kalymnou 126, Voula. @ 895-198	 Beach B. 28 895-8083. Choose among chop suey, spring rolls. Chinese noodles and other dishes. Order Peking 	KRASIVII, Omirou 2, N. Smyrni. ☎ 931-0487. 40 kinds o tea, yogurt creations.

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. 2 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Taipei and Hong Kong specialties. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes

CHINA, Efroniou St 72, Ilissia. 2723-3200; 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.

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. 2962-3629. Peking duck, shrimps pilaf. THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. 28 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinio Sports Center). 28 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root. TSINI FOOD, Dimokritou 29, Kolonaki. 28 645-0284.

Chinese cuisine, Taiwanese table, also take-out.

LA BRASSERIE, Kifissias Ave. 292, N. Psychiko. 28 671-6572, 671-6940. Service till 2am. Sunday closed.

BRASSERIE

LOTOS, Glavkou 14, N. Psychiko. 2 671-7461. Creppes

and salads, 24 kinds of tea. Sunday closed. **PROFUNDIS,** Hatzimihali 1, Plaka. **2** 323-1716. 35 kinds

of tea, various tartes and pies.

ie athenian organiz

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

Useful numbers
Police
Tourist police 8 171
City police 🕿 100
Traffic police 2523-0111
Coastguard patrol 2 108 Aliens'bureau 2 770-5711
Fire
Health care Doctors 2pm -7am 2 105
First aid
Poison control 8779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs 8 107
Pharmacies open 24 hrs (sububrbs) 20 102
Hospitals
US citizens'emergency aid 2721-2951
National AIDS Center 8 644-4906
Animal Welfare
Hellenic Wildlife Hospital 20 0297/22-882
Garby, Enosis Zoofilon Ellados 🕿 882-2356
Greek Society for the
Protection of Animals 23 346-0360 Hellenic Animal Welfare Society 26 643-5391
St Francis Society
Automobile and touring Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA) 🕿 779-1615
ELPA road assistance
ELPA touring guidance 8 174
Tourism
EOT information, Kar Servias 2 🕿 322-2545
EOT office, Amerikis 11 2 322-3111
Athens Mayor's office 8 524-2369
For items in buses or taxis
Peace & Friendship Stadium 28 481-9512
Telephone and telegrams
Telephone information, general 8 134
Numbers in Athens and Attica 8 131 Numbers elsewhere in Greece 8 132
International telephone information
International telegrams 2 165
Domestic operator 2 151, 152
Domestic telegrams 2 155
Complaints 🕿 135 Repairs 🕿 121 + first 2 digits of your number
Application for new telephone
Transfer of telephone 139
Wake-up service 2 182
Recorded information (in Greek)
Time
Weather 23 148 News 23 115
Utilities
Electricity (24-hr service) 🕿 324-5311 Gas (24-hr service)
Garbage collection 🕿 512-9450
Street lights 2 324-5603
Water (24-hr service) 277-0866
Main post offices
(open 7:30am to 8:00pm)
Aeolou 100 8 321-6023
Syntagma Square 23 323-7573 Parcel post offices
(For parcels over 1 kg going abroad)
Koumoundourou 29 🕿 524-9359
Stadiou 4, in arcade 🕿 322-8940
Psychiko 8 671-2701 Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection.
Travel and transport
Flight Information
Olympic Airways
Olympic timetable (recording) 2 144 International flights except Olympic 2 969-9466/67
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 28 360-3584.
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39 🕿 323-9101

X

Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8			
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23			
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	8	322-	6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	8	324	1116
British Airways, Othonos 10	8	325	0601
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	8	323-	0344
CSA(Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	8	323-	0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	8	324-	6965
Delta Airlines, Othonos 4	8	323-	-5242
Egypt Air, Othonos 10			
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	8	323-	0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	8	323	4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	8	325	4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	8	322-	6684
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	8	323	4523
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	8	923	0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	8	362	4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	8	360	7611
Iraq Airways, Syngrou 23	8	922	9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	8	324	8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	8	323-	6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	8	324	7000
KLM(Dutch), Voulis 22 Info:			
Reservations:			
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	8	323-	4506
Korean Airways, Psylla 6			
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	8	324-	4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	8	322-	1121
Lufthansa, Vas Sofias 11 8 771-600)2,	771.	6402
Luxair. Kriezotou 6	8	923	9002
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	8	324-	1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	8	322-	6911
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	8	966-	6666
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	8	323-	1931
Qantas (Australian). Vas Sofias 11	8	360-	9411
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	8	324	4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	8	323-	6821
SAS (Scandanavian), Sina 6 & Vissarionos	8	363-	4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	8	322-	8211
Singapore Airlines, Xenofondas 9			
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	8	321-	6411
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	8	324-	4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	8	323-	7581
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39			
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	8	362-	4807
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	8	324	3241
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	8	322-	0104
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	8	322-	1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	8	322-	6451
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	8	323	8685
Yemenia, Patission 9			
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	8	413	3244
	-		56.14
Creath (hus) stations			
Coach (bus) stations			-
Recorded station numbers		2	a 142

С R

Trains	
Recorded timetable (Greece)	🕿 145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	🕿 147
To Northern Greece and other countries	S 524-0601
To Peloponnese	a 513-1601
Ships	
Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	2 143
Flying Dolphin	8 452-7107
Marinas	
Alimos, Pal Faliro	2 982-8642
Floisvos	
Glyfada	3 894-5258
Vouliagmeni	
Zea, Piraeus	a 452-5315
Embassies and consulates	

Albania, Karachristou 1	🕿 723-4412
Algeria, Vas Konstantinou 14	🕿 751-3560
Argentina, Vas Sofias 59	8 722-4753
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

L. 522-2802, FAA 522-5052	
Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91	
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, F	aliro 🕿 981-8466
Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus	
Egypt, Vas Sofias 3	
Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros EC, Vas Sofias 2	
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	
France, Vas Sofias 7	a 361-1665
French Consulate, Vas Konstantinou 5	8 729-0151
Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22	
German Federal Republic.	
Vas Sofias 10, Maroussi	
Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus	
Haiti, Dimokritou 5	
Honduras, Vas Sofias 86	
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	
India, Kleanthous 3 Indonesia, Skyrou 11-13	T 21-0401
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko	
Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko	
Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7	
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychi	ko 🕿 671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	🕿 361-1722
Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4.	🕿 775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko	
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychik	
Lebanon, 25 Martiou 6, Pal Psychiko	
Liberia, Efplias 2, Piraeus Libya, Vyronos 13, Pal Psychiko	
Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus	
Madagascar, Ermou 23-25	
Malaysia, Alimou 114, Argyroupolis	
Maldives, K. Politi 15, Filothei	
Malta, Efplias 2 Piraeus	🕿 452-3957
Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko	
Morocco, Moussson 14, Pal Psychiko .	
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	🕿 723-9701
New Zealand, Semitelou 9	🕿 777-0686
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	
Pakistan, Loukianou 6 Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, P	
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	\$ 724-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	3 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	🕿 324-1615
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psych	niko 🕿 671-6917
Portugal, Karneadou 44	🕿 729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko .	🕿 671-8020
Saudi Arabia,	
Marathonodromou 71, Pal Psychiko	
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	
Somalia, Sikelianou 4	
South Africa, Kifissias 124 & latridou	
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	
Switzerland, lassiou 2	🕿 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psych	
Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko	
Togo, Filellinon 7 Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Hala	undri 19 671 7500
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	
USA, Vas Sofias 91	
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1	🕿 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	🕿 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	
Yemen, Patission 9	🕿 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	

UN Offices

Information Centre (UNIC), Amalias 36	8	322-9624
High Commission for Refugees, Skoufa 59	8	363-3607
Environment Program (UNEP/MAP)	8	724-4536

Ministries

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

\ir	Canad	la,

Alitalia, Nikis 10	🕿 322-9414/9
Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39 .	
An mula, Onniou 10	

IE ATHENIAN ORG

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

Education, Mitropoleos 15 8 323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources,
Mihalakopoulou 80 8 770-8616
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10 2 322-4071, 322-6014
Foreign Affairs, Akademias 1 8 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17 8 523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27 8 322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos 8 522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40 2 523-3110
Merchant Marine,
Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus 🕿 412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq 8 646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq 2 323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki 2 (031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment,
Amaliados 17 2 634-1460
Presidency, El Venizelou 15 🕿 364-0502
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10 2 363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodou Attikou 19 2724-0654
Public Order, Katehaki 1 28 692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29 🕿 323-9010
Deules

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
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45 2322-5501 Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21 23 320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40 23 324-5111
The following exchange centres are open extra hours:
8am - 9pm, Mon - Fri; 8am - 8 pm Sat, Sun: National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou
Mon - Fri 8:30am - 1:30pm 3:30 - 7:30pm:
Hilton Hotel, Vas Sofias 46 8 722-0201
Foreign Banks
Algemene Bank Nederland
Paparigopoulou 3 Klafthmonos Sq 23 324-3973 American Express, Panepistimiou 31
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Syngrou 80-88 8 902-0946
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39 28 325-1901
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37 8 324-3891
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 8 364 -3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15 23 364-4311
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3 🕿 323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8, 🕿 3227471 Kolonaki Sq 🕿 361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus 2 452-3511
Crédit Commercial, Amalias 20 23 324-1831
Grindlays Bank,
Merlin 7 2 362-4601
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus 28 411-1753
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq 23 360-6456 National Westminster Bank,
Merarchias 7, Piraeus 🕿 411-7415
Stadiou 24, Athens
Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki 🕿 (031) 531-006
Société Générale, Ippokratous 23 23 364-2010
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC,
Akti Miaouli 61 🕿 452-7483

Places of Worship

Agia Irmil, Aeolou	S 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	2 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezi 10	S 325-2149
Agios Sotir, Kidathineon	S 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	S 325-2823
Chrisospilotissa, Aelou 60	S 321-6357
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical),	
Sina 66	361-2713
Church of Christ International, Pireos 28	
Crossroads International Christian Centre,	
Lambrou Katsoni 58 (Ambelokipi)	8 644-6980
First Church of Christ (Scientist),	
Vissarionos 7A	3 721-1520
Metropolis (Cathedral), Metropoleos	
Mosque, Caravel Hotel,	L OLL 1000
Vas. Alexandrou 2	\$ 729-0721
St Andrews Protestant Church,	MATEO OTET
3 Papanikoli, Papagou	B 652 1401
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	a 362-3603
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),	
Fillellinon 21	a 323-1090

Cultural Organizations and	
Keramikou 18	2 522-4962
Church of 7th Day Adventists,	
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58	2 964-9486
Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	2 451-6564
Scandinavian Church (Swedish),	
St Peter's (Anglican), Kifissia	807-5335
St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	

Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies,
Souidias 54 8 723-6314
Archaeological School of the Netherlands,
Alex. Soutsou 24, 8 362-2555
Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23, 🕿 324-4842
Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavrion 🕿 (0292)25158
British Council, Kolonaki Square 17, 8 363-3211/15, 360-6011/15
British School of Archaeol. Souidias 52 2 721-0974
Canadian Archaeol.Institute, Gennadiou 2B, 2722-3201
Centre for Acropolis Studies, Makriyianni 2-4 2921-9474
Finish Archaeol.Institute, Kariatidon 18, 2922-1152
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6 2 361-2518
Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6 2724-1811
German School of Archaeology, Fidiou 1, 2 362-0092
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16 23 360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 🕿 362-9886
Institut Français, Sina 31 🕿 361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18 28 361-0013
Instituto Italiano di Cultura, Patission 47 8 522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 🕿 325-2823
Norwegian Institute, Kavaloti 5 8 923-1351
Soc. for Study of Modern Greek Culture,
Sina 46 🕿 363-9872
Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31 8 360-3568 Swedish Archaeological Institute,
Mitseon 9 2 923-2102
The Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14 🕿 361-1042
Educational Institutions
The Alaine Control 00 Dat leading

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat.loakim	T21-3076/3700
American Community Schools	
Athens Centre	8 701-2268
Athens College (Psychiko)	🕿 671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	
Byron College (Maroussi)	
Campion School	🕿 813-2013
CELT, A.Frantzi 4, 117 45 Athens	
College Year in Athens	
Deree College (Ag Paraskevi)	🕿 639-3250
Dropfeld Gymnasium	🕿 682-0921
Eurolink Training Centre, Ipitou 9	🕿 323-6230
European University, Makri 12, Makri	/ianni
2 92	22-0106, 922-5853.
Green Hill School, Kifissia	2 801-7115/872
Hellinikon	🕿 961-2732
Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka	🕿 324-6614/5
Italian School	🕿 228-0338
La Verne College 28 807	
Lyçée Français	🕿 362-4301
Kifissia Montessori School	
Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98	a 364-6022/5116
Pooh Corner	
Southeastern College	
St Catherine's British Embassy	🕿 282-9750
St Lawrence College 28 8	94-0696, 894-5631
Stepping Stones Bicultural Children's Co	entre, 🕿 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

☎ 881-1768 nous 13, Pangrati.
22, 962-7218, 701-1977. 2779-6017, 935-3873
ali 20 🕿 360-0628 . 🕿 802-9530, 807-7719
ක 801-3672 ක 922-0067
🕿 639-3200
🕿 681-2557
808-1005 honos 8 2 322-0723
☎ 804-3823 ☎ 804-1212

Daughters of Penelope,	8	952-3030	1
Democrats Abroad	8	722-4645	1
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	8	813-2685	
English Speaking Society			
Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6			
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs,			
Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsaniou 8			
Golf Club, Glyfada			
Greek Girl Guides Association	*	323-5794	
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1			
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12			
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia			
Hippodrome, Faliro			
Overeaters Anonymous			
Players English Theatre Group			
The Players			
Republicans Abroad (Greece)			
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos			
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas			
Spastics Society			
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas			
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18,			
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei			
World Wide Fund for Nature 23 362-334			
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28			
YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11	0	302-4291	

Business Associations

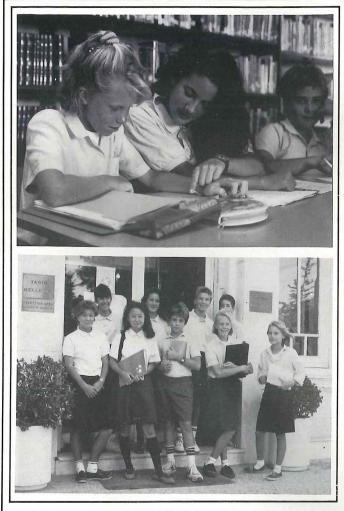
Athens Association of Commercial Agents,

Voulis 15 8 323-2622
Athens Business and Professional Women's Club
Ag Zonis 57 28 861-3522
Athens Cosmopolitan Lions Club
(Mr P Baganis) 28 360-1311
Danish Business Association
c/o Esser Travel 28 894-8848
European Economic Community (EEC),
Vas Sofias 2 8 724-3982
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5 2 323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23 2 363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), 23 360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150 28 922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council 23 322-6871
Hellenic Shipowners' Association, 28 411-8011
National Org. of Hellenic Handicrafts 23 322-1017
National Statistical Service 23 324-7805
Propeller Club, 2778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3 28 362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, 🕿 (031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

Greek	
Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry,	
Akadimias 7-9 23 360-4815/2	411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,	
Mitropoleos 28 23 323-1	230
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 2 671-1210, 672-6	882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens,	
Akadimias 18 8 363-0	
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4 2 323-6	641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, 28 411-8	
International, Chamber of Commerce	
Kaningos 27 2 361-0	879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,	
Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt 2 417-7	241
Professional Chamber of Athens,	
Panepistimiou 44 28 360-1	351
Foreign Chambers of Commerce	
American Hellenic, Kanari 16 🕿 361-8	
Arab Hellenic, 180 Kifissias 28 647-3	
British Hellenic, Vas Sofias 25 8 721-0493,721-0	361
Far East Trade Centre (Rep of China)	
Vas Sofias 54 87 724-3	
French, Vas Sofias 7a 8 362-5516,362-5	
German Hellenic, Dorilaiou 10-12 26 644-4	546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council,	
Vas Alexandrou 2 2724-6	
Italian, Mitropoleos 25 2323-4	551
Japan External Trade Organization,	
Koumbari 4 2 363-04	320
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office,	107
Vas Sofias 54 @ 724-3 Yugoslav, Valaoritou 17 @ 361-84	
Christie's, Vas Sofias 27 (Ms L Logotheti) 2721-9 Sotheby's, Panepistimiou 6 (Mr I. Sotiropoulos)	100
	140
	543



TASIS HELLENIC The Best of Anglo-American Educational Traditions

TASIS HELLENIC International School offers the best of both worlds: challenging American college-preparatory and British IGCSE/GCE programmes located in the beautiful Athens suburbs of Kifissia and Vrilissia. This unique school offers:

- Co-educational international day and boarding school for grades PRE-K-13
- U.S. college-preparatory, British IGCSE, and ESL curricula
- Small classes taught in a safe, caring community
- Dedicated and fully qualified British and American faculty
- Successful UK, US, and international university placement
- Complete sports programme and extra-curricular activities
 Travel field trips and excursions throughout Europe
- Travel, field trips and excursions throughout Europe
- Fully accredited by MSA and DoDDS
- Summer programmes with TASIS Schools in Switzerland, England and Greece

TASIS HELLENIC International School: a small school with a big heart



For details contact: Director of Admissions TASIS HELLENIC Tel: 8081-426 or 8012-362 Fax: 8018-421

THE ATHENIAN PRESS, LTD. is the publisher of

Alec Kitroeff's The Bananaless Republic

THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF GREECE IN THE 80s BY THE ATHENIAN'S STAR COLUMNIST

Sketches by Susa Avela

Give the gift of laughter to yourself and your friends.

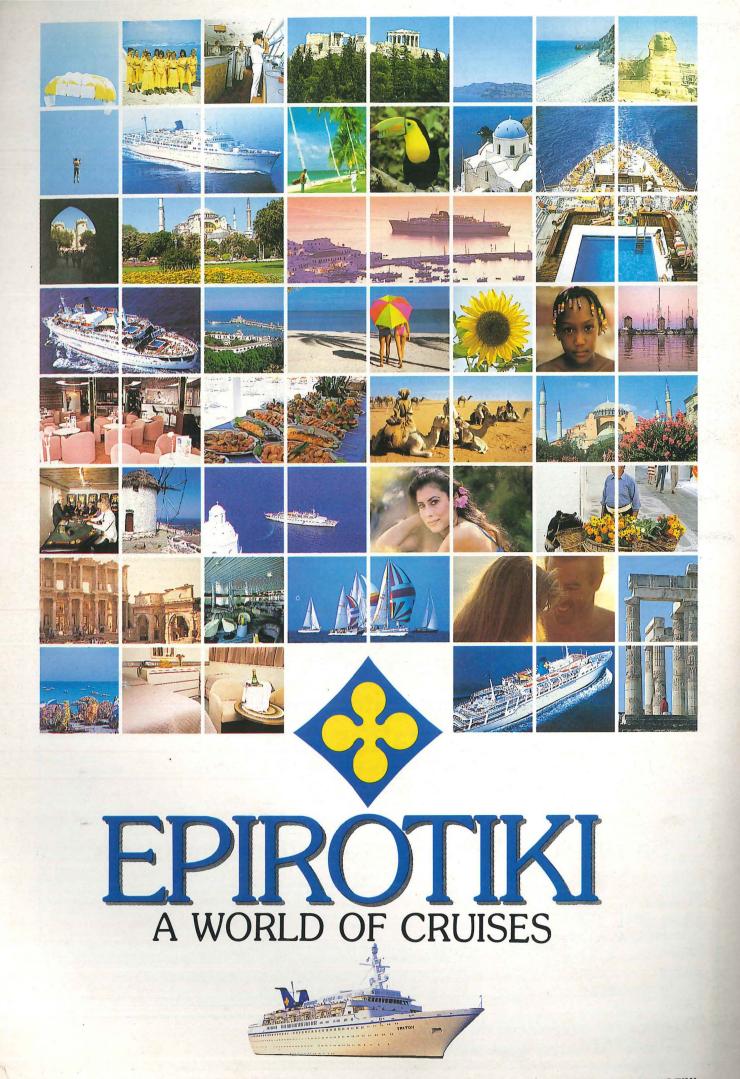
Please send copy/copies of TO ME AS A GIFT Name:

Address:

City, zip code: _

Country: ____

□ I enclose a check or money postal order for 1350 drs (9\$) per copy, plus 300 drs (2\$) per copy for postage/handling: total_____



87, AKTI MIAOULI, PIRAEUS 185 38, GREECE TEL: (01) 4526641-9 TLX 212302 FAX (01) 4133814 CBL: EPIROTIKI