

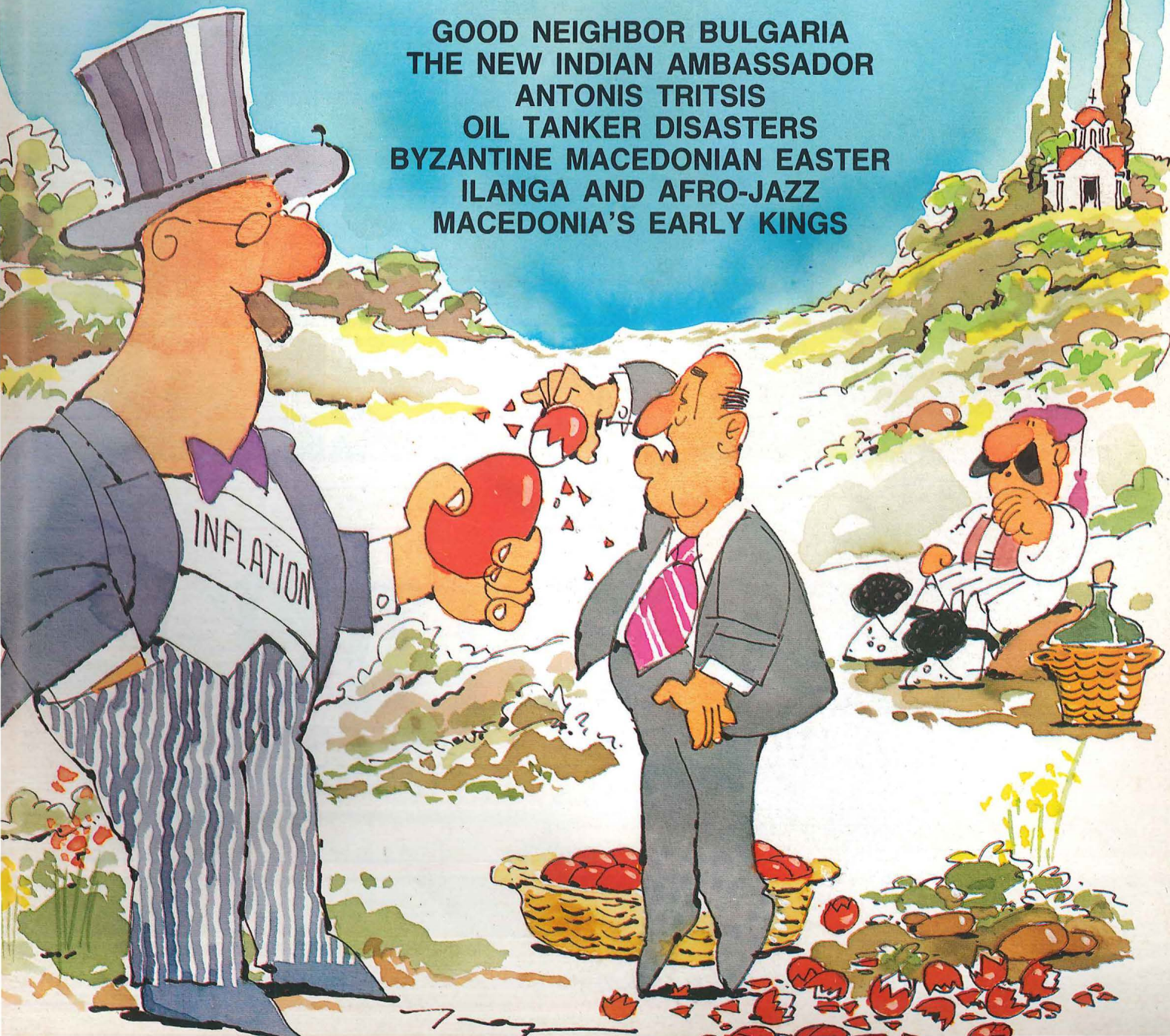
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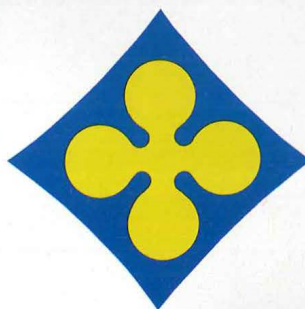
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Greece's English Language Monthly

**GOOD NEIGHBOR BULGARIA
THE NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR
ANTONIS TRITSIS
OIL TANKER DISASTERS
BYZANTINE MACEDONIAN EASTER
ILANGA AND AFRO-JAZZ
MACEDONIA'S EARLY KINGS**



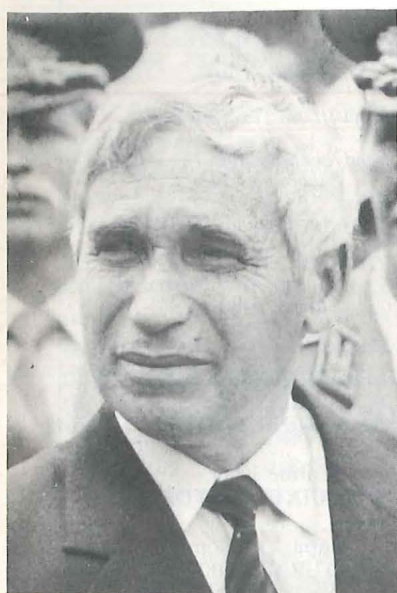


EPIROTIKI

A WORLD OF CRUISES



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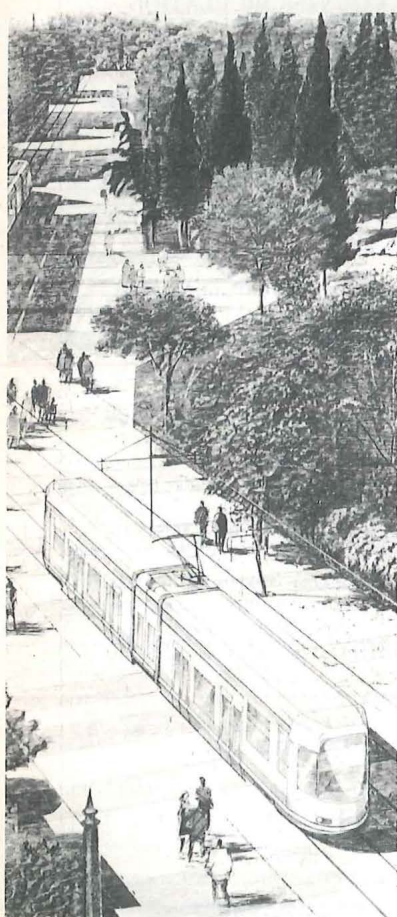
Grasping a liana, Carine Kool swung over to dance choreographer, Ilanga, for an exchange on Afro-Jazz.



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LETTERS

A NEW GREEK INVENTION ©

Dear Editor,

Two and a half thousand years ago, the ancient Greeks invented democracy. Many barbarians, including the British and the Americans, have since copied this discovery with great success. Perfidiously, none of these savages has paid any royalties for this invention to the modern Greeks, the rightful owners of the copyright.

Now, to add insult to injury, the barbarians have decided to drive a wedge into never-to-be-separated, ever-Greek Macedonia. They are recognizing a territory surrounding the non-Greek town of Skopje as the independent nation of self-proclaimed 'Macedonians', peoples who are not Greek, speak a Slavic dialect and revere a Moslem prophet. Temporarily, it will be called The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

At last, modern Greeks are striking back! Their Cretan tyrant Mitsotakis (in ancient Greek, tyrant means leader), has proposed a new law to the Greek parliament regarding the unauthorized tapping of telephone conversations, a favorite hobby of journalists, cuckolds and moonlighting government officials.

This law stipulates that the newspaper and electronic media owners and their employees may get stiff jail sentences for reproducing unauthorized tapes or even describing or summarizing the contents of such tapes to their readers and listeners. Should the owners or publishers be repeat offenders, the Greek State will confiscate their presses or radio transmitters, a sure way to drive them out of business.

Another perfect Greek invention! No more scandals, no more corrupt politicians, no more adulterers! Kill the messenger, and from now on first page exposés and subsequent unpleasant court cases and their consequences shall be avoided forever.

As soon as this proposal becomes the law of the land, the government will graciously allow barbarians to introduce similar legislation in their own parliaments. So, once again, they shall be enlightened by the Greek spirit!

However, let them be warned: this time the barbarians will have to pay exorbitant royalties to the Greeks for this new invention, ensuring them a steady income of millions of ECUs for

the next 2500 years. In the next millenia, Mitsotakis will be remembered as the Butcher of Freedom of the Press and his New Democracy party will rule wealthy Greece with an iron fist happily ever after.

Yours sincerely,
John Slow, a concerned citizen
of the Former
Democratic Republic of Greece

P.S. The British Royal Family should be delighted with this invention when it passes into English law. The Press Barons will be locked up in the Tower, so the Family will rule the country undisturbed. It is rumored that Mitsotakis has already offered a sizeable rebate to the British parliament if it adopts this law, provided, however, that the Queen persuades her cousin Constantine to emigrate to Greece before the next Greek elections. The rebate will be paid through an unnamed employee of an Italian cement company who happens to have a numbered Swiss bank account handy.

ROBBED IN ATHENS

Dear Editor,

I first came to live in Greece a considerable number of years ago. I remember how it used to be then. People often didn't feel the need to lock their cars or even their front doors. Once could saunter in the streets of Athens any of the twenty-four hours of a day in perfect safety. Theft and violent crime were rarities greeted with dismay. It was something that might occur on foreign soil but never in Greece. Greeks had their pride; they spoke of their honor; they boasted of their hospitality, especially towards foreigners. How all that has changed...

I have been robbed in the street, in one of the more prosperous Athenian suburbs, three times in just over three years. Twice my car was broken into, once in front of me, whilst the last theft was the most audacious of all. It was afternoon, I had put my little dog in the back of my car for the ride and drove off to the nearby wood merchant to buy firewood. On my return, as I approached my home, I had to slow the car and wait for the remote controlled door to open so that I could enter my garden. At that moment two youths came up from behind on a *papaki* motorcycle. Before I had time to realize what was happening one of them had opened the passenger door. Looking me straight in the eye he encircled his arm around my handbag despite my

futile attempt to stop him. I tried to chase the motorcycle in my car but to no avail. It escaped without trace.

After speaking to the police, who were most sympathetic, I became aware that there is no way I can protect myself. According to the police these thieves may carry knives or other weapons. Likewise, there is very little the police can do, and very little hope of these thieves being brought to justice. I was flabbergasted to discover that the police department has only one marked police car to patrol one whole suburb! I began to realize that the situation can only worsen as there is very little to keep these petty criminals in check. They know this. Under these conditions, is my only option to wait to be robbed yet a fourth time?

In describing these experiences to others, I realize I am by no means alone. Nearly everyone has suffered, or knows someone who has suffered, similar assaults. For these reasons I believe that we must make a stand, start fighting back, bring the matter to the attention of the authorities and the Minister of Public Order and to the eye of the general public.

Although most Greeks I have spoken to agree, there is, nevertheless, an underlying feeling of lameness and despondency about the outcome. A frequent suggestion is for each street or block to hire its own security guards. This would be paramount to small private armies and defeat the whole object of national policing.

It seems that apathy has eaten into the marrow of the bones of these once proud Greeks! There are so many who are dynamic and capable but it seems that scepticism combined with disappointment and gloom has dampened many otherwise irrepressible spirit.

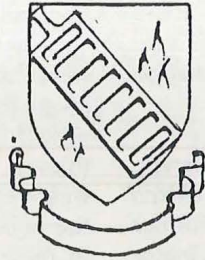
It is they who should be fighting back and not letting a foreigner lead even one of their battle-cries on their own battlefield.

Yours truly,
H.C.
Kifissia

FAREWELL BLUE ANGEL

Dear Editor,

Thank you for the tribute to Marlene. (*The Athenian*, September 92.) For the most part women writers seem to write obituaries which dishonor them far more than their victims. This happened to Mae West and I couldn't understand why. Mae took all the stuffing out of the turkeys of her time and provided gut humor in a grim era. Marlene was glamor personified and all



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the reports of her being a *hausfrau* on her hands and knees scrubbing floors couldn't touch her.

I saw Marlene in Paris as headliner in the famous variety theatre (can't remember its name). It was a *matinée*, the only time I could get tickets, and it was crowded to the gilt-tarnished rafters with her admirers. Many were matrons with opera glasses hoping to find wrinkles on that chiseled face, flabbergasted at the figure shimmering in her famous dress which she carried around in a tiny clutch purse.

There are a few, but very few 'stars' today who wouldn't have made in Marlene's time. Alas, as Gore Vidal put it in his Oscar Wildeish way, "we are up to our ankles in pygmies!"

Yours sincerely,
Spaggos

**RECYCLING AWARENESS
TAKES ROOT**

Dear Editor,

I was just reading the latest edition of your *Athenian* (November 92), a monthly which I appreciate very much indeed. Being a foreigner in Hellas and being not so good in Greek language it's really very nice to read all about Greece in a pleasant, interesting and very well edited way. But...

The article about Recycling in Greece really made me laugh, or better, made me very angry. I am now living for more than 16 years on the beautiful island of Paros and I have never ever seen a container for aluminium, nor for glass or paper... It must be something that my blindness just could not realize... as there are tons of tins all over, on the beaches, in the alleys and everywhere. The same goes for glass... all the bottles - even those of Paros wine - are going into the dump and this is such an ugly thing to see. For somebody who comes from a country where recycling is really taken seriously (Switzerland) it just hurts when you see how unconcerned the Greeks (most of them) are when it comes to the problem with litter. At least here on the island. I do not judge the situation on the mainland or on other islands but on Paros, be sure, that there is next to nothing done in that field. So it seems to be somehow exaggerated to say that Greece is "a front runner in aluminium recycling."

Sincerely,
Tobias Bergh
Paros

HAVING FUN IN THE LAND OF ETERNAL YOUTH

Every so often the Issue of the King breaks out into Greek political life. Like malaria, it's a latent condition which is most likely to recur when the body politic gets run down from something else, thus becoming susceptible to otherwise dormant forces.

What this 'something else' is right now is difficult to pin-point. The other day Prime Minister Mitsotakis said in a widely-quoted interview that he was having fun. And why shouldn't a 75-year-old blest with good health who's had a full and interesting life not enjoy himself in his golden years? But he was widely criticized for saying so by people, it seems, who aren't having fun and aren't as old. Maybe that has something to do with it.

Whether or not ex-King Constantine's recent interview on Antenna I suggested any alternate road for younger people to have fun, it caused such a great flap that he was interviewed again on March 12.

"As a person," said the ex-King, "I'd just love to go back to Greece. But, as you know, the soundness of a regime rests on such things as a referendum and the needs of the people. This is the exclusive and sovereign right of the Greek people."

Republicans next morning were outraged. Said New Democracy spokesman Vassilis Manginas coldly. "The issue of the system of government was closed once and for all by the free referendum on 8 December 1974 which was held in an irrefragable manner."

A socialist MP went further. By not recognizing the 1974 referendum which abolished the monarchy, said he, the former King was violating the constitution and had therefore become liable to prosecution under penal law.

But what the ex-King had meant was that with the passage of years things had changed, and if government was for one reason or another no longer satisfying national goals – such as people not having enough fun anymore – then maybe there should be another referendum. The ex-King kept insisting that the people could alone decide –

implying that this did not include Mr Manginas and his categorical "once and for all". Among the people's sovereign right is the right to change one's mind and Greeks are very skilled at it.

What people must have started thinking about while watching their 'Ex' on TV was: "if we never ask him back does that necessarily mean we will have Messrs Mitsotakis and Papandreou, in Mr Manginas' apocalyptic words, once and for all?"

Some people believe that the rivalry between Messrs Mitsotakis and Papandreou will last forever. In fact, a growing number of pundits point out that as these get longer in the tooth, they are becoming more dependent on each other as adversaries, and if one should fall (perish the thought!), the other would follow. A most unlikely story.

In Greek mythology, it will be recalled, Tithynus asked for eternal life, but forgot to say that he wanted to stay young. As a result, he ended up as a cicada. Our democratic leaders are making no such mistake.

In a recent interview Frederick Kempe of *The Wall Street Journal*, who seems not to have realized that a number of Greek elder statesmen have been baptized in the Fountain of Youth, found the Prime Minister "incongruously boyish for a septuagenarian."

"I have a crazy position," confessed the PM to the journalist with adolescent candor. "I rule as if I were all-powerful. And I'm really having fun. I tell those who want to overthrow the government, 'Go ahead! Do it!' But they don't. No one will topple me because nobody dares."

This 'I'm King of the Mountain' bravado stems from the belief that if he goes, his party will go with him, and his place will be taken by another Eternal Youth, Andreas Papandreou, an event, which the Prime Minister fondly believes, would drive any rational Helene to ultimate despair.

Andreas, it is true, has been looking stern lately and keeps shaking his finger and saying that things are falling apart,

but this is just political play-acting which he is so good at. He's having fun, too, as candid camera-shots show which catch him smiling when he thinks no one's looking. And you can see, too, from the face and figure of his lovely young wife, that she's having a ball.

As for the President of the Republic, Constantine Karamanlis, he is the phenomenon above all. With the longest career at the top in the world today, he is fit as a fiddle. When he first became Prime Minister in 1955 over half the Greeks who are alive today, hadn't even been conceived.

"Thank God," said the pious and engaging newspaper *Estia* the other day, "that the three old politicians seem to retain their mental powers, but," it added with appropriate delicacy, "there are biological laws which do not follow political ambitions and hopes."

This, alas, is all too true for the non-elect, at least, and the reason why life just below the top isn't such fun. The dauphins of ruddy and jovial Mr Mitsotakis are growing wrinkled and wan with angst struggling over austerity measures, whilst chipper Andreas' heirs' mustaches, once the virile symbols of the lusty left, are turning white. They have all but given up hope on the elections next year being anything but another confrontation between the dinosaurs. Now they're getting worried about 1998. And what about the next millennium in the Land of Eternal Youth?

The weak spot in ex-King Constantine's position is similar. At 50-plus, as even royalists must admit, he is beginning to show those first signs of fatigue that are the lot of prince and peasant alike. Luckily, they do not hold for democrats at the top.

Mr Karamanlis celebrated his 86th birthday with a little dinner party on March 8 to which he invited his old friend, actor Dimitris Horn, a mere 75, who is recovering from a gall bladder operation. By his own statement, the president said to him over the dinner table, "Your politics are ridiculous, Takis. Why don't you grow up?" ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

GREEK MINORITIES IN SKOPJE PETITION EC TO SAFEGUARD HUMAN RIGHTS

Fretful that 'ethnic cleansing' of minorities may soon move down into the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a coalition has been formed in Skopje that includes indigenous ethnic Greeks, Sarakatsani, Vlachs and former political refugees. They are demanding guarantees of individual freedom and human rights as accorded to all minorities by international agreement.

Meanwhile, a Sarakatsani association in Thessaloniki is also petitioning the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (ASCE) to safeguard their rights. Sarakatsani are transhumants whose mother tongue is Greek and who drive flocks all over the southern Balkans, from Bosnia to Bulgaria as well as Macedonia.

This association is also calling for guarantees that the new Skopje census,

scheduled for the coming autumn, will take into account the exact number of the estimated thousands of natively Greek-speaking residents in Skopje.

Speaking to the Macedonian Press Agency, President of the association Athanasios Galatas said the Sarakatsani organization was also planning to claim compensation in the memorandum for the losses by the Sarakatsani when they were expelled during the periods 1945-56, 1950-55 and 1962-69, the last being when the largest number came to northern Greece.

"Our people were forced to abandon the land of Skopje when the Titoist authorities of the time saw that their efforts to make us renounce our Greekness and become... 'Macedonians' were failing," he said.

When the Sarakatsani of Skopje refused to surrender to the pressure of the notorious security force OZNA by torture, they were first expelled to Gotce, on the Serb-Bulgarian border, then to Istie and later forced to leave altogether.

"According to information we have," Mr Galatas said, "Skopjians authorities seized more than 36,000 sheep without compensation in the region of Gevgeli-Doirani, and tens of thousands more in other regions."

Former President of the association Evangelos Mariolas also recently outlined actions the Skopjians authorities took against the minority, on an ET-3 program. "After the creation of the 'People's Republic of Macedonia' in the context of the Yugoslav federation by Tito, state security forces forced us to sign a document proclaiming that we were no longer Greeks and had become 'Macedonians'," he said. "Subsequently, they forced us to change our surnames. I, Mariolas, became Mariolof, those called Dimitriou became Dimitrof and so on... The identity cards we were given had a capital 'K' on them, for control, check, like the yellow star they used to give the Jews to discriminate them from others."

"In a country which is governed by the police, where informing and surveillance of everything is a state rule



THE BEAR DANCE

A new animal-rescue venture has been carried out successfully by the combined efforts of the police, the Ministry of Agriculture and a staff member of the Aegina Wildlife Hospital.

A gypsy had several times been charged for contravening the law forbidding the use of bears for street entertainment, but it became inconvenient to have the bear in a local police cell, and each time it was returned to the man.

When the Wildlife Hospital agreed to take in the bear, the police and a ministry official moved in to confiscate it, but the gypsy produced a gun and threatened to shoot Yiannis, the hospital volunteer, who had turned his back on him. Finally the riot police (MAT) were called out, and the gypsy, seeing he was losing the battle, tried appeasement.

"Look", he said, "I have many grandsons, I'll give you some of them, but let me keep my bear."

"No", said Yiannis, "we want the bear."

"Take all my grandsons," said the gypsy in desperation, "but leave me my bear!" Finally the rescuers prevailed and the bear, with a ring through its nose, was painfully led away.

She arrived in Aegina in the back of an open truck, and has taken up residence in the prison, along with the 300-odd birds of prey, convalescing from shot wounds and broken wings in recent hunting massacres.

She is being well-looked after by Nikos, himself of rather large build, who says he has a special affinity with bears. She is eating fruit, fish and honey, and the nose-ring has been removed under anaesthetic.

Later she will be transferred to the bear sanctuary in the Pindus Mountains, as described in *The Athenian*, (November 92)

And the gypsy? He has lost his means of livelihood; he will be fined - and he still has his grandchildren!

Anne Yannoulis

and even the so-called 'Super Macedonians' of the nationalist VMRO-DPMNE party complain of being followed and call for the resignation of the Interior Minister because he sends security agents to their meetings, it is difficult for the Greek minority to express itself publicly and document its strength," Mr Galatas of the Sarakatsani association said.

"At first sight, the number of 250,000 that the newly-established Organization of the Ethnic Greek Minority in Skopje recently announced may seem exaggerated. But certainly, the number is close to many tens of thousands of persons and it certainly is over 80,000-100,000. In the Monastir (Bilotj) region alone, we have documented over 100 Sarakatsani families, while it is well known that in Monastiri there are entire quarters inhabited by old native Greeks," he said.

Likewise, thousand of Greek-speaking Vlachs are scattered over the whole of Skopje, all of whom maintain contact with their kin in Greece.

Finally, a large part - more than half - of the 100,000 Slavic-speaking Greeks, who fled during the Greek civil war to Skopje as political refugees, maintain their sense of Greekness, despite attempts at their assimilation by propagandists of 'Macedonianism'.

"For all these reasons," stresses Mr Garoufas, "we are asking for international guarantees for the Greek minority of Skopje and for an end to the infringements by the (Skopjian) authorities of certain articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the provisions of the CSCE and the Paris Charter. Their national, cultural, lingual and religious identity must be protected. The minority has the capacity to become a bridge of peace and friendship between the Greek people and the people of the multi-national republic of Skopje."

ODI ET AMO

Drivers of expensive cars with red-on-white licence plates bearing the initials AMO, AMX, etcetera, are being stopped by police to have their papers checked. The special plates were created to help poor repatriated Greeks, the disabled, and other handicapped as tax benefits. Crafty clients, however, have solicited the deserving, like gullible Pontians at border stations, paid them in cash, and a quarter of these vehicles in circulation are now said to be operated illegally by wealthy executives, professional men and civil servants.



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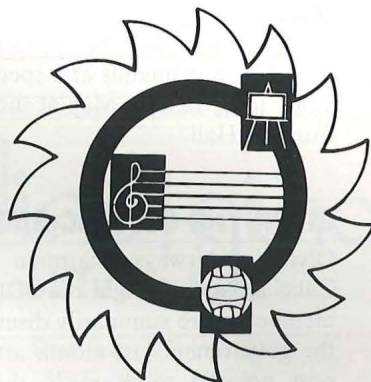
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LONGER-TERM CREATIVITY

According to EC statistics, Greece is aging faster than any other country. The national average birthrate is 2.1 children per couple, below replacement level, and well below if you include weekend highway deaths.

By present trends the 14 percent of the population which are elderly today will become 20 percent by 2010. Alarmists say Greater Albania will be more populous than Greece by that time, and, as for the Turks, they will outnumber the hosts of Sennacherib and will be upon us like locusts.

Politically ultra-correct Minister of Health Dimitris Sioufas has proposed in Copenhagen that the term "elderly people" be replaced by the elegant "people of long-term creativity", hoping perhaps that more people will attempt engendering young in their dotage.

1993 ONASSIS PRIZES

Distinguished British theater Director Peter Brook and Czech President Václav Havel were the top recipients of this year's Alexander S. Onassis awards, offered by the deceased legendary tycoon Aristotle Onassis in memory of his son.

Professor Ioannis Georgakis, the Honorary President of the Foundation said that the 'Olympia' prize for man and culture will be awarded to Peter Brook for "the exploration of new paths in the creation and the research of theatrical practice." It is said his work provided a source of inspiration for multicultural artists appealing to an international audience.

Czech President Havel won the 'Athinai' prize for man and mankind, for remaining "unwavering in the strug-

gle for the protection of human rights and human dignity" and for his contribution "to the realization of human values in his country as well as in the world."

The two other recipients of the 100,000-dollar awards are Eunice Kennedy Shriver, founder of the Special Olympics, and Maurice Strong, former Secretary General of the United Nations Earth Summit held in Rio last year. Both prize winners were commended for developing their respective efforts into "major international successes".

The prizes will be presented by President Karamanlis at a special ceremony to be held in May at the Athens Concert Hall.

GIVEN THE OLYMPIC SACK

Olympic Airways chairman Vassilis Ziliias along with eight out of 12 board members were summarily dismissed by the government last month after a report pointed to fraud in the illegal purchase of Olympic Tower, the building on Fifth & Fiftieth where the New York offices of OA are located. The new chairman is Manolis Ftenakis, a space technologist who studied at Columbia, worked with Bell Laboratories, GE and Ford before becoming director of Fairchild Industries which specializes in electronic equipment for airplanes and space research.

NEW SEAT FOR MASTER OF MUSICAL CHAIRS

Composer and parliamentary deputy Mikis Theodorakis announced once again that he is abandoning politics for good to devote himself to his new duties as music director of the state-run

radio and television network.

In making his announcement, the former communist turned socialist resigned his conservative seat in parliament vowing he would never return "come hell or high water." Earlier, he had withdrawn his support from the ruling New Democracy Party and resigned his cabinet post as Minister Without Portfolio.

The 67-year-old composer said that his new post has "a purely national character that transcends politics, one to which I am determined to devote all my energy."

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT'S FIRST VISIT

Glafkos Clerides paid his first visit to Athens after winning the Cypriot presidential elections in February by a narrow 2000-vote margin. The conservative leader has put EC membership on the top of his agenda as the most effective way of calming fears and concern felt by both Greek and Turkish communities. He added, however, that he would not hesitate to call on Greece to send troops to the island, if necessary, under its obligation as a guarantor power.

US BASE ON CRETE CLOSING

The United States has decided to close one of its two remaining military bases in Greece as part of a global reorganization of its forces and defense cuts.

A Foreign Ministry statement said last month that the US had announced the decision to shut the communications complex in Heraklion, Crete, "within the framework of US forces reductions and the reorganization of bases throughout the world and in the United States. It is also due to the change in the situation regarding international security budget cuts."

The announcement added that Washington had "confirmed its commitment to maintain constant and close relations with Greece as set forth in the 1990 mutual defense cooperation accord and other agreements."

After the closure of the Heraklion installation, the US will maintain only one base in Greece - the Suda Bay Naval Base in western Crete.

THREE EMBARGOES VIOLATED

The Merchant Marine Ministry has confirmed that a vessel suspected of violating the embargoes on Serbia, Montenegro and Somalia was Greek-registered but had changed its name en

route and raised the Honduran flag.

It also said that Ministry officials had already contacted the ship's owners who accepted to comply with the United Nation's resolutions.

The Ministry announcement said that the 466-tonne vessel first violated UN sanctions last November when it sailed from the Montenegrin port of Bar for Nigeria, carrying a general cargo, while in January this year it sailed for Somalia allegedly loaded with arms. The announcement said the vessel appeared to have unloaded its shipment in Tanzania.

The incident was first reported in the Western press and the Greek government immediately launched an investigation into allegations that a Greek flag ship had left Serbia for the Kenyan port of Mombassa, carrying arms to Somalia.

The Ministry said that the ship, which switched its earlier name *Maria* to *Vana 1*, belonged to the Hydramar Shipping Company based in Piraeus. The case has been forwarded to a public prosecutor for further action.

A LOT OF LOOSE CASH

While real paper money is dropping in value, counterfeit notes are rising in number. Holiday-makers flying kites or picking up litter on the slopes of the Acropolis on Clean Monday found plastic bags under bushes stuffed with forged 20-dollar notes wrapped in Swedish newspapers. A week later 40,000 counterfeit 100-dollar bills were discovered in a jaunty little white Golf parked in Kallithea. Interpol, on the prowl, arrested a German with thousands of dollars worth of fake bills on his person and are looking for his Greek accomplice. The next day, in another bust, Interpol in Istanbul fell on an gang of Turks turning out rolls of 5000-drachma-notes.

LOOKING INTO WATER

The question of profiteering from drinking water has been brought up in parliament. Tap water is being bottled and sold as mineral water according to Left-wing MP Nikos Konstantopoulos who also criticized the government for not controlling the source and quality of brand waters. In fact, fresh water has always been better than mineral water in Greece, though in Athens now it is getting scarcer and may become dearer. A generation ago, and long before that, when tap water was believed undrinkable in most of Europe, it was praised for its excellence throughout mainland Greece

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OTE: Digital Leap Forward

If you have noticed a deterioration in the telephone service, don't panic – things will get better. Not tomorrow nor the day after but by the end of 1993, hands on heart, OTE, our wonderful telephone company, promises a leap forward towards the latest in digital services. Not everyone will be lucky – just the subscribers in Attica who happen to be connected to the same exchanges as government offices and commercial enterprises. This network is called by the EC the Attica Ring.

Following is straight from the mouth of the not-to-be-quoted-executive on the 13th floor of the splendid, overpopulated telephone headquarters in Marousi.

To be installed: Out of a total of 2,100,000 telephone lines in the area 900,000 will be converted to 'tone' digital phones – and even if there will still be over 1,200,000 'pulse' telephones in service in 1994 these will not be subject to the frustrating non-connections prevalent today.

Reason: the present overloaded system will consist of new fibre-optic trunk multi-lines plus more efficient plastic-wrapped copper inter-exchange lines to carry the torrent of Greek verbosity.

That's the promise. This time, with the EC watching over its 50 percent share of the funds it is providing for much of the improvement, OTE targets may be met. Waiting lists may shrink, telephone instalment time may be measured in weeks rather than years and, by the end of 1994, itemized bills may actually spell out where and when you spent your telephone-call money.

Why has it taken so long to sink to this nadir? Answer is simple: politics! After the war the Greek telephone system was in tatters. In 1949 OTE, with the help and advice of AT&T, was formed as a government-owned but *independently-managed* authority to repair and develop the network. Strategic goals were set by the government but technical operation was to be left in the hands of competent managers and professional engineers.

To be specific: in the mid-1960s OTE ordered Standard Electric Lorenz switching systems for 208,400 new telephone lines. This was followed in the late 1960s (new government) with orders for Siemens rotary switching systems for 610,000 lines. During the regime of the colonels someone bought

**OTE estimates
that by the year 2000
half of the whole country's
lines will be digital.**

Northern Electric N5-3 exchanges (for 172,500 lines) but he was out of favor two years later in 1972 as another someone ordered Pentaconta exchanges to cover 271,300 lines. Not to be outdone the new government in 1975 decided to purchase switching systems from East Germany for another 169,600 lines.

Now that Greece has jumped into the latest technology of digital switching and fibre-optic cables, OTE estimates that by the year 2000 half of the whole country's lines will be digital. This half will be concentrated in Athens, Thessaloniki and one or two of the other larger towns.

**Greece has already begun
to open up its market
to telecommunication
equipment.**

So far as equipment purchasing is concerned OTE's arms are open. But interconnecting the systems requires: (1) 'extra' equipment which does not always work and is difficult to maintain; (2) many more trained technicians than normal as most are only capable of working on one or two systems.

The EC has regulated that, as from 1993, all PTTS must purchase their major equipment only on a basis of open tender. Greece has been granted an exception up to 1996 but has already begun to open up its market to telecommunication equipment when most member states are still protecting their national telecommunication companies. For example France has beaten the gun and given out telecommunication contracts to its own pet French – bred Alcatel – to cover the next ten years of expansion. In one respect this is good economics – the country will not suffer the Hellas disease of motley systems rasping against each other.

What does OTE need to render unto the people an efficient, value-

laden and user-friendly telecommunication network?

First: competition. OTE must be legally separated from government control. Up to 49 percent is to be sold to the public. Management is to be by managers not politicians.

Second: the whole philosophy of OTE must change. The telephone system has to be wrenched from a government bureaucracy which considers a telephone line to be an expensive favor to a service company in the broadest sense. To make this metamorphosis certain things are necessary:

1. Better technical training programs and maintenance. Watch what Japan's NTT Communications Company will do if they *do* purchase 35 percent of OTE.

2. Better customer training. English should be mandatory among all personnel in contact with the international world.

3. Independence of evaluation. OTE must be unbiased.

4. Contracting out installations. Now OTE does all its own installing of lines. This is inefficient, slow and expensive. Other countries use the turnkey method, taking over the network after it has been installed by a private contractor.

Despite the historical mistakes of having too many competing systems complicating a country's network, the EC is pushing open tenders for the Attica Ring. It may be that under EC (and local political) pressure Greece end up with three digital systems instead of two as presently planned. Fortunately, OTE has not bent under pressure and is inviting only two companies to submit tenders – Siemens, the present suppliers, and Intracom.

There is a global overcapacity of telecommunication equipment manufacturing throughout the world. To add one more manufacturer – as will be demanded by the Greek government if a third system is awarded a contract – would divide up the local market into uneconomical sectors.

All this may be too much for the political masters in Athens to take; the pie has been too tasty to give up without a struggle. But, if professionals are allowed to take over from politicians, expect your friendly telephone service before the end of the millennium. A hundred thousand joyous Greek voices will be connected to the parties of their choice. ■

BULGARIA: THE GOOD NEIGHBOR

by Paul Anastasi

**Once seen as Moscow's
most loyal satellite state,
Bulgaria today is
a struggling democracy
wrestling with the staple problems
of a struggling economy and the development
of democratic institutions.**

**A visit last month
by *The Athenian's* diplomatic correspondent
reveals neither a bastion
of anti-Geek feelings
nor a hotbed of pro-Turkish
Moslem fundamentalism,
as often suspected in Athens.
In fact, quite the contrary...**

There are two popularly held viewpoints which tend to oppose one another: 'there is nothing like personal contact to improve relations' and 'familiarity breeds contempt.' In the case of Bulgaria, the visitor from Greece finds himself pleasantly surprised: Contacts make friendship possible, but the familiarity of such a close neighbor is not strong enough to be taken for granted. Most of the 'horror images' we are led to believe on this side of the border are simply untrue. On the other hand one must be legitimately concerned over the low development of western political standards and public lifestyles.

Bulgaria is an engrossing country to visit, in terms of a turbulent past strongly coloring the present, and in its current struggle to survive economically while trying to enter the mainstream of European democracies. It remains typically Balkan, lack-lustre and shoddy in a way to make it unattractive to the average western holiday-maker, yet fascinating to the traveller interested in how societies evolve and cope in the most confused and disjointed peninsula in Europe, if not in the world.

Greece's northern neighbor, caged between Turkey to the East, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Serbia to the west, and



Prime Minister Lyuben Berov

Romania to the north, is today politically plagued by a highly polarized conflict between the 'blues' and the 'reds'; that is, between the 'blue' anti-communist and the former communist elite. The former are developing with painful slowness as the new and gradually dominant force following the collapse of the eastern European communist empire. They are angered over the fact that the ex-communists allegedly still enjoy many of the political powers and

economic benefits of the past. On the other hand, the 'reds' who are the 'redeemed' representatives of the old communist order and their sympathizers, claim that their democratic conversion is genuine, and so they complain now of political persecution.

In party terms, these two main camps are represented respectively by the right-wing oriented Union of Democratic Forces (UDF), and by the left-wing Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), as the former Communist party was renamed.

In between, at least for the time being, is the small, ethnic Turkish party calling itself The Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF), the third and only other political body with representatives in parliament despite the existence of more than a hundred parties in the enthusiastically pluralistic neo-democratic state of Bulgaria. Yet, through a series of political coincidences abetted by the shrewd skills of its leader, Ahmet Dogan, little MRF has managed to hold the balance of power and to be instrumental, by the support it exercises in cooperation with the socialists, in holding the balance of power of the current government of technocrats of Prime Minister Lyuben Berov.

This government appears above all

Courtesy of Insider magazine, Sofia

to be strongly loyal to President Zhelyu Zhelev. Though not holding executive power under the constitution, he seems at present to be a (sometimes controversial) balancing source of authority. Just at present, however, he is out of favor with the UDF, which accuses him of favoritism towards the socialists.

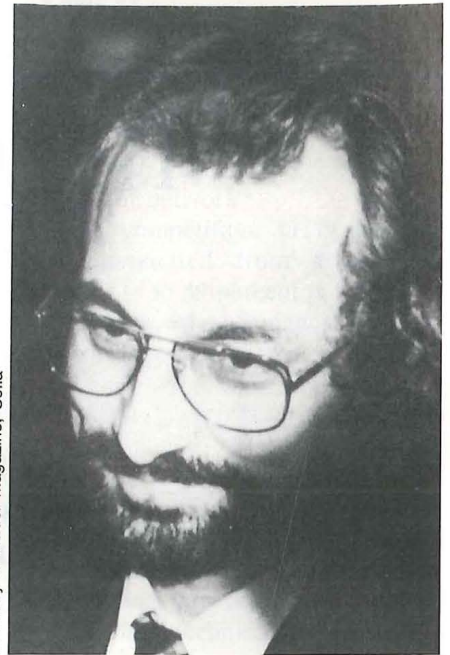
Arising of this unstable political situation – not surprising perhaps but certainly gratifying – is a strong trend towards consensus politics and a rejection of Left-Right polarization – what is widely referred to as the ‘Centrist Movement’. The implication is that moderates, splitting away from the ‘blues’ and ‘reds’ as well as smaller parties and major forces representing the agricultural population, business interests and the trade union movement, would sink their differences by creating a new party that could govern the country alone. Such names and forces include Mr Ludjev, the recently formed ‘New Democracy’ group in parliament which has broken away from the UDF, George Ganchev of the Bulgarian Business Bloc (BBB), Alexander Karakachanov of the Greens, and the agricultural parties.

In brief, Bulgaria is going through those growing pains of fledging democracy which are so typical of all countries emerging from left- or right-wing dictatorship, or, indeed, not unlike when they were liberated from Fascist occupation at the end of World War II. The great difference, of course, is that the postwar communist takeover delayed this liberalization procedure of countries like Bulgaria by another half century.

Certainly of concern to Bulgarians – and even more so to Greece (though probably without justification) – is the pivotal role played by the small ethnic Turkish party. Since it holds the parliamentary balance of power by occupying ten percent of the seats, MRF upholds the present government of ex-communist Socialists. This alliance of convenience is seen as extremely odd considering that under the communist regime in its final years relations with Turkey became particularly tense over strongman Todor Zhivkov’s forceful attempt to assimilate the half a million ethnic Turks by altering their names and cultural identity. After Zhivkov’s fall, the Turkish party gave support in government to its somewhat more natural allies, the anti-communist, or ‘blue’, Union of Democratic Forces party (UDF) under then Prime Minister Dimitrov.

The reason why Greeks are even more alarmed than the average Bulgarian over the elevated political role of the ethnic Turkish party is that they see it as ‘proof’ that the government in Sofia is in effect controlled by Ankara, and that Bulgaria is providing a glaring example of ‘Moslem encirclement’ of Greece, that arc it sees stretching from Eastern Thrace, across Bulgaria and FYROM to Albania.

In fact there is little doubt that this is not the case. The Turkish party is under constant watch and highly vulnerable to open criticism as an alleged ‘agent of Ankara’. Allegations persist that Mr Dogan had worked for Turkish intelligence. The public is very sensitive to the Moslem minority, the poorest and least educated community



Courtesy of Insider magazine, Sofia

Ahmed Dogan (Movement for Rights and Freedoms), the Ethnic Turkish Party which holds the balance of power – for the time being

in Bulgaria, and wary of its becoming a potential social and political troublemaker with backing from Ankara.

Living in such a climate, Mr Dogan is watching his step. In fact, his self-consciously patriotic public declarations make him sound more patriotic, more Bulgarian nationalist than the Bulgarians themselves. He has even publicly criticized Turkish President Ozal’s recent statements suggesting a more aggressive ‘Ottoman-style’ policy in the Balkans by protectively embracing all Moslems in the peninsula. Mr Dogan has joined leaders of all political shades in outrightly rejecting President Ozal’s request for right of military passage through Bulgaria, purportedly to help the besieged Moslems in Bosnia.

There is little doubt that in Bulgaria, as in all Balkan countries with a common Orthodox heritage, the disruptive legacy of the Ottoman empire is vividly remembered rendering the public suspicious of Turkey’s size and military potential.

Outward nationalism at present is not particularly aggressive in Bulgaria, as it does not have the economic and military strength nor the overwhelming support of a foreign power that would encourage it to risk ‘foreign adventures’. Soviet influence has now by and large been supplanted by that of the United States, despite the public’s disillusionment over the fact that much-expected Western economic aid and the creation of a ‘capitalist paradise’ has not come true. Washington has a strong cultural and economic presence in Sofia and is widely believed to have used money and other political mea-



Courtesy of Insider magazine, Sofia

A dissident’s dilemma. Living with power is hard on President Zhelev.

tures, including back-stage cooperation with the all-powerful and controversial PODKREPA trade union movement, to help and influence the course of post-communist Bulgaria.

On the Macedonian issue, Sofia's public oratory is far less nationalistic than that of Greece. Yet Bulgaria still officially sees the republic of Skopje-Macedonia (FYROM) as Bulgarian territory and its Slav inhabitants (not the Albanians) as Bulgarians. Ultra-nationalist groups claim that the 'real' Bulgaria extends over 240,000 square kilometres as opposed to the present 111,000, and that "Bulgaria is wherever Bulgarians live."

In this sense, such nationalists include not only Skopje-Macedonia in 'Greater Bulgaria', but also parts of Albania, Serbia, Romania, Moldavia and the Ukraine – and, yes, parts of northern Greece, too. There, they say, there are as many as 70,000 Bulgarians. Athens denies this, calling them Slavophone Greeks. But after making such alarmist claims, the Bulgarian nationalists, even the VMRO whose leadership I spoke with not only in Sofia but also in their 'capital' of Blagoevgrad lying near the FYROM border halfway between Sofia and Greece, are quick to point out that they do not favor a change of frontiers. They say they only see "the cultural liberation of, and unity with" the ethnic Bulgarians in all these countries.

Right now the greatest western concern here is Serbian sanctions-busting through Bulgaria. Contrary to the UN sanctions orders, it is believed that considerable amounts of oil and other basic goods get to Serbia across the Bulgarian borders and especially along the Danube river, where barges and other vessels can deliver substantial quantities of oil. Yugoslav borders are notoriously porous and gun-running is endemic.

Paradoxically, both government officials and private experts openly admit in Sofia that such sanctions-busting does go on, at considerable levels. But they also insist that the government itself fully supports the UN decision and does everything possible to prevent such smuggling. This the West does not seem to doubt. But on a private level, they concede, sanctions-busting across the Bulgarian borders is quite considerable. They say this is motivated by the large profits involved. At the same time Bulgarians feel a certain popular affinity with the Serbs.

On this subject, Bulgarian officials and private sector opinion-makers agree there is a 'split personality' attitude towards the Serbs. On the one

Courtesy of Insider magazine, Sofia



President Kiro Gligorov of FYROM (left) with his Bulgarian host, President Zhelyu Zhelev, during a private visit to Sofia

hand they are concerned over Serbian strength and military aggressiveness, being just as anxious as they were during Tito's time – which is one of the reasons why they turned to the Soviet Union as a protector. On the other, Bulgarians have a religious, cultural and language affinity with the Serbs, and thereby considering them 'relatives' – though not 'brothers'.

Under the circumstances, there is little justification for Greece's overheated concern that it has an 'enemy' on its northeast borders. Closer relations between Greece and Bulgaria have developed to an extraordinary degree since Mr Karamanlis' epoch-making visit to Sofia as Prime Minister in the late 1970s, and especially in the last few years when Turkey has been seen as a common threat. These relations almost unravelled overnight with the formation of the Berov government supported by the ex-communists and the ethnic Turkish party. Now, once again, the visit to Sofia by a Greek Prime Minister – this time Premier Mitsotakis – in mid-March has gone a long way towards restoring those good relations. Greek political and business leaders apparently saw for themselves that the 'monster' they had created was only an illusion. ■

Paul Anastasi, The Athenian's diplomatic editor, is an Athens-based correspondent, writer for the New York Times and Daily Telegraph. The above article was compiled following a four-day visit to Bulgaria. The interviewed were: Dr Kiril Velev, Deputy Minister of Trade; Dr Stefan Hadjitodorov, Secretary General of the Radical Democratic Party and Secretary of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Georgi Prohaski, Executive Director of the American-funded Open Society Fund of Sofia, a branch of the American Soros Foundation; Georgi Pirinski, Deputy Director of the Bulgarian Socialist Party; Dr Dimitar Gotzev, research fellow at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences' Institute of History, and Dr Bozhidar Evtimov and Dr Kristjo Gerginov, also research fellows at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences' Institute of History; Georgy N. Pashov, the Deputy Mayor of Blagoevgrad; three local and central leaders of the VMRO: Valentin Kitanov, Simeon Panev, and Anatoli Velichkov; Evgenii Dainov, Managing Editor of the English-language Insider magazine; Dr Emil Tzenkov, editor of the Kontinent, and Ognian Shentov and Mois Fayon, General Director and Research Director respectively of the Center for the Study of Democracy.

MUDDY WATERS



When the subject of pollution is raised, one of the images which most easily comes to mind is a picture of an oil tanker spilling its black cargo into the sea or, even worse, over a previously virgin coastline. A spate of major tanker accidents in the past three months has again stirred up public wrath about the threat posed to the environment by these man-made nautical monsters.

Such accidents are short, sharp and ugly, leaving little time for public discussion to represent all sides of the story or solutions to be properly aired. This is in marked contrast with most major political crises of our day during which pundits brief their audience on all the points at issue, eventually muddying the waters enough to defuse outrage.

While landscapes may be cleared of pollution, the tanker industry, a large portion of which is Greek, accumulates an indelible black mark each time a sea accident happens.

by Nigel Lowry

Oil tanker disasters such as those which we have seen in recent months are the most visually shocking of all forms of pollution, but the real causes, effects, and the right solution to the problem are bitterly disputed.

In 1987, tankers were already struggling – although it must be said not very hard – to rid themselves of this image when the *Exxon Valdez* ran aground in Prince William Sound, Alaska,

apparently due to a navigational mistake. The resulting spill of nearly 10 million gallons of oil cost the Exxon oil group 2 billion US dollars in fines, claims and clean-up costs.

It also led Washington to introduce the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which made tanker owners, few of whom have such deep pockets as Exxon, potentially liable for unlimited damages which might result from oil spills in American waters – a move which shipping companies and insurers around the world have complained is unrealistic and unfair. One of the results of the legislation was that many tankers immediately withdrew from making voyages to the United States.

Another aspect of the new law, the phasing out of 'old technology' tankers and the future insistence on ships with 'double hulls' – an extra skin which might prevent an oil spill if the outer hull is penetrated during a collision or grounding – has also been bitterly disputed by the shipping industry.

Many shipowners claim the design alteration, which increases the cost of building a new tanker by about 20 percent, will be useless to prevent pollution in many cases and opens up new technical hazards for the ships themselves.

Although other countries have not yet followed suit, pressure is now growing in Europe for similar stiff measures to protect coastlines from the worst oil spills. The issue came to a head with accidents involving the Greek-owned tanker *Aegean Sea* in Spain, the *Maersk Navigator* off Indonesia and, worst of all, the *Braer* which ran aground in the Shetlands in January.

The European Community is presently considering introducing stringent new measures of its own which could resemble the Americans' lead in some respects but could also include a general crackdown on old and what are considered to be 'substandard' ships. Even as the issue is tossed around in Brussels, individual governments are taking an increasingly serious view of maritime accidents. Norway, for example, recently introduced its own special inspections of vessels flying certain flags which are alleged to be less scrupulous in monitoring the condition of their fleets.

However, even as indignation and the pressure for some form of action grow, there is little agreement about the true causes of tanker accidents and the proper measures which would curb the toll of disasters while allowing the industry to continue to serve world trade and – ultimately – bring energy to heat our homes and power our cars.

Looking back over a quarter of a century of big tanker disasters, it can be seen that only one or two which were the most ruinous from the environmental point of view have lingered very long in anyone's memory.

It may come as a surprise that neither the *Braer* nor the *Exxon Valdez* would make the list of the 20 biggest tanker spills of all time. Both attracted almost unprecedented media coverage as they occurred in fragile beauty spots which were dependent on fishing and tourism. They also happened under the nose of the British and American media, respectively, ensuring fierce press coverage.

In previous decades the public was also shaken by the *Torrey Canyon*, which ran aground and broke up off the Scilly Isles in March 1967, and by the *Amoco Cadiz* which devastated marine life along the coast of Brittany in 1978. Both these incidents are still among the

half dozen worst ever in terms of the quantity of oil spilled from ships. Unlike the Exxon case which was settled rapidly under the glare of television, the *Amoco Cadiz* accident led to many years of litigation and only recently resulted in a decision for the oil company to pay 85 million US dollars in damages.

But who remembers the name of the *Atlantic Empress*, a very large crude carrier or VLCC for short, which was three times the size of the *Braer* and collided with a similar ship in the West Indies in 1979? The accident was the biggest tanker pollution disaster ever: more than 2 million barrels of oil poured into the sea off Tobago and 29 crew members died.

Other major cases which today are more or less forgotten include Greece's own worst disaster, a 600,000 barrel spill from the tanker *Irine's Serenade* in Navarino Bay in 1980 and the collision and explosion of the Romanian VLCC *Independenta* which, in addition to polluting the Bosphorus, also caused damage to areas of Istanbul.

Greece, for example, did not provide sufficient reception facilities for ships to deposit their oily wastes or slops, which are a natural residue of ships' operation.

There is a growing feeling that such accidents are the result of negligence and cost-cutting by shadowy shipowners who use aging ships, Third World crews and scandalous-sounding flags for their vessels such as those of Liberia and Panama. However, there are also disturbing signs that the remedies which are being pursued in the name of protecting the environment may do little to tackle the problem of marine pollution.

Unfashionable as the thought may be, a UK Royal Commission of 1981 concluded that oil spills were unlikely to cause long-lasting damage to the marine ecosystem or indirectly to man. A similar Royal Society investigation into the impact on wildlife also suggested that this form of pollution should be kept in perspective, although spills are evidently the most visually shocking of all environmental threats and clearly may bring death to fish, marine mammals and seabirds in the vicinity.

More recently, the Baltic and International Maritime Council (Bimco), which is the nearest thing to an interna-

tional body representing the whole of the shipping industry, lashed the "media hyperbole and the understandable exaggeration of environmental lobbies" for misleading the public about the severity of the consequences of a tanker spill. While there are cases where the results of a spill can still be seen many years after the event, pollution clean-up experts and naturalists conclude that often the horrific immediate effects turn out to be short-lived and that wildlife colonies recover rapidly.

Muddying the waters still further, it would appear from studies of the aftermath of incidents like that of the *Amoco Cadiz* that the natural elements were more efficient than human attempts in clearing up the mess. Some experts even point to examples where artificially cleaning the polluted area, which is by necessity usually done with chemicals, has retarded the rate of recovery. It is now widely perceived that Exxon overspent on its own clean-up operation after the *Valdez* disaster, presumably driven by due need to be seen to

be doing something.

It is a sobering thought that while shipowners stand accused of causing environmental damage in the course of their commercial interests, it is often enough the need to protect the commercial livelihood of fishing, farming and tourism interests which dictates the approach to dealing with the pollution.

Nowdays, most tanker owners accept that they have only themselves to blame for their industry's indifference to improving safety in the past. Yet they still insist that environmental pressure groups and now governments are taking a wrong-headed approach to remedying the situation.

Basil Papachristidis – a respected, environmentally-minded tanker owner and the chairman of the Hellenic Marine Protection Association (HELMPEPA) – voices the opinion of most Greek shipowners that existing rules and regulations are sufficient to ensure proper safety standards but that the problem lies in them not being applied – either voluntarily by the shipping companies or else enforced by governments.

In an interview with *Kathimerini* he also accused states of not meeting their responsibilities to protect the environment under international conventions. Greece, for example, did not provide sufficient reception facilities for ships to deposit their oily wastes or slops, which are a natural residue of ships' operation. The result, well-known in maritime circles, is that in the absence of nearby reception stations ships stealthily but illegally dump the waste overboard. The failure, emulated by neighboring governments, had led to "an acute problem in the Mediterranean," added Papachristidis.

The daily pumping out of ships' slops is calculated to release more oil into the environment than sporadic tanker disasters and is evidence of the actual indifference of most governments when it comes to taking action.

Furthermore, the total amount of pollution which stems from ships worldwide only represents a fraction of the damage caused to the marine environment, with the major part of the blame lying elsewhere. According to Otto Fritzner, a director of the large Cyprus-based shipping company Columbia Shipmanagement Ltd, "of the total pollution in our oceans only about 7 percent comes from shipping with the rest 93 percent coming from overfertilization by agriculture, industrial waste, acid rain, sewerage and a number of smaller contributors."

Fritzner, and others, put down the "disproportionate media coverage" of tanker accidents to the fact that oil spills "offer better pictures than the

plane than by car, despite a catalogue of air crashes to rival the dismal record of the shipping industry?"

None of this pleading, of course, absolves the shipping industry of its responsibility to conduct its business in a more environment-friendly fashion and few would argue that it has hardly begun to face up to this challenge. The question remains how it is to do so.

Most shipowners are adamant that constructing double-hulled tankers, as required under US law, to replace the aging fleet is not the way. Helmepa's Papachristidis called it "a political solution" which, because of the increased cost, could even delay the effort to introduce more modern tankers since most shipowners are unable to afford the investment in brand new ships as it is.

Nor is the age of the ship the predominant cause of accidents, according to most industry pundits, pointing to the fact that while the *Braer* may have been an elderly vessel at 17 years of age, the *Exxon Valdez* and the *Maersk Navigator* were almost brand new. Instead, they claim, the problem lies more with the quality of management and, above all, properly training enough seafarers to crew ships to the highest standards.

It has been said that if one tenth of the cash needed to give extra hulls to tankers was spent on improving maritime training instead, it would be a significant step in the right direction. Almost all major accidents are traceable, at least in part, to human error.

Although Greece geographically is

commitment to protect the oceans and on voluntarily upgrading the human factor which is responsible for so much of the problem. The organization is also involved in educating Greek schoolchildren about the need to protect the environment. Perhaps the most surprising, and depressing, aspect of Helmepa's case is that this imaginative lead – aimed at putting shipping's own house in order – has not been followed by any other country, except Cyprus where shipping interests established a similar association last year.

In Cyprus, newly-formed Cymepa is copying the training initiative and has plans to establish a marine park for wildlife and to become even more involved in action onshore than Helmepa has been in Greece.

Before marine pollution is likely to be reduced, however, a number of prevailing attitudes will have to change. More shipping communities ought to take it upon themselves to enhance pollution-related safety but governments should provide proper facilities and take action against equally guilty culprits – such as farmers and manufacturers – who tend to have more political influence than the disparate maritime industry. Meanwhile it is also unlikely that new laws will alleviate the threat from large ships, unless the various technical and educational solutions receive proper study, instead of the popular knee-jerk reaction of condemning the shipowner. ■

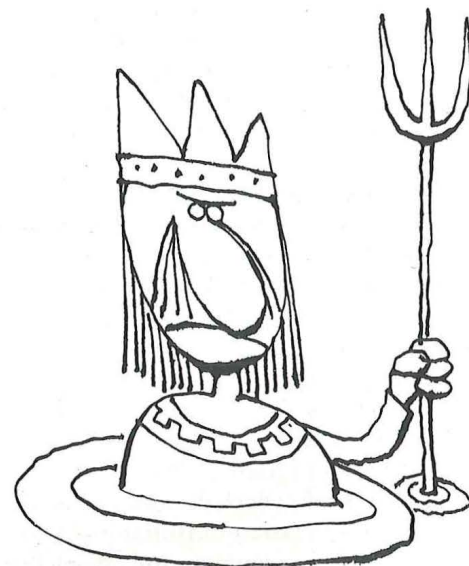
**There are also disturbing signs
that the remedies which are being pursued
in the name of protecting the environment
may do little to tackle
the problem of marine pollution.**

continuous seepage of more dangerous pollutants into our rivers and seas." In this respect it is also noteworthy that shipping companies, almost alone now among major industries, rarely have any truck with public relations and have probably done themselves a disservice by ignoring the effect on public opinion in the past.

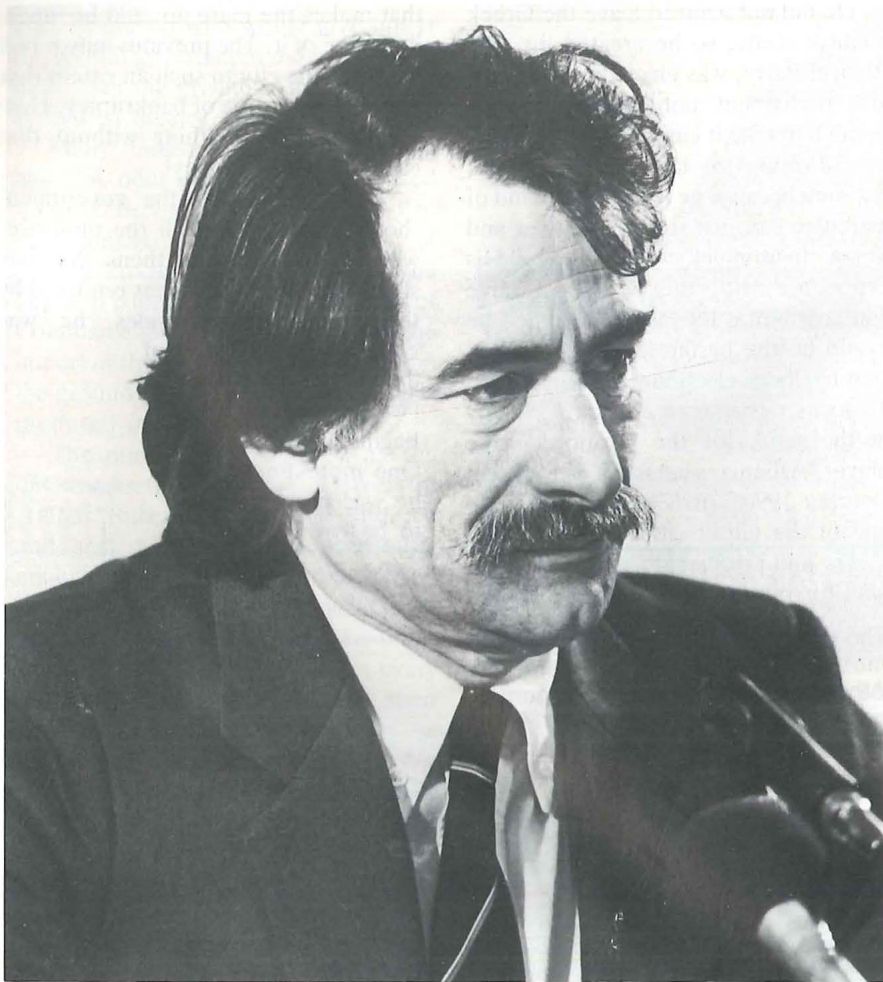
Only in the last couple of years have PR consultants counselled the leading tanker owners to take a leaf out of the airline business book and look after their image. Who, for example, has not heard that it is safer to travel by air-

not in particular jeopardy of suffering a major disaster as it stands away from the busiest tanker lanes, Greek shipowners set a lead in taking voluntary action when Helmepa was set up just over 10 years ago. The organization, paid for by shipowners' membership contributions, is devoted to pooling efforts to help protect the environment and to give crews extra education in this respect. The good results have been testified to by bodies as disparate as the United States Coast Guard and the WWF.

Membership is based on an oath of



ANTONIS TRITSIS: IN MEMORIAM



Antonis Tritsis

**A year after the death
of the Mayor of Athens,
Cultural Minister Dora Bakoyianni
is making the Tritsis Plan
for a city-wide park a reality.**

by Michail Anastasiadis

Antonios Tritsis was born on Cephalonia in 1937; he died in Athens in 1992. During his short trip on this planet, he had the time to do quite a few things, some of which helped change the face of this country. He did it against all odds for he was a good horse that never stumbled.

He started his architecture and engineering studies at the Athens Polytechnic whence he graduated in 1960. He then continued his research at the Illinois Institute of Technology

(IIT) in city and regional planning. He received his Master's Degree in 1963, and his PhD in 1969. He was then accepted as associate professor at the IIT where he taught urban and regional planning during the academic period 1969-70. Thereafter, he became involved in urban planning on an international level, as project manager or chief consultant in a series of undertakings in the United States, Latin America, Europe and even Africa. He often said he was fond of travelling, so he never minded getting on an airplane to go and

oversee ventures on the other side of the planet. And that's what he did.

In 1976, he returned to Greece and became professor at the Postgraduate Institute for Regional Planning at the Panteios School of Sciences in Athens. The country was then in a state of democratic restoration. The years of dictatorship were a matter of the past and the King was voted down. New political movements were born and people had high hopes for the future.

A few months after Greece joined the European Community in 1981, the conservative government of New Democracy lost elections to ascending PASOK. George Rallis, outgoing prime minister at the time then uttered the greatest words of his career: "I hope the Greeks will not regret this!"

The epoch of hazy populism and shabby politics started. Antonis Tritsis was one of those who believed in socialist *allaghi*. He was elected member of parliament with the populist jumble because, as he later said, he was "taken in by the movement." Indeed he was, and luckily so, for he became Minister of Urban Planning, Housing and the Environment. During his term, 1981-1984, this country was to experience some of the most sophisticated urban planning it had ever undergone. This was due not to the Pasokian Tritsis - he was never really one of them, as he later said - but to the man who had always dreamt of serving his country as an urban planner.

To mention but a few reforms he had worked hard to implement, let's just look around Plaka. What you see is what Antonis Tritsis has performed on the ground. The whole area of Plaka was a third-rate tourist red-light ghetto before his time. He saved it from disintegration and made an urban quarter of archaeological, architectural and cultural interest in the heart of the capital which has no equal elsewhere in Europe. So much so that real estate prices have shot up to unreasonable heights.

When he came up with the idea to save Plaka, no one stood on his side. They all stood opposing him, 'friends' and foes alike, with a sarcastic grin. Yet, he succeeded. As Tritsis many years later said: "I did my duty and come what may!" Who, today, would not want to live in Plaka?

It surely is not redeeming from oblivion another Tritsis reform concerning urban and land planning, for it is still in power. Anyone wanting to construct anything anywhere in Greece must own at least 4000 sqm of land. In an urban

area, construction plans are based on a combination of local construction possibilities and town planning regulations. We all know and we all are witness to the ugliness of what they call modern architecture should it be compared with the architectural excellence we inherited. Antonis Tritsis introduced new laws that would help the owners of older beautiful buildings refurbish their property with the financial support of the ministry. That is how a great deal of the remaining old buildings in Athens were saved from destruction.

It seemed his so-called friends in the populist jumble he was involved with did not like this. They got rid of him their way. However, that was not the end of his political career. In 1986, he becomes Minister of Education and Religious Affairs. His culture could not tolerate the massacring of the Greek language as perpetrated in the schools and universities by the populist apparatchiks. Antonis Tritsis spoke Greek, English, Spanish, Italian and, to a lesser degree, French. He thus came up with the idea to teach young primary school children Ancient and Byzantine as well as Modern Greek. He was the

first person to advocate such an idea which only today is starting to be implemented. At the time, just mentioning it was a *crime de lèse majesté*. His 'friends' got rid of him once and for all with the manners that distinguish them from the rest of humanity.

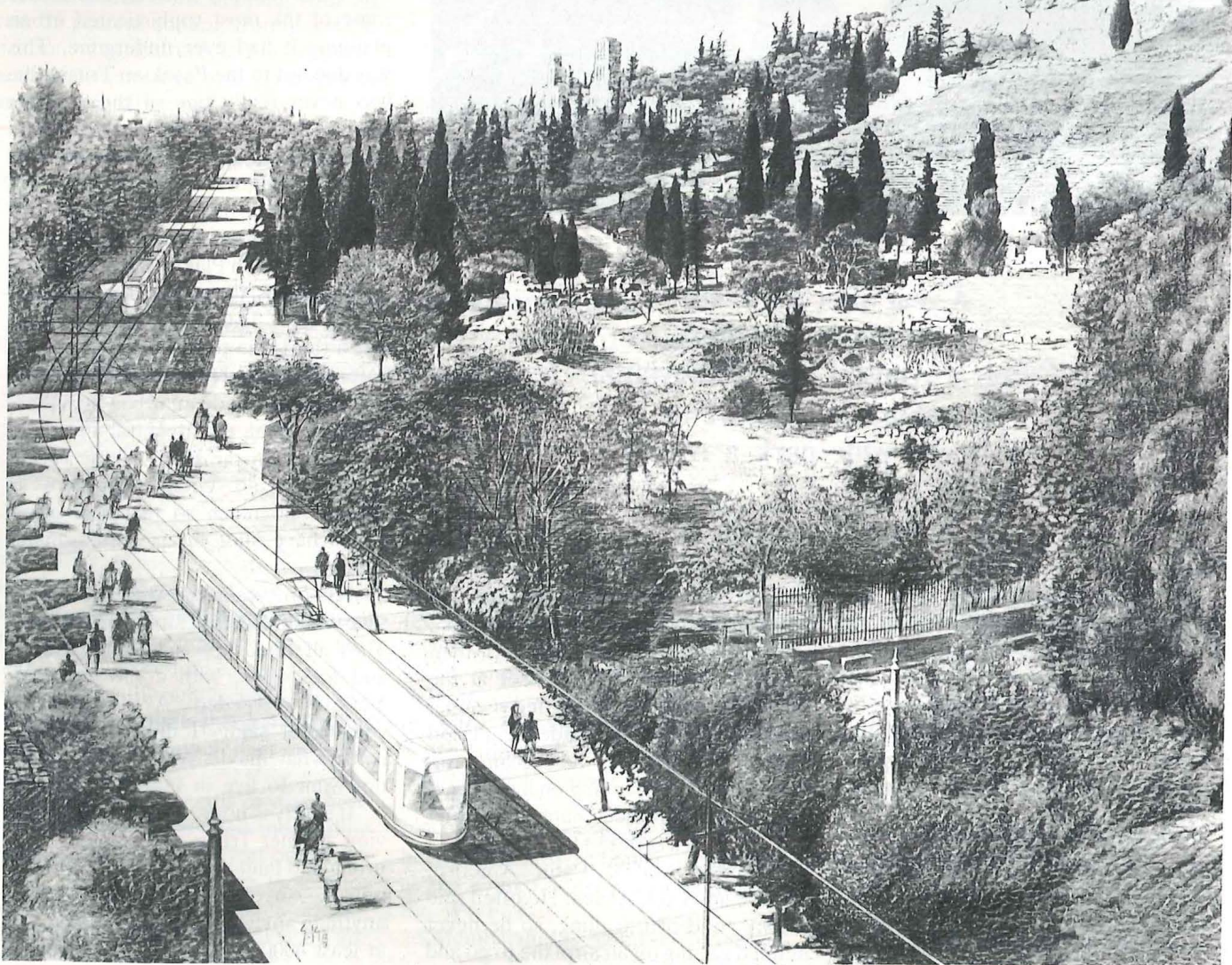
He did not want to leave the Greek political scene, so he created his own Radical Party, was elected, and served in parliament until 1989 when he decided to take it easy for a while. "Just sit and think," he later said. It did not last long because he was not the kind of man who can just sit in his corner and watch "them muck everything up." His experience with the populist jumble had cost him a lot. He had decided he would be the perfect adversary in upcoming local elections against one of his former friends, a dedicated enemy of the time, for the position of the mayor. Athenians voted for him, and in October 1990 Tritsis became mayor of one of the oldest cities in the world.

He had prescience: a project and a plan for putting back Athens where it

The tram project that would limit automobile transport in the centre of Athens

belonged in the train of history. The grandeur of his plan could only be equalled by the size of the problems this city was facing. He knew what to do; he knew how to do it. He moved into the mayor's office in Liosion Street and worked hard. But it is the money that makes the mare go, and he inherited none of it. The previous mayor had indebted the city to such an extent that it was on the verge of bankruptcy. How was he to do anything without that calamity called money!

He thought that the government should help support all the ministries which were lodged in Athens; that they should pay for the services rendered by the municipality. Besides, he was elected with the help of the same government. He thought: charity begins at home. One more time, he was proven to be wrong.



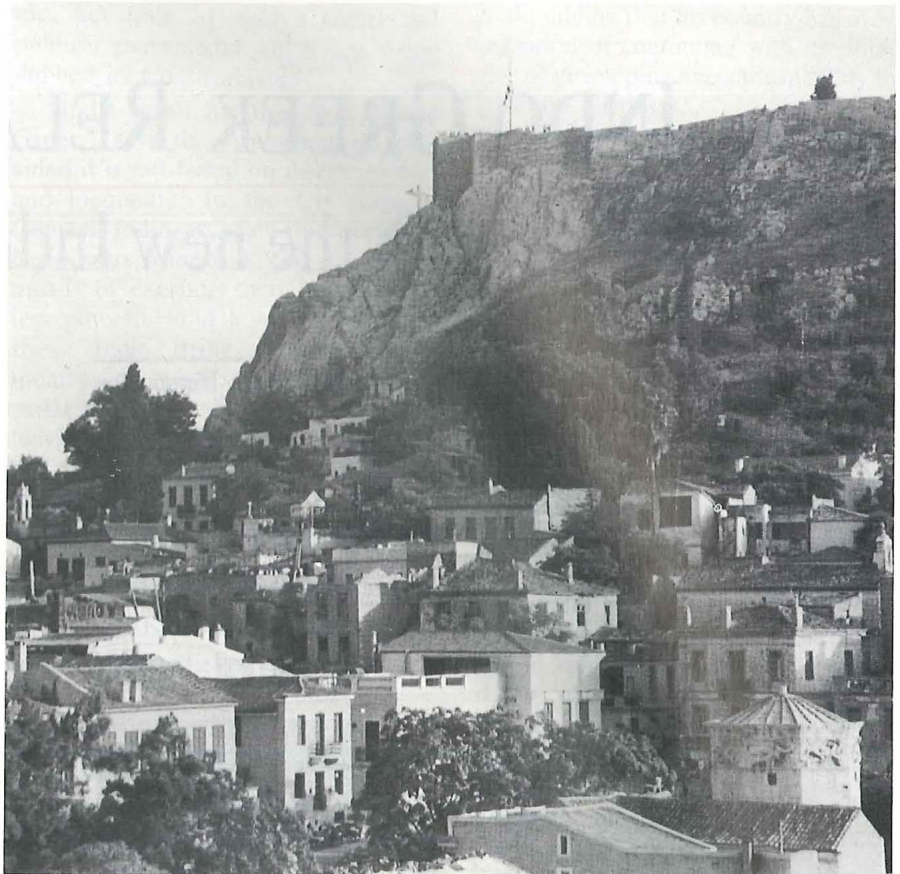
He visited the office of the Prime Minister twice to make him give the Athens Municipality some 10 billion drachmas to help get started. He that goes a-borrowing, however, goes a-sorrowing. He was rebuked once, twice, all the time. Antonis Tritsis was not the kind of person who would give up. If the central government did not want to help, then the private sector would be invited to finance his projects.

Many industries gave a helping hand. A pilot project for mechanized refuse collection was implemented in the Koukaki neighborhood free of charge. Private companies offered the bins and collectors, but the Ministry of Commerce did all it could to delay the import of the gift to the municipality on the ground that the machinery was not produced in Greece.

The municipality collected all the old wrecks that littered the streets of Athens. Bulk objects were also gathered and sent to the landfill. Curiously enough, instead of making them happy that Athens was getting cleaner, Greek politicians and journalists alike made fun of "the dustman Tritsis" in every way they could. They laughed their heads off when he announced that he would use Athens' subterranean reservoirs and wells to clean the streets, water the parks and save energy. Now, the Water Works are doing just that, and nobody is laughing!

Antonis Tritsis wanted to reassess the social, economic and cultural character of what he called the historic center of Athens. His idea was to redefine the commercial activities along more social and historic lines without fundamentally hurting anyone. It was not enough to have shops in the centre of Athens. People had to return to reside in order to give the neighborhood a human face and limit, if not eradicate crime. He wanted to combine this with the creation of one extended park that stretched from Plato's Academy through the ancient Kerameikos Cemetery, across the Acropolis and Philopappos Hill, passing through the Zappeion Garden to the Panathenaic Stadium.

Above all he wanted to redesign the plan which included the famous olive groves lying near Tavros, southeast of the center of Athens. This area is a source of continuous pollution as it harbors illegal factories and industrial plants. More than two thirds of it, however, is still green and can be used to create a tremendous park right in the middle of the Athens plain. Tritsis had a plan ready for the taking. Once again,



During the Junta a proposal was seriously considered to build a *périphérique* speedway directly under the Acropolis. This would have destroyed most of Plaka which many thought was too deteriorated to preserve. It survives today as a unique and upmarket residential quarter in the historic part of an ancient city due to the renewal program of Antonis Tritsis when he was Minister of Planning, Housing and Environment

his main adversaries were the people from the government which helped elect him. The idea was to create an urban area where industry and commerce could coexist in a large garden which would harbor social activities as in a neighborhood. The cost was too high, he was told, when they were not merely derisive.

Besides the Acropolis, Athens is world-famous for pollution. The municipality created atmospheric monitoring stations to assess and measure the origins of pollutants. Like everywhere else, cars are the source of most poisons we inhale. Tritsis had a plan: a tram system that would limit automobile transport in the whole center of the city. This was a project he had in mind when he was Minister of Urban Planning and one of the reasons he was discharged. They all laughed at his *tramaki*.

The project is still there, and many companies have already expressed great interest in designing and constructing at least Stage One of the Athens Tram. The EC is also willing to finance the whole project if necessary. But it will still be Tritsis once scorned *tramaki!*

Antonis Tritsis wanted Athenian schools to be exemplary in every way: the quality of education, the technological training and the cultural bases. "Athens has a history no other city on earth has," and the Mayor Tritsis was planning to start an open university, another opera house, yet another theatre and many cultural and research centres for the study of Hellenism, Orthodoxy and the Olympic Ideal.

Although eminent in many ways, Tritsis above all had a plan, a project and an ocean of ideas all of which were plausible. He knew what he was talking about. Surely this must have been the reason why politicians and journalists alike hee-hawed at his ideas. They could not stomach the thought that he was not the ass in the lion's skin.

Mayor Tritsis died of a stroke a year ago. He left a former wife and two daughters. But he mainly left an incomplete travail: the restoration of the glory that was Athens. At his funeral, politicians, the fat and the tall, promised to build – at least that – the Athens Tram and give it his name. But who has ever believed a politician in a state of rhetorical exaltation? *Voluptas post mortem nulla.* ■

INDO-GREEK RELATIONS

An Interview with the new Indian Ambassador

by Dennis Dinopoulos

Although Alexander the Great's final dream did become a reality when he embarked on his march into Northern India, the fact remains that after his death in 323 BC, Greek interest in India waned. Then, a thousand years or so later, the Islamic conquest of the Indo-Greek Bactrian kingdom, which extended from Kabul, Afghanistan, to the Punjab, severed all ties between the Hellenic world and the sub-continent.

Independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821 did not rekindle Greek interest in India, notwithstanding certain successful commercial ventures during the time of the British Raj. There is one notable exception. Dimitrios Galanos, born in Athens in 1760, became a leading Indianist, left his papers to the National Library and died in Benares where his grave can still be seen in the British cemetery.

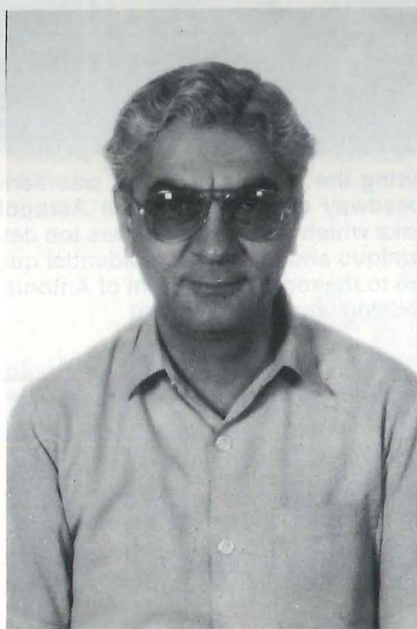
More recently it has been the individual forays into Indian culture (the late Queen Frederika was one of them) in quest of spiritual truth that has made the headlines. But what of Alexander? Heliodorus? Menander? Do they actually have a place in the India of today?

India's new man in Greece, Ambassador Aftab Seth, knows that these Greek historical figures, as well as the Hellenic spirit, continue to grace his country's past and to adorn its present.

"In the modern context, we are so far from each other," admits the Ambassador, "though historically speaking Greece and India do represent a synthesis of mind and spirit."

Mr Seth has come to Greece after serving as spokesman for the Indian Foreign Office from September 1988 to September 1992. Preceding this was his posting as Consul-General in Karachi, Pakistan, from August 1985 to September 1988. Strenuous, challenging postings, to say the least. How, then, does he feel about his new posting in Athens? Mr Seth displays all the signs of a man at ease.

**Alexander the Great
was the first to envision
a union of East and West.
For Greeks today
his final dream
needs restatement.**



Indian Ambassador Aftab Seth

"Very relaxed to be in Athens really," he admits, but already he is thinking of the challenges ahead. "Greece is fairly virgin ground for us, realistically speaking. There is, of course, the historical base linking India and Greece upon which we can build. But the amount of work which needs to be done, in so far as making up for lost ground, makes this one of the most important of assignments."

During the 1980s a number of Indo-Greek seminars were conducted at Delphi primarily to do with drama and poetry; research was done in these areas, with the aim of reinstating, as well as developing, new literary and social links between the two countries.

"But they did not amount to much," the Ambassador laments. "Such liter-

ary and cultural exchanges need to be conducted on a sustained basis."

"Centers of modern Indian and Greek studies also need to be established," he continues. "The historical link between East and West, between India and Greece, is still very much taught in both countries, but we need to do more to find out about each other in the modern context."

To reveal India to the modern Greek eye will be one of Mr Seth's primary aims. The 300 million which alone make up India's middle class is a revealing fact. "They are not too different from the Greeks," Mr Seth points out. "They are vibrant, emotional, noisy – just like Greeks; they are extremely fond of endless talk, especially on such topics as politics – just like Greeks; they share with Greeks the same romantic bent; the same inclinations to spontaneity, independence."

In the political and geographical landscape Greece and India might also be said to be experiencing similar difficulties with their next-door neighbors. The Ambassador seems to be well acquainted with these.

"It is most important to have neighbors who do not wish to interfere in your internal affairs," he emphasizes. In his eyes there seem to be recognition and understanding of Greece's present-day troubles with its neighbors.

"Proper, well-meaning and respectful neighbors must not use or misuse symbols for the purpose of wishing to undermine the countries on which they border," says Mr Seth. It is easy to see that this is an issue which the Ambassador feels most strongly about. "An essential foundation for good neighborly relations is a scrupulous regard for each other's territorial integrity," he says, adding: "As well as an unwavering determination on the part of the neighbor to eschew any temptation to fish in troubled waters. Greece and India have views on these points which are almost identical."

Certainly many things have changed

since Alexander first marched eastwards to the Punjab. Fishing though he might have been in faraway waters, Alexander was no ordinary fisherman, the vanquished quickly realized, but an extraordinary human being of great strategical and intellectual skills, as well someone possessed with a vision to unite East with West.

In India Alexander became known as Alec/Sundara, meaning Alex the Beautiful; in the Hindu scripts he was elevated to godly eminence. Coins appeared, with Alexandrian and Hellenistic motifs on the one side, on the other, elephants and tigers. Thus the seeds were sown for Buddha to evolve a more Apollonian countenance.

Perhaps a 'New World Order' was also on Alexander's mind back then,

Art of the Ancient Gandhara kingdom (now Punjab) in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD preserved the influence of Hellenism in India and gave Buddha a more Apollonian countenance. (Oriental Museum, University of Durham)



too, but what of today's social and political movements which are being dubbed its front-runners?

"India is all for this New World Order," says the Ambassador, "provided it is not based on discrimination and inequality. In the UN Security Council, India struggled to prevent the big powers from using this forum as a means of exerting their influence on less powerful and less wealthy countries." India, being a non-permanent member of the Security Council, vacated its seat at the end of last year, leaving Pakistan to take up the gauntlet as the new member from that part of the world.

"It is important that these new changes which are happening today do not further divide mankind," says Mr

Seth, adding that his country has every intention of continuing with its objective of developing nuclear capability for peaceful purposes.

"We have no choice," says the Ambassador. "We have of course championed the cause of universal nuclear disarmament for many years, but you see the present dividing line separating the nuclear 'haves' from the nuclear 'have-nots' is still with us. Which is unacceptable, of course, primarily for the reason that there is this ill-founded assumption on the part of the nuclear 'haves' that they alone are possessed with moral superiority. India, like Greece, recalls only too well existence under an imperial power. We cherish, therefore, like Greece, such notions as freedom and equality amongst people, and we certainly do not believe in moral superiority, especially on the basis of nuclear capability."

It is often observed that Greeks and Indians, in their respective golden ages, have in common this propensity to forever seek out a religion and/or a fundamental theory of life for the purpose of harmony between body and mind, irrespective of the physical discomfort which such a pursuit may bring. This is what attracts people to Greece; it is also what attracts people to India. In strong contrast is the obsession of the highly industrialized people for comfort.

Given today's social realities and the resulting shift of primary values to a more pragmatic, if not materialistic base, does this attraction for spiritual truth and enlightenment still hold? Ambassador Seth thinks that it does.

"India will always have something to offer those seeking truth and enlightenment," he says. "An aspiring guru, once he attains enlightenment, must share his experiences with the rest of us. It is part and parcel of our entire social structure, this sharing of spiritual achievements of the few with the many."

The Ambassador pauses, it seems to take a stock of things. But he is quick to continue.

"Make no mistake, the average middle-class Indian aspires to the same material aims as your average middle-class Greek: a car, a house, a more modern TV set, a video; but what is important here is the degree of detachment which can be achieved from these material objects. Hence the experience and guidance of the guru in the art of detachment, and it is this degree of detachment, in the final analysis, which defines the scale of enlightenment achieved. This seeking after truth and enlightenment will always be with us,

irrespective of age or time, and it is just as strong now as it ever was," says the Ambassador.

One of the first Greeks to seek spiritual enlightenment in India was the Greco-Bactrian Menander who set up a kingdom in the Punjab. This is recorded in a very important and monumental dialogue in the Pali language called 'Milinda Pantha' which means, 'The Questions of King Milinda'. Milinda, or Menander, discussed with a Buddhist sage the question of 'What is the Soul?' As ruler of the city of Mathura, later a center of Krishna worship, Menander introduced the worship of Dionysus, as discoveries of Indo-Greek statuary in that city have revealed.

Not all Greeks confined themselves to Buddhism. One, at least, became a prominent Vaishnavite Hindu, and has left in testimony the following inscription in Sanskrit:

"This Garuda Column of Vasudeva, the god of gods, was erected by Heliodorus, a worshipper of Vishnu, the son of Dion, and an inhabitant of Taxila, who came as a Greek Ambassador from the great King Antalcidas to King Kashiputra Bhagabhadra, the savior, then reigning in the 14th year of his kingship. Three immortal precepts, when practiced well, lead to heaven: self-restraint, self-sacrifice, and conscientiousness."

Ambassador Seth is in a hurry to bridge this gap which has existed between Greece and India since the fall of the Indo-Greek Bactrian kingdom. One of the ways of achieving this, he will gladly tell you, is to establish a chair of modern Indian studies in Greece. To this end he has fully committed himself, and thus far he is encouraged by the response coming from Greek private and public sectors.

"My government," points out Mr Seth, "would try and match any financial assistance which may come from the Greek government, and, of course, the same holds for any attempt on the part of the Greek government to establish a chair of Modern Greek studies in my country."

India has only recently stepped out of almost four decades of socialistic rule. It has made sweeping changes in its financial and banking system. In September 1992 it opened its 22 stock markets to foreign investors; stock markets which are well organized and developed. The Mutual Fund Investment giants Jardine and Aga Khan Fund moved in immediately, buying up shares in the Housing Development Finance Corp. India is hoping there will be more of this, and many fund mana-



India has many advantages: one being its qualified but competitive manpower

gers believe that the country offers an appealing market, especially when looked at in the long term. India needs foreign investors to help it offset its crippling foreign debt.

"In the modern context," says the Ambassador, "both Greece and India can benefit greatly from each other. I am certain that the modern Greek investor will find India extremely rewarding. Look at the extremely populous consumer base which India has to offer; its buying capacity is constantly improving. And don't forget," he adds, "foreign exchange restrictions have now been lifted in my country."

"The results of 40 years of immense national effort since independence is now noticeable," writes V.S. Naipaul in his most recent book on India. "There is increased wealth. There is a new confidence in people. The Bombay stock market has made more money for young stockbrokers in the past five years than what their fathers had made in a lifetime."

During the British Raj many Greeks made their presence felt in the Indian sub-continent. On the commercial side, there was the success story of the Greek company, Rallis Ltd, manufactures of cotton, jute as well as machinery, and still going strong today, though now in Indian hands.

"Greece certainly represents the gateway to the Balkans," says Ambassador Seth, "and there is Eastern Europe as well, easily accessible from Greece. India stands to benefit, not only commercially, but also from a cultural point of view, by its presence in Greece. We hope this presence will get stronger in every respect."

There is presently a joint Indo-

Greek commercial venture in the manufacture of jeeps, trading under the name of Mahindra Hellas. It has been in existence for eight years, initially directed at the local domestic market, but now also involved in the export of its product to other European countries. On the other hand, the giant Indian company, TATA Steel, is presently showing strong interest in wishing to enter the Greek manufacturing market and is seriously looking around at what is available. Mr Seth thinks there is room for much more than this, and herein lies another of his priorities; namely, to encourage and facilitate commercial interests with sights set either on India or Greece.

The Ambassador's birthplace is Patna, a large, bustling city, on the Ganges. It was to Patna that the first Greek ambassador, a gentleman by the name of Megasthenes, was posted around 300 BC. Given the geographical coincidence, this may be interpreted as a reciprocal act on the part of the gods. Then again, Mr Seth does not discount the possibility of the reincarnation process playing its part. It may, after all, explain his very strong pro-Greek feelings.

Mr Seth holds a MA in Modern History; speaks Japanese, German and English; is married and has a son at Harvard and a daughter in her International Baccalaureate year at the ACS, Athens. It is also rumored that Mrs Seth, who, apparently, had such a difficult time with the Japanese language during her husband's posting in Tokyo, is intent on learning as much Greek as she possibly can. It goes without saying that everyone wishes her the best of luck this time around. ■

BORDERLY LOVE

Byzantine Macedonian Easter



The Resurrection, wall painting from the church of Saint George at Kurbinovo on Lake Prespa

Bold souls casting round for an inspirational Easter might consider a Paschal pilgrimage to hallowed Slavic shrines north of the border this year. Various fine and interesting churches from Macedonia's Byzantine hey-day have notable frescoes, kept fresh, like those in Greece, under centuries of Turkish plaster. Some of the best depict movingly Christ's passion, crucifixion and resurrection.

The monastery church of Panteleimon in the village of Nerezi, off a main road six kilometres southwest of Skopje, has compelling examples of the artistry and humanistic outlook of Byzantinized medieval Slavs. The spectacularly-sited little church high on a spur dates from 1164, built by Alexios

by Ann Elder

"Here perhaps for the first time in the history of European art, emotion and pain are fully realized."

So the eminent art historian Manolis Hadzidakis has written of frescoes which can still be seen in Slavic Macedonia where tragedy seems to be indigenous.

Comnenos, grandson of Emperor Alexios I, who reigned on the Golden Horn from 1081 till 1118.

Architecturally, Aghios Panteleimon is regarded as provincial in character, its cloisonné brickwork dismissed as crude. The dome is supported on four walls, corner bays are separated off and a large, well-lit space is left in the centre. The main cupola has an octagonal drum, four small cupolas each have four-sided drums supported by arches and small columns.

It is the wall paintings which draw visitors to the church. They have a direct appeal and warmth of expression representing something unknown and new to the stern and reserved art of Byzantium at the time, says a Yugoslav



The Archangel Gabriel, wall painting from Saint George at Kurbinovo, is close in style to frescoes further south at Kastoria

tourist brochure from the old regime. Greek Byzantine art historian Manolis Hadzidakis considers the works of fundamental significance, because "here, perhaps for the first time in the history of European art, emotion and pain are fully realized, not only on the faces and in expressive gestures, but also with the melodic lines of the composition dominated by great sweeping curves."

Hadzidakis cites in particular the Descent from the Cross and the Lamentation over the Body of Christ in which the elongated figures have an aristocratic elegance. Such mannerist elongation of figures, with clingy clothing, he notes, became almost a hallmark of Byzantine frescoes.

The St Panteleimon style may also be studied in a dramatically sombre

Resurrection in the church of St George at Kurbinovo on Lake Prespa, which gives the impression, says Hadzidakis, that the artist "was deliberately avoiding any reminiscence of the classical tradition." The Kurbinovo frescoes are regarded as closely linked with those in Kastoria's Aghioi Anargyroi built in 1018, with most of the wall paintings dating from a century or so later. The church is the oldest of the seven Byzantine churches still extant in Kastoria.

But before returning south, the Paschal pilgrim should head 45 kilometres northeast of Skopje to the church of St George at Staro Nagoricane, 10 kilometres from Kumanove, reported to be the barracks centre of the United Nations Nordic battalion stationed to

keep the peace on the border with Kosovo. The 14th-century church has a well-preserved fresco of Pilate washing his hands.

The main destination of this trip, however, must be Ochrid, a small town now literally on a backwater, but throughout the days of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires an important centre on the Via Egnatia, the main road connecting Old Rome with New Rome, starting at Durazzo on the Adriatic and ending at Constantinople.

St Sophia, right on the lake, is rated one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the Balkans. Its 11th-century frescoes are the earliest in the region. Most show Biblical scenes, which may be compared to those in two of Thessalo-

niki's leading historic churches, Aghia Sophia and the Panaghia Chalkeon (Our Lady of the Coppersmiths). The figures have expressive faces, "where linear contours are combined with studied plasticity," says Hadzidakis.

The original domed basilica of St Sophia in Ochrid was built in about 1040 by Leo, the first archbishop from 1037 to 1056, who came from Constantinople. Many patriarchs are depicted, as well as St Basil the Great performing Mass.

Also not to be missed at Ochrid is the church of St Kliment built in 1295, sometimes called the church of Mother Mary Perivleptos. A moving fresco of the Lamentation over the Body of Christ may be viewed, and a striking full-length portrait of the saint.

The artists are said to have been Slavs, Mihail and Euthije, who introduced everyday Slavic elements rather

nos. His disciple, Naum, carried on the good work.

The church of St Naum is on a hill at the southern-most point of the lake, a pleasant day excursion from the town by boat, or a 30-kilometre bus ride. The location is lovely, with a view over to Albania. The saint's tomb is in a side chapel.

By the monastery is a fish restaurant recommended for its trout, eel and *pastrmka*, a local specialty served vegetable-stuffed and charcoal-grilled. Diners may gaze into the depths of Europe's deepest lake set in mountains rising to more than 2000 metres on all sides, the area to the east forming Galicica National Park.

Ideal dining companions here would be a pair of professors of Byzantine history, Aikaterini Christofilopoulou of the University of Athens, and Eleni Glykatzi-Ahrweiler of the University of

forest steppes round the Dneiper, north of the Carpathians, explains Professor Christofilopoulou. They invaded Greece early in the sixth century, originally as a subject people of the Avars. Their joint raids spread over most of Greece by the end of the century. Freeing themselves from Avar control, the Sklavanoi gave up nomadic life and took advantage of the opportunity offering to settle down on Byzantine territory.

The emperors at the time were engaged in the east, fighting off the Persians and Arabs newly converted to Islam, but by 591 began counter-attacking against the Slavs. By mid-seventh century they formulated systematic measures aimed at assimilation. Exchange of populations from one area to another was a favorite ploy; it might be called 'ethnic cleansing' today.

Some 30,000 Slavs were resettled in



The wall paintings from the church of Saint Panteleimon at Nerezi are, in the words of Byzantinist Manolis Hatzidakis, "a key to understand the pictorial art of the 12th century." The Entombment is an example of this mannerist style

than keep within the imperial Byzantine style. Their works are seen as having a vigor and liveliness absent from the more static, etherealness typical of Byzantine painting.

Kliment remains venerated by Macedonian Slavs for being the first in the region to use the Slavic language for religious services and general education. Born about 840, he studied under Methodius in his Bithynian monastery and went with him and his brother, Cyril, both from Thessaloniki, in the mission mounted, by invitation, in the 860s to evangelize the Slavs of Moravia, with the aid of the marvellous new alphabet Cyril devised to translate the Bible into Slavic.

Back in Ochrid after the master missionaries' deaths, Kliment organized a brilliant, large-scale training scheme for Slav clergy to evangelize the local masses. Appointed bishop in 893, he founded a monastery and church by the lake, and died in 916 on July 27, the Orthodox feast of Aghios Panteleimo-

Paris. Their writings on the political history of the Slavs in Macedonia show why the Byzantine imperial fist lay so heavily in the area in the 11th and 12th centuries, when the main frescoed churches were created.

"Byzantinization became the key imperial policy for coping with the Slavs," writes Professor Ahrweiler. Thorough Christianization and Hellenization was achieved largely in the period 810-860, after the setting-up of the themes (military provincial districts), Macedonia by about 802, Thessaloniki by about 836 and Strymon by 899. Slavs thus became subordinated to the Byzantine administrative structure.

The peaceful co-existence that developed was ascribed to the Slavs' conversion to Christianity, taken to mean their cultural assimilation. But though Macedonian Slavs would sing and pray in Greek, even in the tenth century, Slavic uprisings occurred, if usually incited by Bulgaro-Slavs.

The Sklavanoi had come from the

Bithynia in Asia Minor in 680. Rather than fight in the Byzantine army, 5000 or so defected to the Arabs, whereupon the Byzantines turned and routed them. Greco-Byzantines were then sent to populate former Slav lands. The policy continued on into the ninth century. Constantine V, emperor from 741 till 775, is said to have forced 200,000 Slavs to Asia Minor.

The emergence of Macedonia as a vital Byzantine centre, "the bulkwark and intellectual beacon of Byzantium's Balkan parts," (to quote Thessaloniki historian Anna Tsitouridou), was due above all to "the peace which prevailed after the Byzantinization of the Slavs," adds Professor Ahrweiler.

The Arab capture of Thessaloniki in 904 further motivated Constantinople "to create a stable military and political centre out of the area which the Slavs had ravaged." The result was the new phase of prosperity in the 11th century, which continued till Robert Guiscard led the Normans into the Balkans via

Durazzo in 1081, moving down to take Skopje and Kastoria and attack Thessaloniki in 1185. That marked the end of Thessaloniki's period of brilliance.

Two troubled, confused centuries followed, fraught with civil war, popular uprisings, religious and ecclesiastical strife. When Emperor Manuel Comnenos died in 1180, Constantinople had lost the Balkans. Serbia, led by Stefan Nemanya, became independent by the

end of the century. When he withdrew to a monastery, his brother, Sava, emerged from another one in 1219 to establish the Serbian Orthodox church.

The Serbs founded an Empire that stretches from the Danube to Thessaly but lost everything they had at the catastrophic Battle of Kosovo (1389), a story never more movingly told than by Rebecca West in *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*. Ottoman domination of the

peninsula set in for 500 years.

Anguish in the faces, figures and scenes of the frescoes in the Ochrid churches perhaps expresses the impact of the unsettled times on the *slovenska dusa* – the Slavic soul – living still under Byzantine garb, as *Romiosyne* survived under Turkish rule.

Ivo Andric, the Nobel Prize-winning Bosnian novelist, said the Ottoman occupation of the Balkans opened



The Descent from the Cross in the monastic church of Saint Panteleimon, Nerezi, dates from about 1162



The chronicle of John Skylitzes records the christianizing of the Slavs. Here the Bulgarians implore God to deliver them from the plague (Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid)

a great hole in history for Serbia, Bosnia and Macedonia. The only means by which Slavs could express their emotional reaction to the cruel realities of the Turkish domination was in traditional folksongs and stories.

Thirty years ago (though it sounds like yesterday), James Leech, an Englishman lecturing at Skopje University, talked of the problems facing Slav Macedonians in a BBC radio interview.

Visitors to the FYROM might note that visas are needed and can be bought at the border reportedly for about 25-27 Deutsche marks or for US dollars. Hotels are also likely to require payment in marks or dollars.

The Yugoslav Embassy in Athens represents only the rump state and has only hearsay information on the new republics. A train leaves Athens at 9pm arriving at Skopje at 10.17am and trains leave Thessaloniki for Skopje at 7.20 and 9am, the latter arriving at 12.45.



The famous Lamentation wall painting from Saint Kliment's, Ochrid, also called the church of Mother Mary Perivleptos

“They’ve never been really free to face their past before. First of all the Byzantines wanted to make them part of the Byzantine Empire; then the Turks came and wanted to make them part of the Ottoman Empire; then Serbia and Bulgaria in the 19th century tried to make them part of their kingdoms; and before the last war, when they finally escaped Turkey, Serbia again wanted to make them part of Serbia.”

Bring on the trout. But by the waters of Lake Ochrid, before savoring its fish, it may seem a not unreasonable gesture to cede a little of essential Macedonia to Slavs, who have shared its soil with Greeks, and others, for 1500 years. How else can a stranger-guest from over the border join in wishing those around *Kali Anastasi* in some Orthodox church? ■

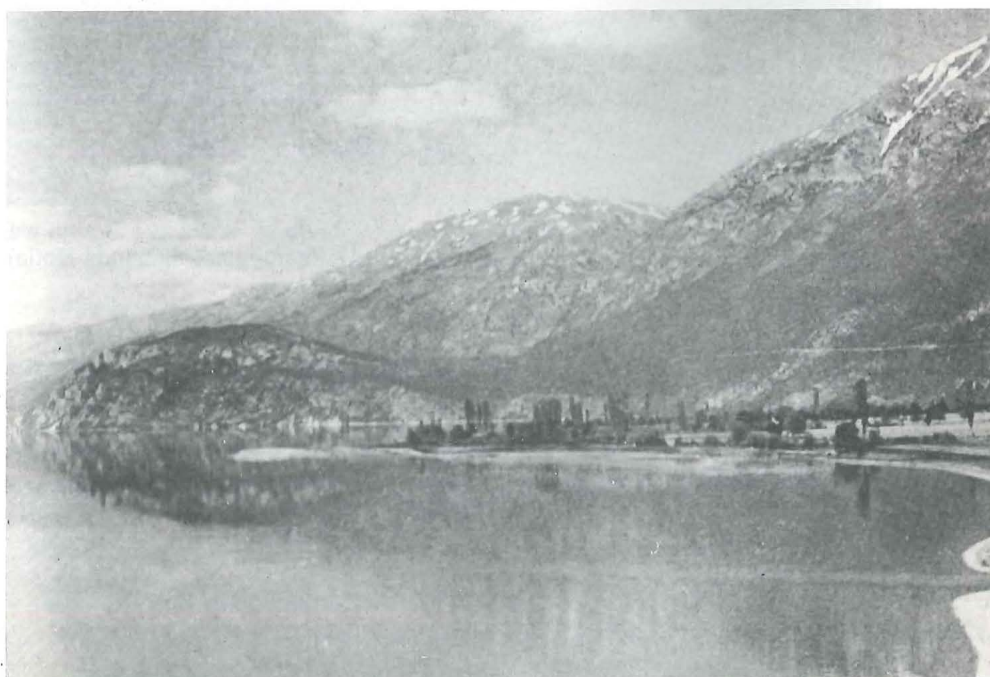


Photo of Lake Ochrid from the church of Saunt Naum snapped by Rebecca West in 1937

MACEDONIA'S EARLY KINGS



This royal face mask of gold found in Upper Macedonia near Lake Ochrid was probably imported from Mycenaean Greece (Archaeological Museum, Sofia)

by J.M. Thursby

**Controversy over the Greekness of Macedonia
from ancient politicians
to Victorian scholars
mainly sprang from a bias
for or against kings.
Yet its particular and
characteristic institution of kingship
was Macedonia's principal
contribution to history.**

Warrior bands on horseback penetrated into what is now Macedonia before 2000 BC, leaving "horse bones and the cord pottery of the steppe," writes the historian A.R. Burn. Others followed. And throughout the next millennium, these Proto-Hellenic tribal units crossed the Pindus mountains while others, the majority probably, made their way south through the fertile valleys, forests and bogland of Macedonia following age-old routes along Axios, Strymon and Nestos rivers. These Indo-European Hellenic warriors were hunters and herdsmen who had early on domesticated the horse and the dog. In Macedonia, as elsewhere in Greece, they came to dominate the local folk who either fled, were slaughtered or assimilated.

According to Herodotus, these tribes shared common bonds of blood, language (a distinctive early form of Greek), customs and religion. The soaring majesty of Mount Olympus so impressed them that they made it the home of their gods, then later built their sacred town of Dion in its shadow. When they reached the sea it was for the first time: their language had no word for it. Some settled in Macedonia. Most moved on to the southern parts of Greece where the climate was more favorable and the indigenous populations more advanced, to create the Mycenaean dynasties. No major site from this period has yet been found in Macedonia, but there must have been active mutual trade for Mycenaean pottery has been discovered at coastal sites and as far inland as Kozani.

The mythical and early kings of Macedonia appear to postdate the arrival of the Dorians whose three main clans were led by the Heraclids, earlier Greeks claiming ancestry from the legendary Heracles. After much wandering, the Dorians, according to historian Nicholas Hammond, made their way down into the Peloponnese and other parts of Greece via western Macedonia. From the beginning of this period, there appear to have been close family links between the Dorian rulers of Argos in the Peloponnese and the kings of Macedonia, since Temenos, the Dorian founder of the dynasty in Argos, was believed to be the founder of the Macedonian dynasty as well.

According to Herodotus, Perdikkas, son of Temenos, together with two brothers, was exiled from Argos and fled north, first to Illyria and then made their way into Greek-speaking lands in Macedonia, eventually settling near Mount Vermion at the so-called Gar-



Silver stater of Amyntas III depicting the head of Herakles and on reverse the King's name and a horse (British Museum, London)

dens of Midas where, according to Herodotus, "...roses grow wild...sweeter smelling than any others in the world." From there Perdiccas conquered most of the country which was probably made up of a patchwork of small related communities.

Many modern historians agree that sometime during the seventh century, Hellenic tribes calling themselves Macedon, a name linked with 'high' in Homeric Greek, moved from the Pieran mountains and other uplands, to dominate the plains, thus giving their name to the whole country lying between Thessaly and Thrace. In his time, a lingual dichotomy appears to have existed between the Dorian speech of the court and the broad, Aeolic Greek which was spoken by much of the population.

About his successor Argeus little is known except that he appears to have had links with Dorian Corinth, since it then founded a northern trading colony, Potidaea, in Chalcidice. In the next century, Amyntas I must have been a ruler of some influence. When the all-powerful Darius, King of the Persians, planned his conquest of Greek territories, he sent the "seven most distinguished Persians in the army after himself" to demand Macedonian submission. Cautious Amyntas, realizing he could do little against the enemy hordes threatening his frontiers, proffered the traditional earth and water of submission and entertained the emissaries to a great dinner.

Herodotus colorfully describes the scene when the drunken Persians dishonored the court by demanding the company and sexual favors of the royal Macedonian ladies. So enraged was Amyntas' eldest son, Alexander, that

he sent his old father to bed and had the visitors together with all their train murdered. To hush up this act he gave his sister Gygaea in marriage to the leader of the Persian search party along with a 'large sum'.

Alexander I (498-452) hated the Persians but had not the strength to resist them. He did inform the states lying further south of the Persian military strength and apparently supplied Themistocles of Athens with vital timber for his fleet. During the second Persian invasion (480), he brokered the peace between Xerxes and the states of Boeotia under the hegemony of Thebes, sending Macedonian troops to Boeotian cities to safeguard them against attack. For these efforts he was, by special decree, declared 'Philhellene' (though his detractors took it ironically) and had his statue set up at

Delphi. As a young man Alexander's competitors at Olympia had tried to have him banned from the Games on the grounds that he wasn't Greek. His Argive descent was accepted and he went on to come in equal with the first in the 200-metre sprint, a feat which was celebrated in an ode by Pindar. Like most of his descendants, Alexander was a patron of the arts.

Macedonia in the fifth century was economically mostly self-sufficient in grain, cattle, horses, river fish, timber, minerals and pitch, and supported a large population. Although Alexander had taken advantage of the upheavals caused by the Persian invasions to increase his territory in Upper Macedonia, acquiring a silver mine to boot, his country was not yet as well organized and powerful as the leading Greek states. They nourished covetous designs on Alexander's kingdom and after the Persian defeat became more active and rapacious in the north.

It was therefore fortunate that Alexander's son Perdiccas II (454-413), contemporary of Pericles, was highly skilled on the political tightrope. It was during his reign that Amphipolis, a trading town on the river Strymon, was founded by Athens whose subsequent

The oracle of Delphi told King Karanus to follow a flock of goats and found his capital where it stopped to rest. So it was called Aigai (today's Vergina), meaning goat, which became the symbol of the earliest Macedonian Kings (British Museum, London)



aggression in the area was one of the main causes of the disastrous Peloponnesian War. Nimble, Perdiccas, who changed alliances nine times, managed to keep his frontier state intact. Thucydides wrote at the time that the cantons in Upper Macedonia, due to mountainous terrain, were semi-autonomous under their own, albeit subject, leader while the rest of the country was under a single king.

Continuing upheavals due to the Peloponnesian War and the adverse influence of the now powerful colonies on the Chalcidic Peninsula were perhaps among the reasons why Archelaos (413-399) moved his capital from Aigai to Pella now inland but then situated on a lagoon which was navigable from the sea.

One of the most outstanding of these early kings, he created a strong standing army (all Macedonian males were eligible for military service except the serfs) and strengthened his renowned cavalry. Long before the Romans set foot in the Eastern Mediterranean, Archelaos laid out a network of straight roads with fortifications, organized regional towns into administrative centres, and streamlined the tax system.

His court was a centre for the arts. He employed Agathon, the leading Athenian tragic poet; Thassalus, the son of Hippocrates, who advanced medical knowledge in Macedonia and the outstanding painter of his day, Zeuxis, who embellished some of the new buildings at Pella. In his old age Euripides accepted an invitation and left Athens in disgust after its brutal treatment of Dorian Milos. In Pella he wrote *Archelaos*, honoring his host, and his last play *The Bacchae* which was performed there before it won him a posthumous first prize in Athens. He died and was buried in the Macedonian capital. Archelaos is also said to have initiated the games at sacred holy Macedonian sanctuary, Dion, lying under Mount Olympus.

After the reign of this 'sun king', who died in his prime leaving no experienced heir, dark days fell on Macedonia. Orestes, Aeropos II, Pausanias, and Amyntas II followed in rapid succession and suffered violent deaths. Internal instability was compounded by interference from other Greek states and the constant barbarian threat to its northern frontiers received scant gratitude from southern Greece for keeping the Illyrians, Paeonians and Thracians at bay.

During the tumultuous reign of Amyntas III (392-368) the Illyrians finally broke through the defences and



Silver stater minted by Archelaos, heir of Alexander I, with mounted warrior and, on the reverse, his name and a goat



Octodrachm of Alexander I depicting a mounted warrior wearing the characteristic Macedonian sunhat (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris)



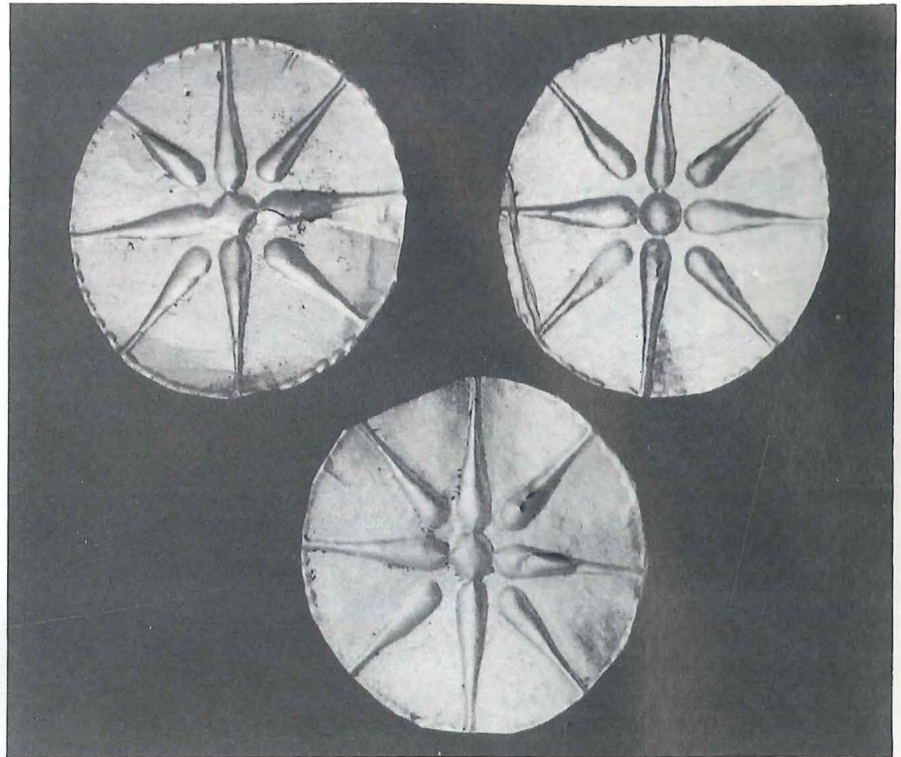
overran much of the country. The desperate king managed with Thessalian help to repulse the invaders but was obliged to pay "Danegeld" to them. Meanwhile the Chalcidic colonies had annexed part of coastal Macedonia and were supporting a rival claimant to the throne. It took allied Spartan arms to retrieve it.

Anarchy continued and violence ended the year-long reign of Alexander II (369-368). The murderer, Ptolemy, briefly usurped the throne (368-365) until Alexander's brother Perdiccas III (365-360) managed to regain it. He had just settled his dynastic problems when the well-informed Illyrians again attacked Upper Macedonia. The young king enthusiastically marched north against them only to suffer overwhelming defeat. Four thousand Macedonians lay dead on the battlefield together with their inexperienced king who left an infant as heir.

The country appeared to be now up for grabs, as neighboring states, Greek and barbarian, scented weakness. In this black hour the Assembly of Macedons elected the 23-year-old prince Philip II (359-336) and brother of Perdiccas, as regent. He had spent two teenage years as hostage at Thebes, then a major power, and had had an early introduction to the latest methods in war and diplomacy. He proved brilliant at both.

Using dynastic marriage as a diplomatic art (he had seven wives), dividing and ruling, destroying and reconciling, he resecured his frontiers and placed his country on a sound footing. He then began the relentless expansion of an imperial Macedonia and almost succeeded in forcing a United States of Greece. And so he left a powerful legacy to his equally brilliant son Alexander III (336-323), called "The Great", who was destined to change the course of history. ■

Silver stater bearing the name of Perdiccas III and a prancing horse (British Museum, London)



Small gold discs representing the eight-point Star of Vergina

Scooping Up The Sunlight

The sixteen points (sometimes simplified to eight) of the Star of Vergina, symbol of the ancient Macedonian Kings, and now officially of Greece itself, are really rays, and isn't a star at all, but a sun. How this emblem of the 'sun king' became emblazoned on the gold larnax of Philip II is beautifully explained by Herodotus in the folk tale about how the royal dynasty was established in Macedonia:

How Perdiccas got for himself the despotism of Macedonia I will now show: Three brothers of the lineage of Temenos came as banished men from Argos to Illyria, Gauanes and Aeropus and Perdiccas; and from Illyria they crossed over into the highlands of Macedonia till they came to the town Lebaea (kettle-town). There they served for wages as laborers in the king's household, one tending horses and another oxen, and Perdiccas, who was the youngest, the sheep and the goats.

Now the king's wife cooked their food for them, for in early days the ruling houses among men, and not the common folk alone, were lacking in wealth; and whenever she baked bread, the loaf of the hired boy Perdiccas grew double in size. Seeing that this happened ever since, she told her husband; and it seemed to him when he heard it that this was a portent, signifying some great matter.

So he sent for the three laborers and ordered them to depart out of the country. They said they had a right to their wages before they departed; whereupon the king, when they spoke of wages, was moved to foolishness, and said, "That is the wage you merit, and it is that I give you!" pointing to the sunlight that shone down the smoke-hole into the house. Gauanes and Aeropus, who were the elder, stood aghast when they heard that; but the boy said, "We accept what you give, O king," and with that he took a knife that he had upon him and drew a line with it on the floor of the house round the sunlight; which done, he thrice scooped up the sunlight into the folds of his garment, and went his way with his companions... So the brothers escaped and settled in a place from which by degrees they conquered all Macedonia.

SWINGING ON THREADS

by Carine Kool

He arrived 15 to 16 years ago to see what had happened to Jazz in Europe. "What I saw was bastardization of Jazz, a diluted form of Jazz ballet where counting prevailed over feeling."

International choreographer/director of Afro-Jazz dance and theater, Ilanga has travelled the world starting from Boston and moving to Tokyo, Los Angeles, Mexico, Amsterdam, Athens in search, and reawakening, the true Afro-Jazz expression.

'Thread'. A fetish word for Ilanga. "I am swinging on threads like lianas in the jungle, always keeping myself in perspective through a continuum of threads."

It has not always been an easy time to explain Afro-Jazz to dancers all over the world because they are trained to acquire a stiff mentality of attitudes and counting. "Dancers are not dancing in Greece, they are counting." Afro-Jazz requires a broader meaning from which erupts the need for a new approach. "I think one of my new threads leading to Afro-Jazz in Greece will be Tai shi, the Eastern meditation in movement! They seem to have many connections. But there have always been some traces of Jazz in traditional Greek dance. Now we need to put the pieces together."

For Ilanga, Afro-Jazz delves into the whole being. It is time and rhythm. It is space and focus. It is channelling of energy and breathing. It is East and West: Jazz, Yoga, Tai shi... and drums.

It all started in the 1970s with the Black Movement and 'Black is beautiful'. But the roots were in the African Movement. Ilanga took classes under Master Nana Nketsia at the University of Massachusetts. He studied African religions and theology. "The course included the dance and drum study, for they both emanate from the African religion." He also took Swahili. "It sounded so much like Japanese! A thread of relativity."

A drum.
An Afro-Jazz dancer.
Rhythm and energy.
Focus also.
Here is Ilanga.
On the thread of fascination.

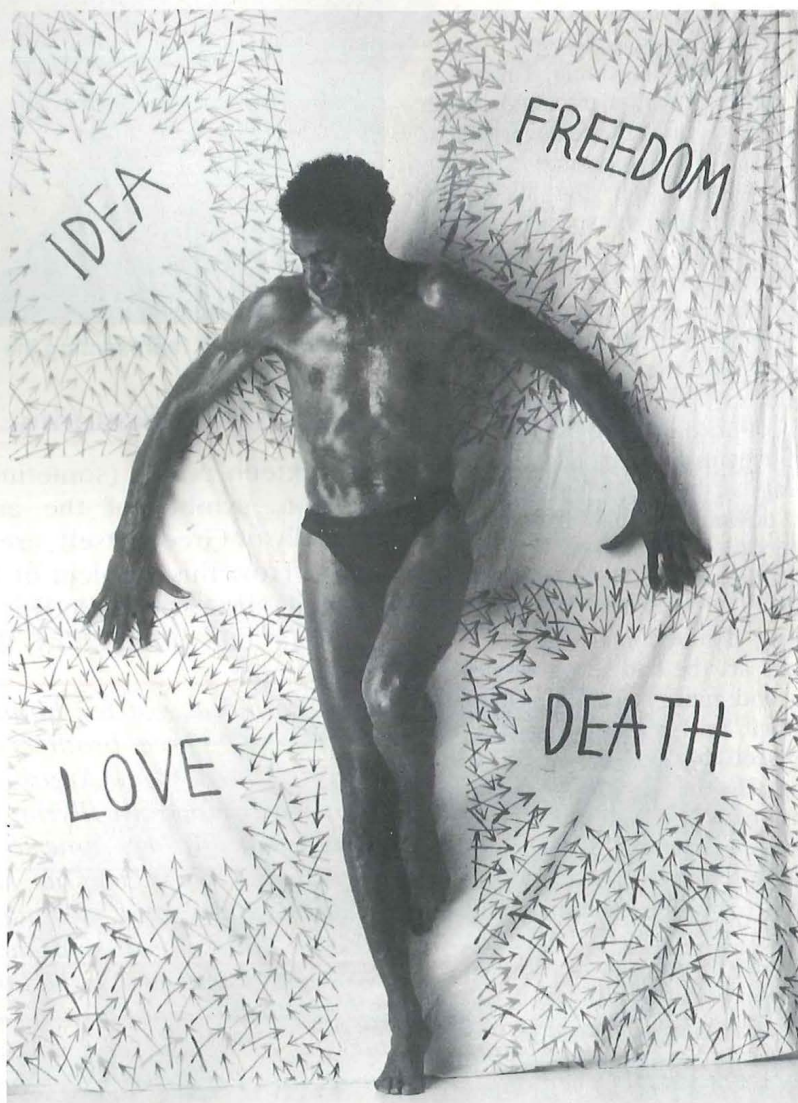


PHOTO COURTESY MANUEL GALLEGOS

Photo session for Art Studio Est

Being an international wanderer, Ilanga feels he has a message, he has to communicate what he saw. "This new age, this age of Aquarius, is about understanding what and where we are living in without losing our balance. Then, through understanding, we can enjoy life despite the many changes." Swinging on the thread of wisdom. "Even if the thread breaks, I know there will always be another one. I trust I will be able to reach for another thread. I love the feeling of the years passing, I feel more substance. I go

through the day knowing what I want and how I want it."

If Ilanga can be accepted by the dancer as a teacher, he can deliver his Afro-Jazz form enriched from the roots, the wanderings, the cultures, experiences and contacts with other artistic forms.

Wanted: Dancers eager to explore themselves through Afro-Jazz on the rhythm of drums to form an experimental dance company to swing with Master Ilanga on the thread of Afro-Jazz expression. ■

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Getting There

The veteran politician dipped a rusk into his breakfast coffee and leaned forward to keep it from dripping on to his shirt front as he slurped off the soggy part. He looked pensively at his 40-year-old son who was waiting patiently for a reply to his request for a loan.

"Thanasaki," he said finally, "this can't go on. You've been borrowing money from me since you got your law degree five years ago. You've never been able to make ends meet. You thought the girl you married came from a wealthy family and it turns out her father's textile plant was mortgaged to the hilt, was then taken over by the National Bank and is now being 'denationalized'. Your father-in-law has absconded to Evian where he lives with his mistress on the money he stashed over the years in a Swiss bank; your mother-in-law has to work to earn her living and your wife doesn't have a drachma to her name. I'm not saying your marriage is a complete failure, but a smashing success it certainly isn't."

"But Baba," Thanasaki protested, "we've been through all that before. If it hadn't been for the lawyers' strikes these past two years, I would have made a go of it. I've got three good cases that may come before the courts in sixteen months' time."

The veteran politician snorted and said:

"You must face the facts, my boy. You're a failed lawyer and your only recourse is to do what failed lawyers have always done since time immemorial in this country. It's what I've been telling you to do these last six months and you just won't listen to me."

"But, Baba, I can't go into politics. I'm just not cut out to be a politician. I've never made a speech in my life and I just couldn't manage the wheeling and dealing you're so good at. Nor could I change from one party to another at the drop of a hat as you've been doing these past twenty years. Also, I simply can't bear those peasants who are your constituents. They're nothing but a bunch of cunning rogues who only vote for you because of the favors you can wangle for them, such as getting their blockhead sons or daughters a lifetime job in the civil service or

helping them get away with some nefarious, money-making scheme that breaks more laws than Al Capone ever did."

The father looked at his son through narrowed eyelids.

"Thanasaki, my boy," he said, "I will not allow you to run down my career or my honest, hard-working constituents without whom, whether you like it or not, you would never have been able to lead a comfortable life and spend ten years at university to get a law degree. If you want your own children to have a decent upbringing, and a proper education, you have no alternative now but to follow in my footsteps and go into politics. You're too old to do anything else."

"But, Baba, I told you I'm not fit to be a politician. It just wouldn't work."

The father sighed, dunked the second half of his rusk in the coffee, and said:

"You don't have to be fit to be a politician. All you need is an initial push, the spark that will get you going, and you have the good fortune, like quite a few others before you, to have a father who can give it to you," he said. Thanasaki looked puzzled.

"What others before me?" he asked.

The father sighed again. 'He really is a dumb-dumb,' he thought inwardly. Aloud, he said:

"Just to mention only some recent examples, how about George Papan-dreou, Andreas's son; or Andreas himself for that matter. He has talent, undoubtedly, but d'you think he'd have managed such a meteoric career without the head start his father gave him? And then there's Achilleas Karamanlis. Where would he be without his elder brother and what would Dora Bakoyianni be doing today if her father hadn't become prime minister?"

"I see your point. But what can you do for me? You never became prime minister. And if you hadn't switched to PASOK in 1981 you wouldn't be in the opposition now and you might have become a minister in the present government," Thanasaki argued.

"Aha!" the father exclaimed. "But we were in front for eight years and this crowd will be sent packing after only

four years in power. Can't you see what's going to happen a year from now? Andreas, may the good Lord preserve him, will come in again on a landslide, the economy will be on the upswing and we'll all be sitting pretty."

"And how does that help me?" Thanasaki asked.

The father patted his hand and said:

"Look, my boy, I'm getting old and it's time I retired. You shall be the PASOK candidate for our constituency next April and you'll be sure to get in."

Thanasaki looked at his father in surprise.

"But Baba, you're only eighty-four. Why would you want to retire?"

"Ah well, my boy. Normally I wouldn't. But I will do it for you. You're my flesh and blood, after all. And you need the money."

Thanasaki, who was slowly getting used to the idea of a career in politics, grasped his father's hand and said:

"Baba, I don't know how to thank you. At one stroke you have solved all my problems - although I don't know how I shall be able to convince our constituents that I am the one they should elect."

"It's not the constituents you have to convince, my boy," his father replied, "it's Andreas. He's the one who needs to be convinced that you should be on his ticket."

"And how do I do that?"

"I believe you are on friendly terms with one or two shipowners and a few of our leading industrialists?"

"Ye-ees," Thanasaki admitted, hesitantly.

"Well, you get them all to make hefty contributions to your pre-electoral campaign..."

"Wait a minute, Baba," Thanasaki interrupted. "They're all conservatives. They'll never..."

"Yes they will. As soon as they see which way the wind is blowing. Don't worry about that. When they give you the money, you'll keep some for your campaign expenses and the rest you'll put in a big box and take up to Ekali as your contribution to the party."

"Just like that, and then I'm in?"

The father nodded.

"Only be careful about one thing. Don't use a Pampers carton. Andreas is rather sensitive on that point." ■



George Rorris, "Portrait of Rania Trivela", oil

BEAUTY BEHIND SHADOWS

The intricacies of light are the focus of George Rorris' paintings, a series of compelling portraits and village scenes. The exhibition is running simultaneously, at Medusa and Medusa Plus One Galleries. The portraits posed in an attitude expressing mood and emotion are extraordinarily moving, while the village imagery conveys a gentle stillness and a timeless serenity.

The beguiling use of light, especially in the portraits, engenders dramatic contrasts. In the painting of a young woman sitting on the floor at the top of a straicase, the light comes in through the windows behind her while she is veiled in deep shadows.

In the *Portrait of Rania Trivela*, a radiant light shines on the seated girl highlighting her pleated white skirt, long bare legs and the opposite wall, while darkness creeps in through an open door. On the wall Rania generates animal shadows with her hands.

The portrait of the artist's grandmother is a tender study of an elderly lady clad in black with arms folded on her lap. A rich glow animates the quiet dignity of her face and echoes her profile in shadow on the wall. A third profile can be seen in the mirror above her. This stunning play of light and shadow is most impressive. Also striking is the *Portrait of a Floor*, a large

canvas depicting the floor of the artist's studio littered with brushes, tubes of paint, etc. A brilliant light marks its wooden slats receding in rushing perspective towards the wall.

The imagery of rural life is disarmingly simple, but enveloped as it is by the play of light, it makes a commanding statement. As Rorris says: "It is the silent language of the canvas that conveys something to the viewer". Rorris depicts a tall pre-war washing machine with a hand-wringer, clad in brilliant sunlight, majestically standing in a shadowy plystario; a pile of wood showered with golden highlights stacked in a dark woodshed; a chicken-coop emerging through lush green vegetation and tall trees; and always deep shadows unveiling hidden beauty.

Rorris studied painting at the Athens School of Fine Arts with Panayiotis Tetsis and Yiannis Valavanides. He has participated in many group shows and this is his second solo exhibition.

Medusa Gallery
Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki
Medusa Plus One Gallery
Xenokratous 21 and Ploutarhou,
Kolonaki
Until 5 April

BYZANTINE STANCES, HEADS UPWARD

George Kordis' figurative imagery combines modern elements with a Byzantine style of painting. He is currently exhibiting at Argo Gallery egg temperas on paper, watercolors, and a series of illustrations for a new edition of Alexandros Papadiamandis story tales.

This unusual pairing, of the old and the new, creates an interesting challenge of opposites. The figures, two-dimensional as in icons, are elongated, with stern Byzantine features, heads tilted upward in a saintly stance. Who would imagine them dancing *zembekiko*, flirting, or enjoying an ouzo with friends? Yet clad in modern clothes and manners, they are as contemporary as they are old.

The series of paintings of the *zembekiko* dancers is striking. Dressed in T-shirts, trousers clinging to long, slim legs, and scarf around the neck, they dance barefoot, jumping, kneeling, or swaying to the music of the bouzouki player as they execute difficult dance steps. Their enjoyment is conveyed in body language rather than by facial expression.

A young couple seating together, heads and hands touching, sharing an affectionate moment, is a very tender scene. The figures are imbued with grace and elegance, and express a great intensity of feeling. The young men of these paintings, either a barefoot youth holding a tray of fish by the shore, or holding a flower for his loved one, have a patrician delicacy, long aquiline noses and solemn expressions. The upward tilt of their head and body motion recall those of the icon figures, and their clothes are as colorfully rich as the saintly draperies.

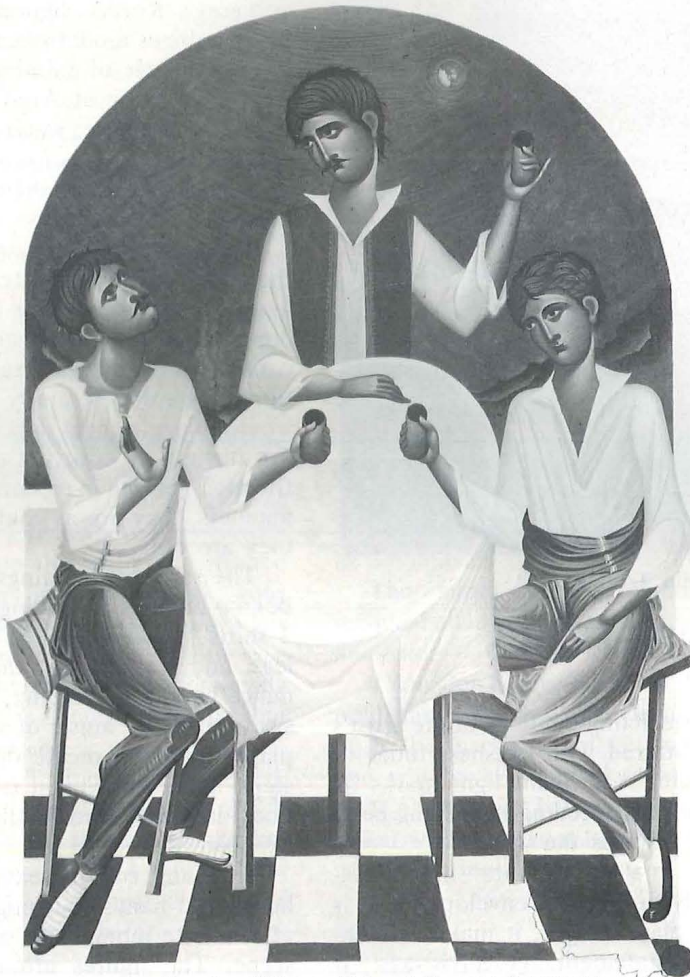
The newly edited folk tales of Papadiamandis have inspired beautiful paintings, genre scenes of his stories which take place mainly in Skiathos. One depicts two young men listening with rapt attention to the story-telling of the grandfather, heads held high and bodies curved close together. Ascending rocky peaks fill the background as they do in icons. Another painting shows a rowboat carrying a bride and groom, the mother by their side, and a brooding boatman who, as the story goes, is carrying the torch for the bride.

George Kordis studied painting at the School of Fine Arts of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. He has also studied icon painting and art history, and has had several individual exhibitions.

WOOD FOR CANVAS

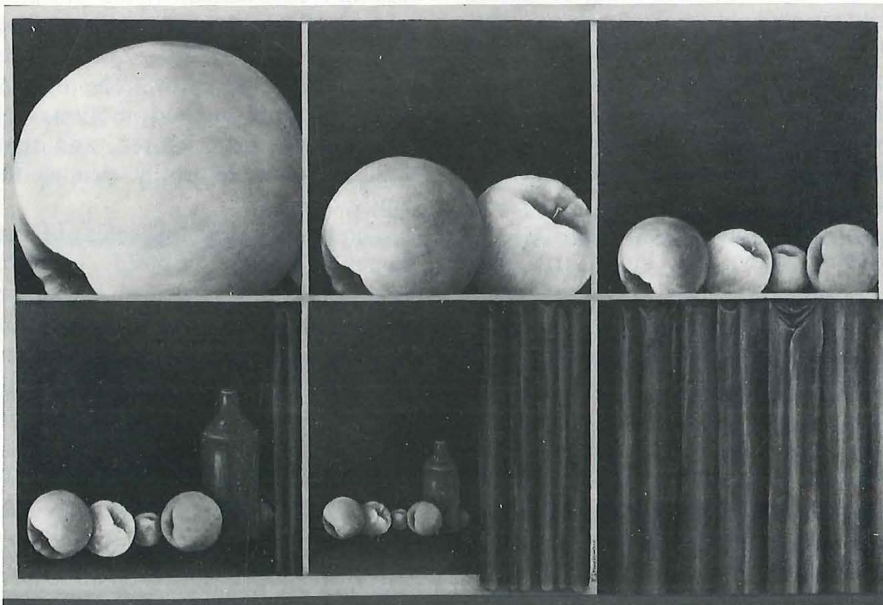
Argo Gallery
Merlin 8, Kolonaki
5-30 April

Continuing the theme of his previous exhibition, *Wood and Stone*, George Stavropoulos explores new



George Kordis, "Three Friends", egg tempera

George Stavropoulos, "Scenery", oil



directions, revealing new angles of vision upon a familiar theme. He has enriched his work with new elements while still juxtaposing, as in the past, real and painted surfaces, creating a natural harmony between them.

Stavropoulos roams the countryside looking for old pieces of wood to paint upon. The tall wooden back of a mirror becomes the 'canvas' for a charming cityscape, while smaller pieces depict still-lives where even the whorls of the grain become part of the composition.

Although still rendering the texture of wood so perfectly in paint, Stavropoulos now frequently adds to his work petrified wood with a sculptural shape, picked up in the woods of Varibobi. The intertwining branches of these fossils are a work of art. In the painting, *Contrasts*, Stavropoulos juxtaposes a fossil form with painted wood textured to depict the contours of a row of buildings.

Another relief element is the small canvas showing a detail from the larger one to which it is attached – a double format in one. Also new is the combination of gold leaf and Byzantine red color to create 'Byzantine Illusion', a beautiful icon-like painting, minimalistic in its concept.

The imagery frequently borders on surrealism. Most imaginative is the painting *Scenery* in which Stavropoulos creates the essence of a theater with still-life objects. A row of window-like sections reveal the star performer, a large luscious apple, and a cast of smaller apples and bottles. A satiny curtain completes the stage.

The surreal ambiguity continues in *Danse Macabre*, a striking painting based on an Ingmar Bergman movie depicting a trail of dark silhouettes led by a death figure, all dancing in a vast open space. Dark clouds hover menacingly overhead evoking powerful and disturbing rhythms of motion and emotion, and a vivid colored rope runs down the canvas and out of the frame denoting hope and escape.

Stavropoulos who was born in Vienna studied painting at the Wiener Kunst Akademie. He has had several solo exhibitions and has participated in many group shows, the most recent one, in February, at the Barbican Center in London. His paintings are part of the art collections of the National Bank of Greece and of the British Petroleum Company in Brussels.

Skoufa Gallery
Skoufa 4, Kolonaki
April

THE SPYROPOULOS FOUNDATION

In the early 1970s Yiannis Spyropoulos designed a beautiful house, perched high on the lofty hills of Ekali, especially adapted to the display of his monumental art work. Since his death in 1990, it has become the Yiannis and Zoe Foundation, a center of Abstract Art, donated to the government, and since January, open to the public.



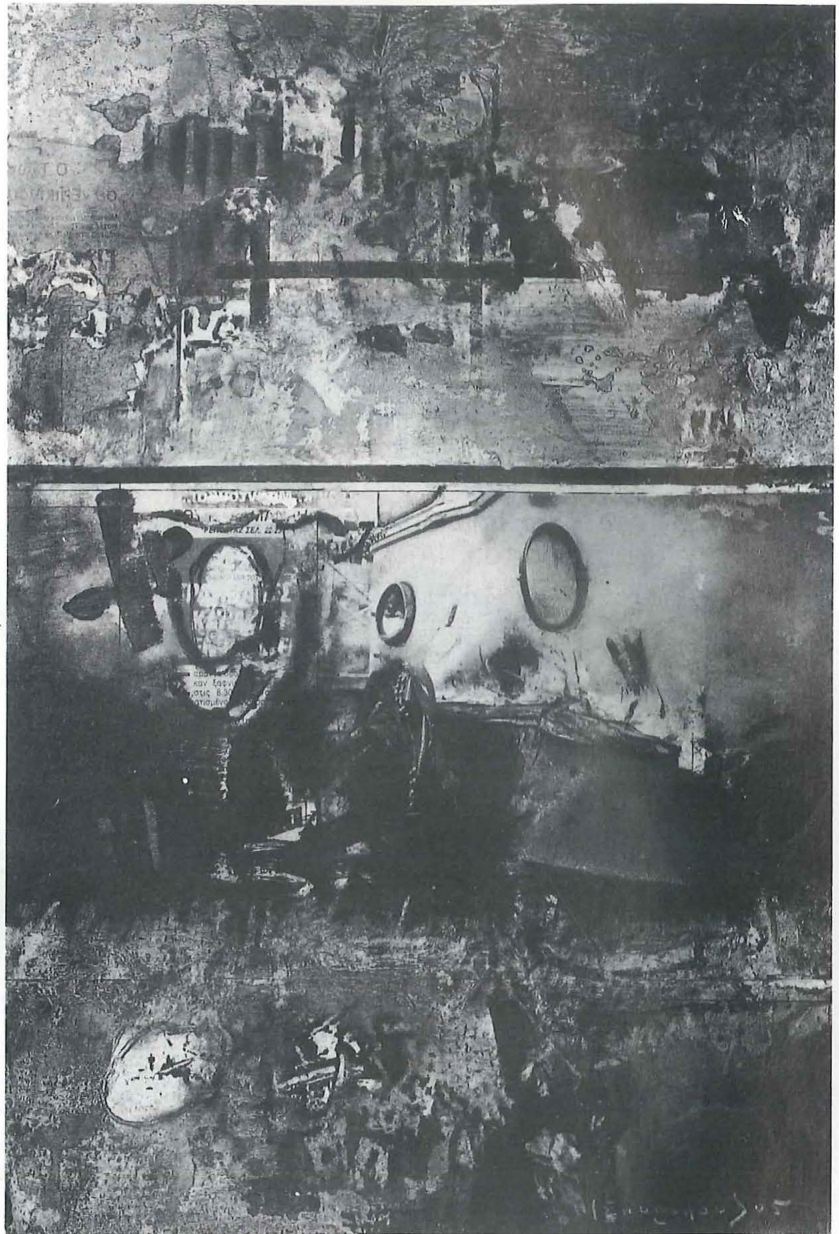
View the Museum

The Foundation has been placed under the guidance of Zoe Spyropoulos, his widow, a Board of Directors, and curator Olga Daniylopoulou. The museum's objectives are the presentation and study of Spyropoulos' work; the support of talented young artists through an annual 'Yiannis Spyropoulos Prize'; while also initiating series of lectures and exchange programs of art and artists.

Spyropoulos' work is now viewed by the general public almost for the first time, for only his first and last solo exhibitions took place in Greece. During the intervening years he frequently exhibited abroad where honor and fame were bestowed upon his work by the international community.

Covering a span of 36 years, from 1950 to 1986, are 120 paintings, hanging on revolving panels and sliding walls. The viewer easily follows Spyropoulos' walk from cubism in the 1950s into abstraction in the 1960s. During the latter decade began the development of his own language, abstract symbols including circles, scripture, numbers which by the 1970s were enriched with collage and remarkable relief textures. His palette became darker until color, light and form emerged from a sable blackness, the singular aspect of all his work.

It is difficult to describe Spyropoulos' art for it is neither figurative nor narrative, although he always had a theme. It is more a matter of impress-



Yiannis Spyropoulos, "Cosmos B", 1986, oil on paper

ions and sensations expressed in color and extraordinary texture, vast landscapes where surface illusions are created. Forms with no definite delineations are layered and woven into one another and enriched by a plethora of symbols. They materialize out of a dense blackness and are highlighted by a vivid splash of color and a brilliant glow of light inspiring awe and mystery. The museum's stark white walls make a dramatic play of contrasts with these dark paintings.

The largest painting of the collection is *Visual Trilogy*, a three-panel composition embracing the vision of all his work which Spyropoulos' own words can best describe: "Experiences, situations, intellectual and emotional appraisals, become the warp and the woof that enabled me to combine, with knowledge and sensibility, motion and rhythm, the events and the deep-rooted expanses of inner resonance and vision."

Spyropoulos was born in Pylos in 1912 and studied art at the School of Fine Arts in Athens and in Paris. He had numerous individual exhibitions all over the world (New York, Sydney, London, Paris, etc) and participated in many group exhibitions receiving amongst other awards the Unesco Prize at the 1960 Biennale of Venice and the Gottfried Von Herder Prize from the University of Vienna in 1978. Many of his paintings are part of the collections of prestigious museums: The Guggenheim, NY; Brooklyn Museum, NY; Israeli National Museum, Jerusalem; Musée d'Art Moderne, Paris; among others.

Yiannis and Zoe Spyropoulos
Foundation
Phaedras 5, Ekali
Open - Mondays: 4-7 pm
Saturdays: 11 am-3 pm
Fee: 200 drs
Tel: 8134-265, 8133-420

FernGully... The Last Rain Forest



Heroine Crysta with forest mother Magi Lune

Twentieth Century Fox's animated musical feature *FernGully... The Last Rain Forest* is not only artistic and entertaining but also in line with current social consciousness regarding our natural resources, in this case the rain forest. *FernGully*, dedicated to "our children and our children's children," primarily aims to instill environmental awareness in pre-teens. But the fantasy is suitable for audiences of all ages, especially adults who have not lost their sense of imagination.

FernGully premiered in the 2400-seat General Assembly Hall of the United Nations in New York as part of the celebration of Earth Day, April 22, 1992. It will be released in Greece on 16 April by Spentzos Films.

FernGully relates the story of inhabitants of a primeval paradise in a rain forest. The heroine is Crysta, a fairy who is one of the "guardians and

healers of the forest." Director Bill Kroyer's background at Disney Studios is evident in the depiction of wide-eyed elf Crysta (with voice supplied by Samantha Mathis) and also forest mother Magi Lune (Grace Zabriskie), Crysta's wise mentor. The misogynist bent of Disney animators that resulted in depicting every older woman as a clone of the wicked stepmother in *Snow White* is not evident here. The lovable but sometimes overly cute anthropomorphic animals are another touch that brings to mind Disney features.

The female characters' resemblance to classic Disney heroines however, is merely superficial. Crysta is a resourceful sprite who doesn't compromise her principals when she becomes smitten with blonde hunk Zak (Jonathan Ward), a student logger who is reduced to miniature size and enters the realm of the fairies. Through another feminist

slant, in line with folk tradition, the magic of the forest is matrilineal. The mythic wisdom is passed to Crysta from Magi, a sage prophethess, and is made more timely by echoing New Age philosophy. "Look for the hero inside yourself," advises Magi. "Just as the seed holds the power of the magic of creation, so too do you and every other living creature in this world." She adds, "We all have the power – and it grows when it's shared."

The original musical score by Alan Silvestri, ranging from the syncopated island beat to authentic folk tunes such as a Lithuanian lullaby with panpipes, skillfully enhances the atmosphere. Twelve original songs, including Elton John's hit *Some Other World*, add to the characterization of other main roles. A brilliantly-colored iguana-like creature sings the dryly humorous *If I've Gotta Eat Somebody (It Might As Well Be You)* written by Jummy Buffet

and Michael Utley and performed by Tone-Loc. He slyly comments "Welcome to the food chain" as he cheerfully swallows a miniature human.

Another musical highlight is *Toxic Love* written by Thomas Dolby and sung by Tim Curry of *Rocky Horror Picture Show* fame as the voice of Hexxus, an evil spirit set loose by the loggers by their Leveller, a malicious machine that devours trees. Hexxus, who thrives on noxious fumes and toxic waste croons about "diesel clouds and obnoxious mud" and "acid rain pouring down like thick chow mein." It is significant that Magi tells Crysta "the humans have released Hexxus" because it reinforces the underlying theme that we are all responsible for the destruction of our environment. Robin Williams gives a masterful rendering as Batty Koda, a fugitive bat who warns Crysta of the presence of malevolent humans in the forest. He informs the naive elf, who has envisioned humans as wonderful, helpful creatures, of his experience with their indifference to other forms of life.

Unfortunately, propaganda is injected in the film in the depiction of the loggers as unshaven, brutish louts who read comic books during their breaks. This is an example of overzealous campaigning by the films creators who have unfairly slurred a group of people who cannot all be classified as evil and opportunistic. Many loggers have grown up respecting the environment and have learned to make a living in this manner without the intention of destroying the ecosystems. Rather they served the people who demanded timber for their own use.

FernGully is based on stories by Australian author Diana Young, who began writing them for her children while living on Mykonos in the mid-70s. The project is the culmination of a seven-year dream of Australian producer Wayne Young. Funding finally came about because of the timeliness of the concern for the future of the world's rain forests and a rebirth of interest in animated films following the success of television series and features such as Disney's *Who Killed Roger Rabbit*.

FernGully was in preproduction for a year and in production for two more. An international team of top-notch animators from Great Britain, Denmark, Canada, the United States, Korea, Thailand and Taiwan worked under the supervision of director Bill Kroyer. The credits, listing dozens of artists, roll on for a long time after the film is finished.

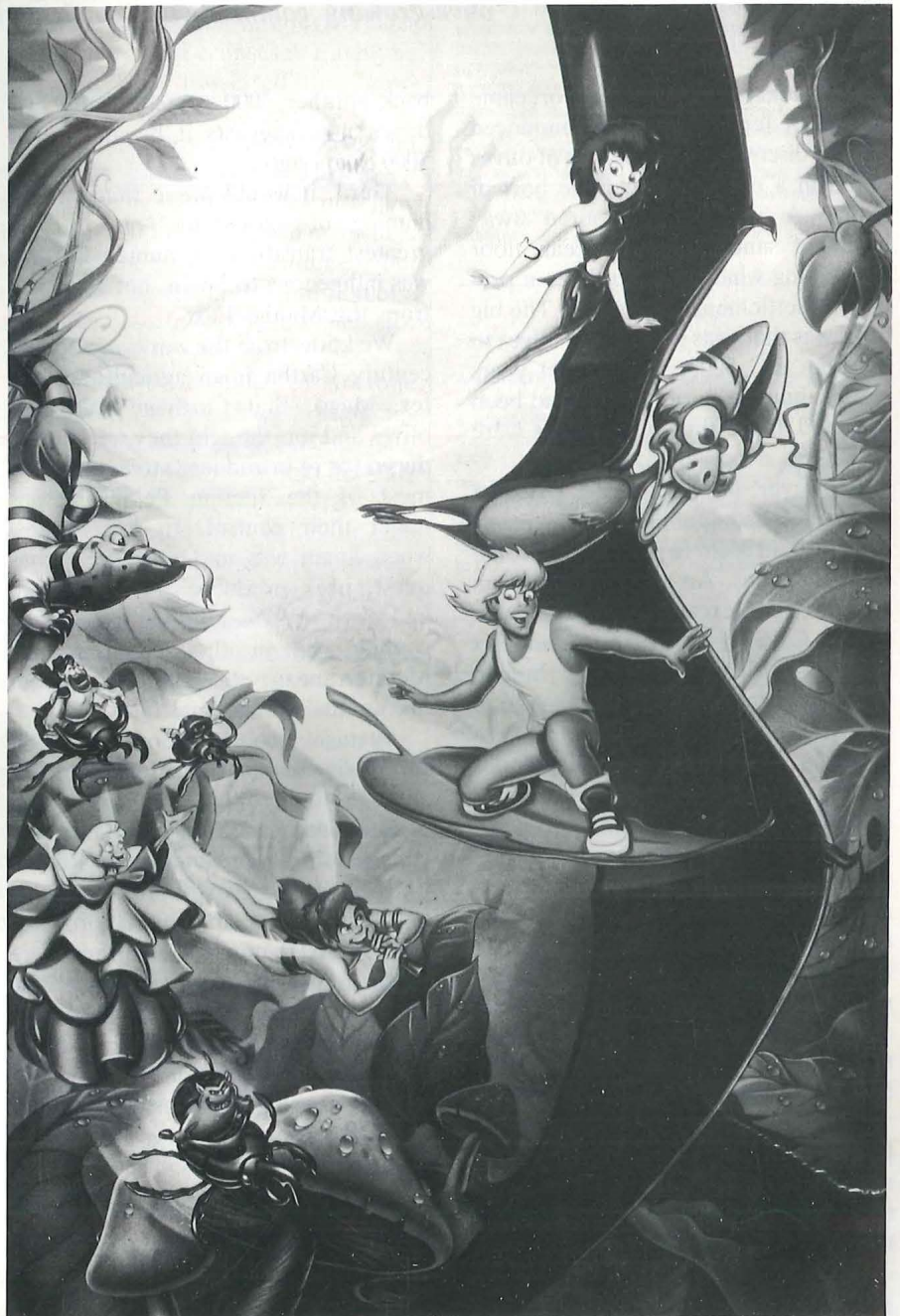
The entire creative team of *FernGully* spent four weeks trekking through the Australian rain forest in order to create realistic environmental details.

Kroyer is a well-respected traditional animator who is also a pioneer in combining computer and classic animation. The debate over computer use has divided the world of animation with some artists regarding it as an evil force that eliminates jobs while others laud it as a time and paper saving method. *FernGully* used more computer animation than any previous animated feature. Kroyer managed to reach a compromise between traditional art and high-tech mastery, however, by using computers for special effects and the beginning stages of drawings which

were then completed by artists using hand-drawn animation.

FernGully's filmmakers have backed up their stated commitment to environmental causes by a donation of five net profit points in the film to the Smithsonian Institute to be allocated to an environmental project. In addition, four gross points of the world-wide distribution are to be divided between Greenpeace, Sting's Rainforest foundation and the Sierra Club. Animated films are an effective way of reaching younger audience. It is refreshing to see one that is dedicated to elevating social consciousness instead of entertaining in the insensitive, often violent, manner so often seen in children's fare. ■

Crysta and Pips



Olives – Their Origin: a Mystery of Time and Place

Part II

*The “Olive Tree”, painted by Braque in 1907,
was sold 80 years later
for 990,000 pounds –
a record price for a painting of its period.
This single work would have paid for
the lifetime income of an entire
olive-growing community of ancient times.*

In January of this year a report came out of Jerusalem which announced the discovery of thousands of olives found in a container near the port of Haifa. A storm had scoured away layers of sand from the ocean floor uncovering what had once been a pre-historic settlement on dry land. The big news was that tests showed the olives to be from BC 5000, about 1000 years earlier than the period which had been accepted as the time when olives were first used.

However, in May of 1991 *Discover* magazine had published an article which would seem to present far broader implications. An archaeologist from Alcoy, Spain, excavating a site known as the Cave of the Ferns, found six layers of debris indicating human occupation from the Old Stone Age to the Bronze Age.

From the very bottom he found a single olive seed of a size which indicated that it had come from a domesticated tree. Although it was believed that somehow the seed must have settled down from the top layer to the bottom, it was nevertheless sent for isotope analysis. The results were surprising. It dated from between BC 6430 and BC 6090, at least 2000 years before the Bronze Age; an artifact of Old Stone Age hunter-gatherers.

Of course, no firm conclusions can be drawn from a lone olive pit, yet its significance, if other prehistoric sites of the area yield supporting evidence, is of tremendous import. First, it shows that domesticated olive trees were flourishing in Spain 8000 years ago. Second, it pushes agriculture in Spain

back another 3000 years because evidence now suggests it began around 5000 years ago.

Third, it would prove that the beginning of agriculture, one of the greatest transitions in human history, was indigenous to Spain, not imported from the Middle East.

We know from the works of a fourth century Carthaginian agricultural writer, Mago, that Carthage cultivated olives and it is thought they were introduced (or re-introduced) to Spain when most of the Iberian Peninsula was under their control. In later times, when Spain was under Moorish conquest, pork products were forbidden and olive oil was used exclusively for cooking while in other areas, even the Mediterranean, olive oil shared cooking honors with animal fats.

Spanish conquistadors brought three olive saplings to Lima, Peru, in 1560. From these three sprung the olive orchards now bearing fruit all over the continent in South America. In Roman times olive oil was exported from Spain in clay amphoras labelling the orchards from where they came, and they were to be found in every corner of the empire. Today Spain remains the world's largest exporter of olive oil and the ancient Greek custom of using olive oil for cleansing purposes is carried on by the fine Castile soap for which Spain is famous.

Carthage lay between Spain and Egypt where olives had also been growing since ancient times and their production was to be greatly affected by a seemingly unrelated event in far away Babylon – the death of Alexander the

Great. Alexander left his empire “to the strongest”, and his generals, taking him at his word, carved it up among themselves. In BC 323 Ptolemy Lagus Soter: (Savior), reputedly Alexander's half-brother, founded in Egypt the dynasty which would bear his name.

His reign brought many Greeks to this ancient land of the pharaohs and they formed a large scientific and intellectual community which exerted great influence down to the overthrow of King Farouk in 1952.

One example was the replacing of the *shaduf*, a leather bucket used for untold centuries to irrigate fields. It was attached to pivoted and revolving poles which the *fellaheen* manually lifted and then lowered to scoop water from a canal or ditch.

Greek engineers introduced the *noria*, a wheel with a diameter of up to 40 feet with hanging buckets attached to the rim. This enormously increased the flow of water into the parched fields. There was also the ‘Screw of Archimedes’, and the ‘Pump of Ctesibius’, whose bronze cylinders were cut on a lathe using olive oil as a lubricant. All these allowed a ten-fold increase in the planting of both vineyards and olive orchards.

As we have seen (part I), Sparta's destruction of Attica's olive orchards during the Peloponnesian War changed the economy of Athens. In Italy history repeated itself. During the second half of the fourth century BC Rome established the cultivation of the olive (and the vine) as a crop of major importance.

When she became embroiled in war

with Carthage (the Puni) southern Italy was overrun by the Carthaginian general Hannibal (and his 37 elephants!) in the Second Punic War of BC 218-201. Again there was a great destruction of crops, including the olive orchards which would take a generation to be back to full production.

In this instance, however, punitive raids against farmers came not only from Hannibal's army (which in any case was supposedly fighting Rome, not her vassal territories), but from Roman troops who fired the orchards and villages of peasants who had gone over to Hannibal.

Over the centuries olives had become in Italy a sustenance almost as important as bread and cheese; their sales in quantity was extremely lucrative. By the late 16th century Venice, which had a virtual monopoly on trade throughout the Mediterranean, also had full control over one of the most fertile olive-producing areas, the Apulia region of Italy. Venice considered her dominance so important that 500 merchants were employed to supervise all aspects of olive collection and export.

In France the Provence area is famous for olives, particularly those of Nyons, which made into a tapenade of olives puréed with herbs and capers is called 'Provençal caviar'. In this region sometimes the oil is not filtered, but decanted, with the sediment slowly drifting to the bottom.

That there is still a major production of this fine olive oil is due entirely to the Brotherhood of the Knights of the Olive Tree, formed in 1963. Perhaps some of you have attended their olive festival called 'Les Olivades'. The group was formed to promote the production of olives after a freeze that had destroyed half of the region's trees in one calamitous night.

Olive trees can withstand nature's legions of insect invaders and her parsimonious distribution of water – they just send down taps long enough to reach the water table – but a visit from the Snow Queen is another matter.

One February night in 1956 all Nyons was taking shelter from a 90 mph mistral. The temperature of about 50 degrees started to slide and within a few hours had reached zero. Then through the howling wind was heard the dreadful and ominous sound of shrieking olive trees as the sap, risen high after a mild winter, froze and splintered their limbs.

Many farmers tore out the shattered trees because other crops could give them profits long before the olive trees could regenerate themselves. The

Brotherhood was determined that this area would not lose its heritage and has successfully restored its ancient olive culture.

In the final chapter of this oily story we shall tell about olives in modern Greece and close with Aristotle's tale of how a philosopher became a capitalist:

Thales of Miletus, one of the ancient seven wise men, was born in BC 624. A persistent legend concerning him was his famous predication of the solar eclipse of 28 May BC 585. At the time a bitter war was being fought between the Lydians and the Persians; because of Thales' prediction the war was stopped. The story was first recounted by Herodotus. Because of this, and probably because of his great knowledge of astronomy, geometry and magnetism, in BC 582 the Oracle of Delphi proclaimed Thales a Wise Man. The fact is that although Thales had learned about eclipses in Egypt, he could not have possessed the knowledge for such a prediction.

Aristotle's story is probably true but as George Sarton in his *History of Science* points out, Aristotle in telling the tale does Thales less than justice. Thales surely wanted the money, but he probably used it in the tradition of a 'son of Hellas' to become a benefactor (*evergetis*) of his country.

This is how, according to Aristotle (*The Politics* 1,2), Thales, using his knowledge of astronomy became rich.

"Thales knew by his skill in the stars while it was yet winter that there would be a great harvest of olives in the coming year; so, having a little money, he gave deposits for the use of all the olive-presses in Chios and Miletus, which he hired at a low price because no one bid against him."

"When the harvest-time came, and many were wanted all at once and of a sudden, he let them out at any rate which he pleased, and made a quantity of money. Thus he showed the world that philosophers can easily be rich if they like, but that their ambition is of another sort."

Those writing about olives seem never to be able to resist retelling the legends of thousand-year-old trees. The truth is that there is no such animal. Olive trees do live for centuries but their normal life-span is between 300-600 years; the oldest authenticated trees have been around for only 700 years. Alas, one can not gaze on Athena's arboreal miracle, listen to the rustle of branches that heard the dialogues of Plato, or lean against the gnarled trunk that once supported a weary Jesus Christ. ■

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DINING ALOFT

Seven-course adventures with English bone china and Waterford crystal certainly still exist in the skies around the world on international carriers, but they may very well be an endangered species. However, for those of us who have had opportunities of experiencing the culinary wonders of air travel through the years, the memories are terrific and they make today's trips even more special.

Did you ever stop to wonder what goes into the care, the preparation, the transportation and the presentation of the thousands of meals that are served every day to air passengers in every class of service? It is probably of little interest to the traveller as long as his own steak is properly cooked, the salad crisp, the desert delicious, the bun soft and the whole served with a welcoming smile.

The meals aboard are probably the single most important item for the well-being of the traveller – either business or tourist (assuming that his baggage arrives). The planes are almost universally clean and safe, the seats luxurious in First Class, very comfortable in Business Class and now with the larger planes roomy even in Economy Class. That is not to say that there are not gradations of pampering by the cabin attendants, but in general you can count on a happy flight.

In Athens there are three catering firms who provide these meals to you aloft: Athens Air Caterers, Papadakos Caterers and Olympic Catering. Our visit was to Olympic Catering which, since March 1991 privatization, has been a part of Abela Inflight Services Europe whose parent company has been providing in-flight catering for over 30 years and currently provides more than 75,000 meals daily for more than 70 airlines.

Conversations with Joe Ford, General Manager Catering Services and Marios Giannakas, Manager Sales and Commercial Planning, provided an overall insight into some of the challenges and rewards of the business. Most important, of course, is hygiene and not only does their own Hygiene Laboratory check everything constantly, but client airlines and the Greek government are frequent visitors for spot checks. Nothing is left to chance.

Changing client airline economic factors and changing dietary habits of travellers around the world reflect on their business. The organization is totally responsible for responding quickly to any requests. Requests for special diets, be it for health or religious reasons, are recorded when a passenger books a flight and automatically referred to the caterer for action. However, as the entire population of the world moves toward a lighter diet, even the standard has become of benefit to all.

A tour of the facility fills a person with wonder for the cleanliness, efficiency, personnel; procedures and equipment are somewhat mindboggling. Servicing 20 diverse airlines with 15,000 meals a day is a bit different from getting a dinner together for four. The fact that it happens with such calm efficiency is a real reflection on the professionalism of the organization.

May your next meal aloft be delicious and give a thought to all of those who cooperated to produce it, on time and hot!

HUH?

If you are sitting in an exit row and you cannot read this card or cannot see well enough to follow these instructions, please tell a crew member.

From the safety instruction card aboard a Boeing 767 airliner

GOOD NEWS FOR TRAVELLERS FROM GREECE

In late May or early June both TWA and Delta Airlines will be initiating non-stop service to the United States. It is always a joy to catch a non-stop flight – as differentiated from a 'direct' flight which you sometimes belatedly discover makes two or three stops as it goes 'direct' to your destination.

Another first that is a big plus will be the new SAS Scandinavian Airlines daily flight from Thessaloniki via Düsseldorf to Copenhagen which began the end of March. This will be especially convenient for all of the travellers from northern Greece.

What next? Watch for new seasonal flight information as all of the airlines serving Greece gear up for the summer traffic.

IN YOUR MATURE YEARS?

Travellers the world over are beginning to find that Senior Citizens Discounts (or locally-named equivalents) are becoming more prevalent. Since there has to be some advantage to gaining those extra years, remember to check on the custom in the country of your destination. These can range from tiny differences (the subway is free to seniors in Rio de Janeiro amounting to maybe a nickle a ride) to quite substantial savings on annual air fare coupons within the United States. If you are in a country and find one such consideration, then look for others – it is catching!

Behind the Olympic Ideal

According to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, "the idea of the revival of the Olympic Games was not a passing fancy: it was the logical culmination of a great movement... Gradually internationalism has found its way into the various events, augmenting the interest and increasing the sphere of action. Thus the revival of the Olympic Games was becoming possible." That was in Athens, in April 1896.

Numquam retrorsum was Cicero's campaign slogan. It seems Westerners no longer read the Latin classics. The Olympic Games grew up to become the most sought after international spectacle where comprehensive lobbying, national glory, megabucks, biotechnological hormones and verbal vulgarity intermingle, orchestrated and managed by the Lord of the Rings.

"This book discloses what you are not allowed to see on your TV and what the newspapers do not tell you about the Olympics and world sport," write the authors. "For the last four years we have sought to discover who controls sport, where the money goes and why what a decade ago was seen as a source of beauty and purity is now tacky, anti-democratic, drug-ridden and auctioned off as a marketing tool of the world's multinational companies."

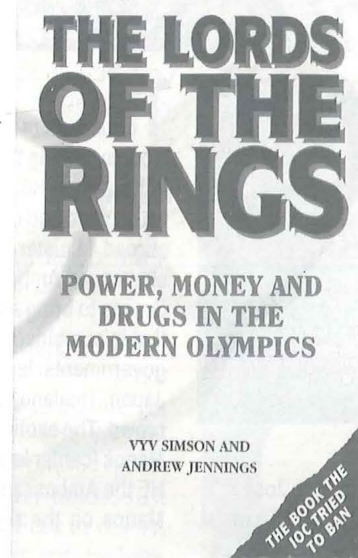
Besides the romantic exaggeration about the Olympics, Vyv Simson and Andrew Jennings, two British journalists, have done a great job at detecting what goes on before, during and behind the scene on an international basis.

The diplomat Juan Antonio Samaranch's past is fascinating: In his early twenties Samaranch was a fixture in the Barcelona nightclubs that catered to the rich elite... For the mass of the people of Barcelona life was small crusts of bread and roller hockey circuses... The Falange's secret police was disturbed by Samaranch's playboy image and criticized him for making gifts of cars to his many changing girlfriends. It is quoted to have said "we do not believe that he has the maturity to hold a public position." But he was good with the press which he bribed openly to cover the Mediterranean Games held at the time in Barcelona in the beginning of the 1950s. The 'Movimiento' rewarded him reluctantly, and he became member of the Falange.

Samaranch's wealth and obvious ambition made him unpopular in the

The Lords of the Rings

by Vyv Simson
and Andrew Jennings,
Simon and Schuster,
London,
1992, pp252.



centre of power in Madrid where he was nicknamed *senorito* – the spoiled brat. The *senorito* was patient, though, and in 1966 the Sports Minister stood down. A decade of astute distribution of gifts opened his way to become minister of the Caudillo. And that is how he slowly became involved in international sports. In 1966, he was put in charge of 'Olympic' protocol. The *senorito* knew his way around, so he rose, slowly and patiently. In the beginning of the 1980s, the Russians helped him become President of the International Olympic Committee and that is where he still is.

What makes this book more interesting than just the story of *senorito*, is that it mainly describes how international sports are arranged, planned and implemented. The world of business is closely linked to the sports decision-makers. We see how the Dassler family, owners of Adidas, intermingles with the Agnelli family of Fiat who are close friends of Dr Primo Nebiolo, President of the International Amateur Athletics Federation. Sheik Fahd of Kuwait pays big cash to be elected places – e.g. the FIFA – and to destroy the Asian Games. Our sheik was surprised in a place called the 'bordello' in Kuwait

when the Iraqis invaded it. He got shot by a sniper in the neck while arguing with an Iraqi soldier. The official Kuwait story, of course, is that he died fighting for his country. We also read about Mr Kim of South Korea who has the same mentality as the *senorito* and is actually planning on becoming the next president of the IOC. They have something in common: both were bred by dictatorships.

Prince Albert of Monaco is another international sports patron sponsored by and ultimately sponsoring galas and meetings himself for the good cause. The First World Athletics Gala saw the venue at the Hotel de Paris, Monaco, of trusted officials, friendly journalists, TV executives and sponsors. Two gala evenings cost one million US dollars.

The steroid story is even more fascinating because it took place before our very eyes and no one seemed to be surprised by it. The IOC was the first to hush up the whole scandal. Big Show and Big Money were at stake. Sports could no longer separate from money which was needed to set up the Olympic spectacle in order to attract more money in a sagging world of business.

So the Greek government got the illustrious idea to organize the 1996 Olympics in Athens. The lifelong members of the IOC were invited to Greece where, among other things, they were treated to the world premiere of Theodorakis' symphonic ballet. "Throughout this hauntingly melodic work," reported the *London Times*, "more than half the IOC members present spent the time talking loudly, drinking and laughing. Had I been Greek I would have felt like jumping to my feet and shouting *Keep your Games and your television millions and your sponsorship deals and your drugged automatons!*" This quotation sums up and concludes the book in the most superb way possible.

When one finishes reading this sensational story, one has the impression that the idea of Pierre de Coubertin was not a good one after all. It is even worse to offer the holy ground of ancient Olympia, as the permanent home of these antics, for it is defiling this country and befouling its history. The word 'Olympic' needs purification many times over, for it is still used by the most abhorrent show on TV that money can buy, orchestrated by the most repugnant people. Reading this book will help you understand why. ■

KATEY'S corner



We are all hoping that the old adage 'April showers bring May flowers' holds true this year. Having been admonished by the authorities not to water anything, we just have to hope that nature will



The Champagne Ball of the British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce is exactly that! Champagne flows freely in the early part of the evening, but as 'kefi' increases there is little need for outside stimulation. Wonderful lottery prizes, the famous Pontios dancers, a special Athenaeum Inter-Continental dinner, and super music all combined to make it a successful evening. In our picture HE Ambassador Sir David Miers and the wife of the British Chairman of the Chamber Mrs Jeremy Clements are obviously enjoying themselves.



One of the many farewells for Counsellor and Mrs Rodolfo José Martin-Saravia of Argentina was a reception in the unique setting of the Vorres Museum of Contemporary Greek Art. Mr Ian Vorres greeted the guests with the honorees and the atmosphere was especially warm. Our picture shows Mr and Mrs Martin-Saravia and Mr Vorres with HE Ambassador Ulysses Pereira Reverbel of Uruguay. The Martin-Saravias are being posted to Montevideo and hope during their tour to cooperate with other countries and the Vorres Museum to bring a Vorres exhibition of Greek painters there.

take care of it. One astonishing thing about the shortage crisis is the wide divergence of reactions from the public. The responses run the gamut from the "that-doesn't-apply-to-me" types to those who collect every single drop of water for re-using. Probably the truth does lie somewhere in the middle, but if everyone does his part, we have more chance. What are you doing to help?

★ A capacity crowd was on hand at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental for AMTECH '93 which is the annual Exhibition of High Technology American Products organized by the US Embassy and the American-

Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. This year Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy James A. Williams and the Presidents of the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Demetre N. Petsiavas and Kostas N. Ioannou hosted a lavish reception with a preview of the Exhibition for diplomats, clients, prospective clients, government officials and friends. Combined with the exhibit was a seminar which provided an opportunity to make contact with individual suppliers. All of this activity is a positive omen as economies everywhere are on the mend. If you missed the event and want to hear more, just telephone 3623-231.

Thousands of Athenians traditionally troop to spend their Clean Monday among the happy vendors and kite flyers atop the Philopappou Hill in full view of the Acropolis. This year they were astonished and delighted by the wonderful display of expertise from abroad. Minister Stephanos Manos, whose portfolio includes Tourism, challenged Ambassadors from famed kite-flying nations posted to Greece to bring some of their wares for the occasion. The result was that in combination with Olympic Airways and their respective governments, technicians from Kite Flying Clubs as far away as Japan, Thailand, Australia and China were on hand to delight the crowd. The exotic kites were really thrilling. In our photo, Minister Manos (center left) mingles with members of the group from Australia. HE the Ambassador C. Allen Edwards of Australia is at the left and Mrs Manos on the right.



★ The Scandinavian Church has an annual Easter Minibazaar and Fleamarket on Friday 2 April from 6-9 pm and Saturday from 11 am to 5 pm where you can find lots of lovely decorations and candles as well as other fun things to buy. Just go around the outside road from Marina Zeas in Piraeus until you come to the church. For further information, telephone 451-6564.

★ This year the Consular Corps in Greece began its new year with a Vassilopita cocktail reception on board the Epirotiki Lines' Apollon. President Christos Papatheodorou (Luxembourg) has been reelected and other officials are Vice Presidents Jose Luis Pombo (Uruguay) and Maga Van Rooij (Netherlands), Secretary Marc van der Reeck (Belgium) and Treasurer Gideon

David Beale (Great Britain). With Russia, Germany, Italy and Guinea also included on the Board, the wonderfully diverse group will no doubt plan exceptional events for the Corps this year. Mr Papatheodorou, President for Greece, has also been elected recently to a three-year term as a member of the Board of Directors of the International Federation of Consular Corps which is based in Copenhagen. Congratulations!

★ Watch for news of the special **Wine and Cheese fund-raising evening** for the CARE, Hellas group of volunteers. Organized by mothers of children with special needs – from autistic to learning problems in school – this event is in recognition of the fact that providing help and counseling requires funds. Go along and support them while learning more about their unique efforts. Telephone Dorothy at 9617-653 or Vanessa at 9836-458 (Greek information may be obtained from Agne at 8945-181).

★ Reminder: **Special Olympics** still has openings for many volunteers to help with their meet in May. If you can give even a little time, please telephone Joanna at 418-1354.

Snippets: US citizens have missed the visit of the Tax Assistance people to Greece, so you will have to do it on your own, but April 15 is still the filing date. HE the Ambassador and Lady Miers gave a sparkling reception in the Residence on the occasion of the visit of the Crucible Theatre to Athens to perform *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Athenians are even more hungry for superior performances of foreign troupes such as this and always look forward to announcements... The Valentine Dance sponsored by the Propeller Club of the US with the assistance of AWOOG at the Athens Hilton attracted a large crowd of en-

thusiastic supporters. The Presidents Mr George Besi and Mrs Rena Sarzetakis greeted guests and their 'Sweethearts' in – you guessed it – terrific red and white surroundings. Beautiful orchids flown in by Thai Airways and the fact that Spartakos composed a new song to dedicate to the occasion added to the festivities... The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society has moved to its new premises at 59, Aghias Paraskevis, Kato Patissia, where you can take bazaar goods and also buy items and find bargains all year round. For information, call 2514-716, 2531-977.

★ Remember **Fulbright** (The US Educational Foundation in Greece) has a miracle computer that can give advice and figures on most of the colleges in the US. It also has information on scholarships that are available for foreign students and recommends matriculation prospects in particular fields. Just stop by their offices at 6 Vas. Sophias and they will be happy to help you make educated decisions.

★ There is still time to catch the final **Theoharakis 1993 Nissan Fun Ski** being held on Mount Parnassos. It really is a fun ski for amateurs, children and kibitzers as well. In order to join in on this popular outing which will be held on April 10-11, just give a telephone call to Mr Voyatzis at 3479-700.

★ This year the inspiring **Ecumenical Easter Sunrise Service** on top of Philopappou Hill will be held the morning of Western Easter, Sunday, 11 April. This tradition attracts hundreds of tourists and residents each year who bundle up the families, collect a thermos of hot coffee, sometimes the family dog, and come along for an unforgettable experience. The management and staff of *The Athenian* takes this opportunity to wish all of its readers a truly joyous Easter.

T OYOTA HELLAS, and Action PR who dreamed him up, are certainly to be congratulated on their Super Christopher promotion which aims at improving traffic safety in Greece. Super Christopher is a sort of traffic superman who comes in poster-size calendars, appears in cartoon books stating traffic safety rules, cartoon book marks, is available for talks with school kids, cooperates with the Boy Scout movement all over Greece and makes special-event appearances. He has become quite famous and his bright uniform enchants the small fry – so they listen. Getting the traffic safety point across at an early age is a terrific idea and one that is really important in Greece. To hear more about how Chris can visit your organization or school, just telephone 722-3417.

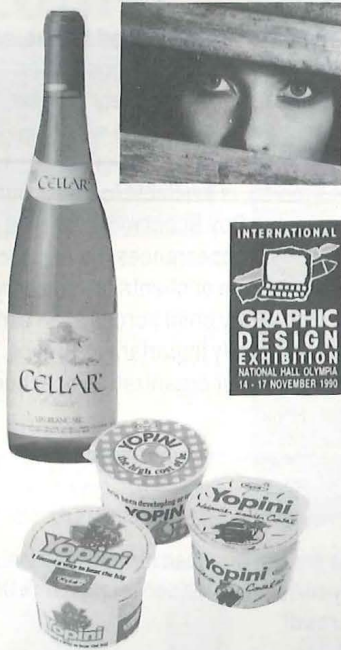
Super Christopher was present to spread his message last year at the US Independence Day celebration. His cooperation with Uncle Sam really attracted a crowd!



Super Christopher carries his message to the schools with the help of the Boy Scout movement. Even the very young are wide-eyed and ready to listen when he comes to demonstrate good citizenship as applied to traffic rules and safety.



WHITE BIBLOS



INTERNATIONAL
DESIGN AWARDS
GRAPHIC DESIGN EXHIBITION
NATIONAL MALL, CYPRUS
14 - 17 NOVEMBER 1990

HELLENIC CREATIVE WHITE BIBLOS: Beyond Frontiers
As we have entered the single European market and companies in Europe need to locate the best possible source of creative talent and business advice, the second edition of White Biblos was published just in time. In both Greek and English, Hellenic Creative White Biblos (the first of its kind in Greece) has already been recognized as a primary sales tool for graphic designers, photographers and film producers. It offers quick-to-find and valuable reference to such fields as advertising agencies, PR and marketing consultants, promotional services, media specialists, TV/film production firms and exhibition & conference organizers.



THAI AIRWAYS cooperates with Greek shipping. THAI, Thailand's national carrier, with connections between Europe and south-east Asia, offers the best possible service to Greek shipowners out of Piraeus and London. Its fleet transports Greek crews operating in the Pacific Rim. Spare parts and supplies are channelled through Piraeus and London and other European cities, servicing ships, which ply south east Asian waters and ports of call. THAI also successfully operates the destination of Bangkok-Athens-Vienna twice a week. Its distinguished Athens-based staff have played an important role in providing excellent service to passengers. Mr Meletios, THAI Airport Station Manager, Mr Altinalmazis, Sales Manager and Mr NaNakorn, General Manager for Greece, Israel and Cyprus, in the company of Thai Ambassador to Athens, HE Sukhum Rasmidatta toast to continued growth of the company's service to its Greek clientele.



*Dwellers and friends of a large number of selected bars and restaurants in Athens and in Thessaloniki experienced tantalizing surprises over the past weeks. They enjoyed free drinks of the 12-year-old Scotch whisky **JOHNNIE WALKER BLACK LABEL**. Gifts ranging from Trussardi and Lacoste clothes to free tickets to the Athens Concert Hall were also offered. Johnnie Walker Black Label has been produced in Scotland over 170 years. Around 40 different whisky flavors are blended and stored in wooden barrels for 12 years until the final product is ready to hit the market. Recently Johnnie Walker was bestowed the first 'Deluxe Whisky' prize at Selection Mondials, an international and highly acclaimed food, wine and alcohol competition.*



GASTRONOMY CLUB FOR PROFESSIONALS

During a superbly organized ceremony held at the Athens Hilton, the prominent Greek wine company **BOUTARIS & SON** recently established the first Professional Gastronomy Club in Greece. Membership to the club is limited to gastronomy professionals; namely waiters, waitresses, cooks and chefs-de-cuisine. The idea for creating this club, initiated by the PR and Education Department of the Boutaris Group under Mrs Kalfa, aimed at honoring professionals in food and cuisine sectors for their contribution to the advancement of the country's economy. The club's purpose is to provide information and training to gastronomy professionals. It will also become a contact point for these people and bring them together in an effort to upgrade restaurant services in Greece and emphasize the value of keeping up the quality of the traditional Greek cuisine. Members will be offered the opportunity to join schools abroad, to attend seminars here and abroad, and receive newsletters about haute-cuisine international trends and developments.

IN RETROSPECT

Athenian theatre lovers and Shakespeare fans had the chance recently to see **Crucible Theatre** superbly performing *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, directed by Michael Rudman. The Sheffield-based Crucible is the largest regional repertory theatre in Britain. Their performance in Athens, late in February, demonstrated how talented Crucible actors are.

Despite Rudman's device to produce the play as the dream within the dream of one character, Theseus, the result was clear and managed repeatedly to stir the audience's reactions to the play's hilarious innuendos. It is a superb experience to see a Shakespearian play performed by British theatre groups. The British Council's initiative deserves many follow-ups. On Woman's Day (8 March) the Benaki Museum mounted an exhibition by the famous Greek photographer Nelly's, named **Nelly's Greece (1921-1939)**, in Cyprus. Regarded as a prominent twentieth century artist, Nelly's had a long and rich career. She is mostly known for her work done in Greece between World Wars, which



Portrait of a Woman in the countryside, photograph by Nelly's from the exhibition held recently in Cyprus

amounts to 10,000 items. This exhibition, which closed last month, included 128 photos.

ART

In her first individual show in Athens, young artist **Ana Mathiou** presents her latest work in the Anemos art centre in Kifissia (6-30 April). Glass sculpture has become the artist's favorite form of creation. Glass has increasingly been recognized as a form of art in its own merit, rather a craft. Mathiou's glass creations depict a multitude of images in a wide range of bright colors. They make the largest part of the exhibition, entitled **Alternate Images**. Mathiou has mastered a variety of glass techniques, such as slumping, casting, sand-blasting and fusing, while studying at Staffordshire Polytechnic and at the University of Reading in Britain.

But glass has not been the only material favored by Mathiou. The same exhibition features a series of

paintings, while just before the end of April, Art Centre Maria Papadopoulou hosts another show of Mathiou's paintings. This exhibit, entitled **Maps**, demonstrates the artist's ability to work with a wide selection of materials, ranging from oil and acrylics to wax and, small pieces of smashed glass and mirror.

Titanium Gallery features paintings by artist **Artemis Alcalay**. Though the artist's favorite topic is landscapes, she never depicts her images in their naturalistic form. Instead, her work is a combination of images taken from the rich and expressive world of fabrics. It is no coincidence that Alcalay has chosen fabric designs as her source of inspiration, since by profession she is familiar with them.

Cherry Pickles' exhibition, held at Jill Yakas Gallery in Kifissia until 10 April, features a series of landscapes and includes a collection of photographs of the artist at work and during her travels through Greece. The artist has had a rich and distinguished career. Prizes she has won include John Player National Portrait Gallery Award, London, and Ratti Foundation, Como, Italy.

Last year she won a scholarship

Ana Mathiou works with glass.

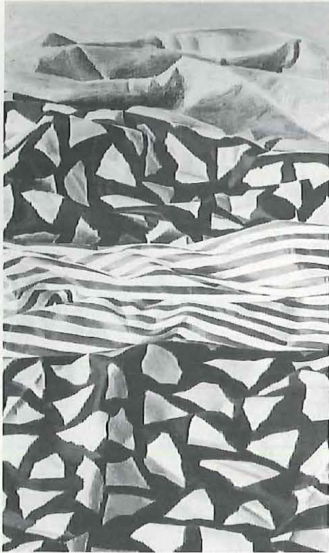


Young artist Athinais Xenou shows her latest work at Gallery Presences Louise in Brussels. The exhibition, entitled *Illuminated Transformations from a Greek Approach*, takes place from 2nd April until 25th April. See This Month.



The Athens Singers perform Messiah at the First Evangelical Church on Sunday 4th April at 8:30 pm

from the Greek government. On this occasion Jill Yakas has also printed a collection of cards depicting Pickles' paintings with images of **Mistras** and **Meteora**. A rich collection of greeting cards, suitable for use at Easter, is also available.



Artemis Alcalay shows her work at Titanium Gallery

SCULPTURE

The work of yet another artist, inspired by nature and working in the open, is currently on show at AD Gallery. **Francois Mechain**, who teaches courses on sculpture at the St Etienne Fine Arts School, has concentrated on working with material he finds in nature: leaves, stones, and tree branches. But he never removes them from their natural environment. Instead he puts together his creations within the location he has found most of his material, incorporating, thus, his work in nature, making it appear as part of the environment. The work, on display until the end of April, was created on the slopes of **Mount Hymettus** with the support of the municipality of Kaissariani.

ENVIRONMENT: LECTURE AND EXHIBIT

Especially interesting events, organized by the British Council, are two activities concerning the environment deserve attention and attendance. On April 1, Neil R. Chalmers, Director of the Natural History Museum, London, lectures on **The Role of Natural History Museums in the Modern World**. A highly acclaimed scientist, Chalmers will offer valuable insights into natural history. Until April 8 the Thessaloniki Branch of the British Council holds an exhibition of 200 books and 70 magazines on the environment at the building of the Hellenic Society in Plaka. Don't miss it. (For address, see This Month).

MUSIC

In April the program at the Athens Concert Hall remains as promising and interesting as it has been throughout this season. One event deserving special attention is a long

series of performances scheduled on a single day (3 April), as part of the Big Days Cycle. Under the title **Voices of the World**, nine vocal groups and choirs perform works representing a large variety of music genres:

The Tallis Scholars, a prominent English choir, performs Renaissance church music, at 11 am; Later the same day, at 1 pm, French group Tamia Vocal Art Ensemble, plays jazz, while another prominent French choir, Groupe Vocal De France, sings 20th century choral music, at 3 pm; Mint Juleps, an English women rock music group, gives a concert of rock music a cappella, at 6 pm; Quatuor Vocal Nomao performs La Danse de Ciguri, a combination of traditional music from Japan, India,

Iran, Albania, Russia and from other countries around the world (8 pm); Last of all, The Swingle Singers from Britain, close the day (9 pm) by a performance of a variety of music genres, ranging from classical, romantic to rock, pop jazz and other more recent styles.

Three other groups - all Greek - play music on the same day in other rooms and locations in the Megaron. Three traditional music groups from **Northern Epirus** sing and dance to traditional songs. Two children choirs, the Dimitris Typaldos and the Larissa Municipal, perform Greek and foreign choral songs and music. Entrance to the Athens Concert Hall on this day is permitted if you hold a special day pass or a ticket to a performance.

The Tallis Scholars sing Renaissance music at the Megaron during the Big Day event on 3 April



Rock music group Mint Juleps participate in the Big Day event on 3 April



Don't miss **Handel's Messiah**, Part II (Passiontide) and Part III (Easter), to be performed by the Athens Singers with Maria Thoma (soprano), Lydia Anghelopoulou (contralto), Paul St Pierre (tenor) and Kimon Ploumis (bass) under the baton of Carole Johns, with organ accompaniment by Stephen Atherton. The concert takes place on Sunday, 4th April, at 8:30 pm, at the First Evangelical Church (50 Amalias Ave, right opposite Hadrian's Arch). Admission is free, but a collection will be taken at the door to cover costs.

DANCE

The oldest Ballet School in the West, dating back to Louis XIV, that of the Paris Opera, arrives in Athens later this month at the Concert Hall. The program of all three performances (23 April at 8:30 pm, 24 April at 4 pm and at 8:30 pm) is the same: Mozart's Divertimento with choreography by Violette Verdy and Hertel's La



The Paris Opera School of Ballet

Fille Mal Gardee with choreography by Claude Bessy. On 21 April students of the **Paris Opera School of Ballet** will also give a performance. This should be of special interest to dancers. As the director of the school and choreographer, Claude Bessy, is expected to be there, Greek dance students might find this evening fascinating. Bessy has been one of the most acclaimed 20th century dancers.

CULINARY ART

To fervent lovers of vegetarian food, the newly published book **Kalliyefston** is not just good news. It is a wide selection of tantalizing, healthy and easy-to-cook dishes. Under the logo "imagination in vegetarian food", the authors of the

book, Eleni Maniataki and Anthi Vretta, have brought together their long experience in cooking. To both, cooking is an art, and tasty and healthy food is a fundamental aspect of quality. They both insist that the book was not written to address vegetarians only. Rather, the aim was to introduce to everyone healthy and original options. Every recipe's ingredients, nutrition value and calories, have been measured in laboratories. The authors have also paid special attention to the presentation of the dishes. The pictures in the book speak for themselves.

A new and promising program, **The Art of Cooking**, was recently placed on the schedule of the national television channel, ET. The program, aired on Sundays at 5 pm and presented by actor Michalis Maniatis and professor at Athens University Dimitris Potamianos, aspires to introduce the viewers to the secrets of high quality cuisine and to the exquisite dishes of Greek traditional cooking.

PHOTO COMPETITION

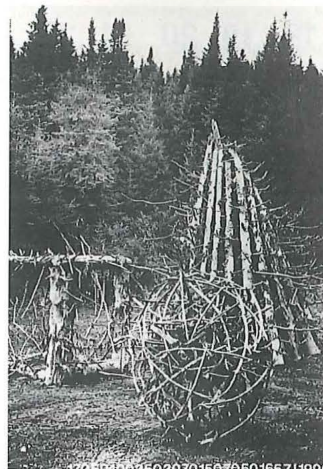
As part of the European Year of Older People and Solidarity between Generations, an international photographic competition is being organized by the London-based Counsel and Care organization. The competition, **Twelve Faces of Age**, aims to capture different national attitudes towards the elderly across the whole of the EC and build up a snapshot album of old age across Europe. Three exhibitions will be made up from the most outstanding images, touring the UK and other European countries starting this summer. Prizes total £ 3,500, with a £ 1,000 first prize for the best overall picture. And for older photographers who have taken up photography seriously in their Golden Age, there is a special £ 750 prize. The competition, open to any EC resident, closes on April 30, 1993. For further details, send a stamped addressed envelope to: Twelve Faces of Age, Counsel and Care, Twyman House, 16 Bonny Street, London NW1 9PG.

FILMS

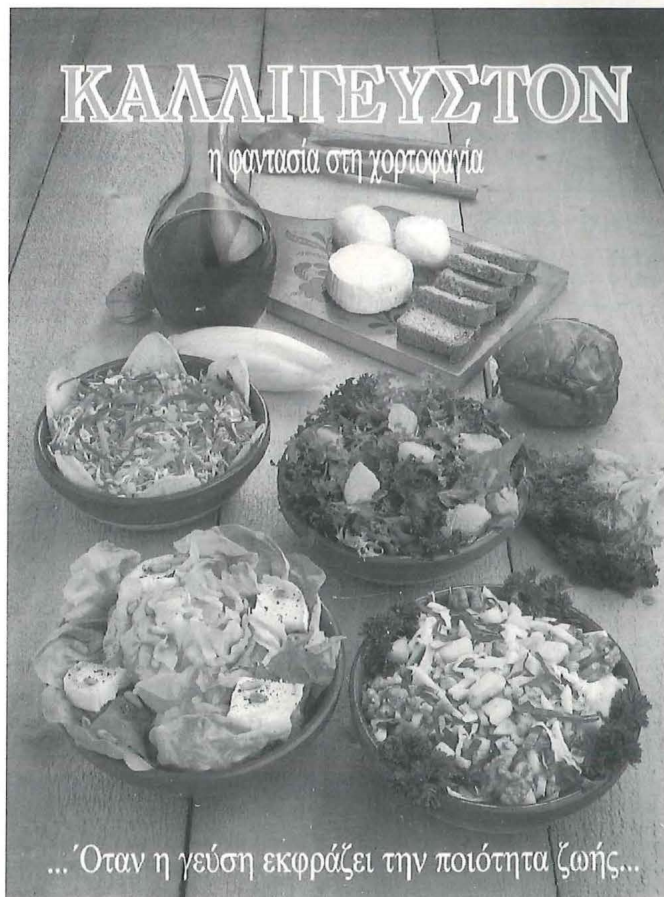
Hellenic Cinema Club has scheduled a long series of Oscar winning films, to be screened through April.

Do not miss the opportunity to see old favorites, such as **A Pocketful of Miracles** (1961) with Betty Davis, or more recent productions, such as **Superman** (1978) with Marlon Brando. Film retrospectives are rarely organized during the winter season in Athens. Private film companies usually stage these events in outdoor theatres during summer. So this is a chance to see some fascinating films in the midst of a rather mediocre cinema production year.

Artist Francois Mechain shows his work inspired by and created on the slopes of Hymettus at AD Gallery



Kalliyefston, a newly published vegetarian book



4

this month

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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NAME DAYS IN APRIL

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

April 10	Lazarus
April 18	Anastasios, Tassos, Anastasia
April 23	Yiorgos, George, Yorgia, Georgia, Zoe
April 25	Thomas

DATES TO REMEMBER

April 1	April Fool's Day
April 6	Passover
April 9	Good Friday (Western Church)
April 11	Eastern Sunday (Western Church)
	Palm Sunday (Eastern Church)
April 16	Good Friday (Eastern Church)
April 18	Easter Sunday (Eastern Church)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

April 16	Good Friday
April 19	Easter Monday

GALLERIES

ATHENS ART CENTRE, 4 Glykonos, tel 721-3938. Paintings by Andreas Goulinopoulos, until 30 April.
AD, 39-41 Lycabettus, tel 360-2948. Sculpture by Francois Mechain, until 30 April.
AENAON, 18 Andersen, Neo Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Paintings by Kaiti Trembela, until 3 April.
ANEMOS, 36 Kyriazis, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Paintings and glass sculpture by Ana Mathiou, 6-30 April.
ANTINOR, 17 Antinoros, tel 729-0697. Paintings by Aristodimos, until 3 April.
ASTRA, 8 Karyatidon, Acropolis, tel 922-0236. Sculpture by Christina Douzeni, until 30 April. The gallery will remain closed during Easter 10-16 April.
DADA, 6 Nirridon & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Babis Giotopoulos, until 12 April. Retrospective of paintings by Evangelos Petritzis, from 21 April.
DESMOS, 2 Tziraion, tel 922-0750. Creations by Aimiia Tsekoura, until 6 May.
GALLERY 3, 3 Fokylidou, tel 362-8230. Sculpture by Ersi Venetsanou, until 6 April.
ILEANA TOUNTA, 48 Armatolon & Klefton, tel 643-9466. Latest creations by artist Kostas Varotsos, Photos by Eleni

Maligoura, until 15 April.
JILL YAKAS, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. A wide selection of fine art cards and reprints of Tate Gallery favorites. Paintings by Cherry Pickles, until 10 April.
MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, 33 Xenokratous, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Vangelis Rinas, until 10 April. Paintings by Ana Mathiou, 22 April - 22 May.
MEDOUSA, 7 Xenokratous, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Pepi Svoronou, 29 April - 29 May. Paintings by Giorgos Rorris, until 3 April.
MEDOUSA+1, 21 Xenokratous, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Giorgos Rorris, until 3 April (jointly with Medoussa).
NATIONAL GALLERY, 50 Vas. Konstantinou, tel 723-5398. *From El Greco to Cézanne*, until 11 April. *Through the Eyes of the Romantics*, (19th century European paintings), until 10 May.
PIERIDES GALLERY, 29 Vas. Georgiou Ave, Glyfada, tel 982-6998. Works by artist Michalis Makroulakis, until end of April.
SKOUFA, 4 Skoufa, tel 360-3541. Paintings by Dimitris Geros, 27 April - 15 May.
THE GALLERY, 9 Xenophontos, tel 322-6773. Paintings by Michaele Kordiak, until 9 April.
THOLOS, 20 Philellinon, tel 323-7950. Paintings by Rena Anousi-Iliia, until 2 April.
TITANIUM, 44 Vas. Konstantinou Ave, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Artemis Alcalay, 21-30 April.
VICKY DRACOS, 127 Iraeliou Ave, tel 251-6551. Works by Christina Sarantopoulou, until 22 May.
ZOUMBOULAKIS GALLERIES, 20 Kolonaki sq, tel 363-4454. Paintings and sculpture by Marina Karella, until end of April. For collectors: A limited number of china sets painted by Nikos Hatzikyriakos-Ghikas. On display in April both at the gallery's branches on 7 Kriezotou Street and 26 Haritos Street, as well as at the *Hatzikyriakos-Ghikas Museum* on 3 Kriezotou Street.
ZYGOS, 65 Vas. Sofias Ave, tel 722-9272. Paintings by Nektarios Kontovrakis, until 6 April. Group exhibition of paintings by Giorgio Koulouri, Soula Koubi and Apostolo Petromichelaki, 8-20 April.

EXHIBITIONS

ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vas. Sofias & Kokali, tel 723-1564. *18th century Venice - Image and Sound*, until 30 April.
ATHENS CULTURAL CENTRE, 50 Acadimias Ave. *Athens during the Balkan Wars 1912-1913*. A multi-exhibition organized by the Athens Cultural Centre and the Hellenic Society of Literary and Historical Archives, until 30 May.
CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, 4 Neophytou Douka, Kolonaki, tel 724-9706. The Archaeological Collection of Mr and Mrs Mitsotakis. The exhibition includes items of rare archaeological and historical value. Scheduled through October.
EXHIBITION CENTRE, Tatoi & Othonos, Kifissia. Exhibition "*Dinosaurs*", until end of spring, info: 651-9747, 364-4611.
EUGENIDIS FOUNDATION, Syngrou Ave, tel: 729-0135/8. *Euroometrics*, on behalf of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Technology, are presenting an exhibition entitled *The Dimensions of Europe*. A series of Euroweeks focus for one week on each member country of the EC, until 15 June.
FRENCH INSTITUTE, THESSALONIKI BRANCH, 2 Stratou Ave, tel (031) 821-231. *Energotopes*: A group exhibition with works by Yorgos Sfikas, Chen Zhen, Marie-Francoise Poutays, Claude Leveque, George Rousse, until 5 April.
FRENCH INSTITUTE, PIREAUS BRANCH, 36 Merarchias, tel 452-1812. Collage works by Isabella Kanelli, until 2 April. Paintings by Nikos Anagnostopoulos, 27 April - 14 May.
GOETHE INSTITUTE, 14-16 Omirou, tel 360-8111. *Athens*: Photographs by Anna Vix, until 7 April.
HELLENIC SOCIETY, 28 Tripodon, Plaka, tel 322-5245. *Environment Issues*: An exhibition of 200 British books and 70 magazines about the environment, jointly organized with the British Council (Thessaloniki Branch), until 8 April.
MYLOS CULTURAL CENTRE, Thessaloniki. "*Contemporary Quilts USA*", until 4 April.
PANORAMA CULTURAL CENTRE, 4 Al. Soutsou, tel 362-3098. Jewellery by Agheliki Goni and Dina Dandelli, until 3 April.
SPITI TIS KYPROY, 10 Iraelitou, tel 364-1217. Paintings by Evi Tsakiri, 6-22 April.
TERRACOTTA ART CENTRE, 15 Chrysostomou Smyrnis, Thessaloniki, tel (031) 220191. Engravings by Vicky Tsalamata, until 10 April.
VAFOPOLIO CULTURAL CENTRE, 3 Nikolaidis, Thessaloniki, tel 424-132/3. Creations by Niki Kanagini, until 28 April.

MUSIC

ATHENAEUM, 8 Amerikis, tel 363-3701/2. *Guitar concert* by Elena Papandreou, 4 April, 11:30 am. *String Quartet* performs works by Boccherini, 11 April, 11:30 am. Entrance fees 2,500 drs, students 1,000 drs.

THE ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vass. Sofias & Kokali, tel 723-1564, 729-0391, 728-2000.
 1, 2 April: *Vera Rosza Masterclasses*. Wagner and the Theatre, educational activities.
 3 April: *A Cappella Vocal Groups*. A series of events, all day long, featuring mixed choruses and children's choirs, female vocal groups, polyphonic groups from Epirus, Ethiopian quartets and vocal rock groups.
 5 April: *Jazz with Chick Corea*.
 6, 8 April: *La Camera* in works by Rossini, Dvorak conducted by Richard Studt. Viola Sommer and Christian Osterstag, pianos.
 7 April: Recital by *Gewandhaus Quartet* - Uwe Matschke.
 9 April: *Mahler Symphony 8* performed by the Athens State Orchestra conducted by Alexander Symeonides with The London Symphony Choir directed by Stephen Westrop and The Southend Boys' Choir directed by Michael Crabb.
 11 April: Full-screen showing of *Alfred Hitchcock's The Lodger*.
 13 April: Recital by *Fons Musicalis Choir*.
 14 April: *Verdi's Messa Da Requiem* performed by the Athens State Orchestra conducted by Alexander Symeonides and the London Symphony Chorus directed by Stephen Westrop.
 22, 23, 25, 26 April: *Paris Opera School of Ballet* 30 April: Three one-man plays for singer/actor and chamber ensemble. Works by Michalis Adamis, Theodore Antoniou, Vassilis Riziotis.
THE FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 50 Amalias Ave. The Athens Singers with Maria Thoma, Lydia Anghelopoulou, Paul St Pierre, Damon Ploumis and Stephen Atherthon, conducted by Carol Johns, perform *Handel's Messiah*, Parts II and III, on Sunday, 4 April, at 8:30 pm. For further information call Tim Cullen at 801-3672. See Focus.
NATIONAL OPERA OF GREECE, 59 Acadimias st, tel 361-2461.
 All performances start at 7 pm. Tickets'sale starts every Monday. Tickets cannot be returned or refunded.
 4, 23 April: *Ballet Evening* (new production).
 3, 7, 10, 22, 25 April: *Thais* by J. Massenet.
 11, 14 April: *Petite Messe Solennelle* by G. Rossini.
 24 April: *Die Fledermauss* by J. Strauss (opereetta).
VAFOPOLIO CULTURAL CENTRE, 3 Nikolaidi, Thessaloniki, tel 424-132/3.
 All event start at 9 pm unless otherwise stated.
 9 April: *Piano recital* by Haralambos Anghelopoulos in music by Beethoven, Hatzidakis and others.
 11 April: *Chamber music* with Despoina Georganopoulou (piano) and Giorgo Nikolaidi (flute) in works by Schubert, Georganopoulou, and others.
 30 April: *Songs* by Anna Rentzeperi, accompanied by Giorgos Constantinidis (piano) in music by Brahms, Granados and others.

BAZAAR

MORAITI SCHOOL BAZAAR, Papanastassiou & Ag. Dimitriou corner, Palaio Psychiko, tel 672-2340. *Panigyri 1993*: Annual bazaar organized by the school's students including a variety of activities, 9, 10 and 11 April.

CONFERENCES

GREECE DURING THE BALKAN WARS 1910-1914, organized by the Hellenic Society of Literary and Historical Archives, 5,6 and 7 April. Venue: Athens Medical School, amphitheatre, 30 Panepistimiou Avenue.
LITERATURE AND CHILD HEALTH, organized by the Thessaloniki-based bureau of the Hellenic Society of Social Paediatrics, 27 April, 8 pm. Participants are Anthony L. Manna, Professor at Kent University, Ohio and Gerassimos Rigatos, Professor at the Athens University. Venue: Vafopolio Cultural Centre, 3 Nikolaidis, Thessaloniki.

SEMINARS

DO IT YOURSELF, Graphic Arts seminar at the Hellenic American Union, 22 Massalias, tel 362-9886 ext 56.
PRESCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY, seminar for mothers at the Hellenic American Union, 22 Massalias, tel 362-9886, until 26 March.
ILIANTHOS YOGA CENTRE, 29 Marathonodromon, Psychiko, tel 671-1627. Seminar on the Reiki program. Instructor: Barbara Aurora. Beginning of March. Info: Ms Antonopoulou at 671-3949.

THEATRE

THE PLAYERS, Tennessee Williams *The Glass Menagerie* at the Hellenic American Union, 1, 2, 3 April. Entrance 2500 drs.

SPECIAL EVENT

GALLERY PRESENCES LOUISE, 461 Avenue Louise, Luizalaan, Brussels, tel (02) 648-2222. Creations by Greek artist *Athina Xenou*, 2-25 April.

LECTURES

PANORAMA CULTURAL CENTRE, 4 Al. Soutsou, tel 362-3098.

5,6 April: *Being a Voter in Ancient Times* (4th cent. BC - 8th cent. AD), by Giota Assimakopoulou, Professor, Thessaloniki University. Attendance fees 3,200 drs, students 1,300 drs.

8, 9 April: *History of Cyprus: Engomi - Salamis - Famagusta* by Maria Iakovou. Attendance fees 5,500 drs, students 2,500 drs.

GOULANDRI-HORN FOUNDATION, 5 M. Avriioui, Aeridon Square, Plaka, tel 321-9196. All lectures - in Greek - begin at 7:30 pm unless otherwise stated.

5 April: *Cultural Similarities and Differences among the Balkan People*, by Despoina Tsurouka-Papastathi, Lecturer, Thessaloniki University.

6 April: *The Cultural and Artistic Influence of Thessaloniki Upon Southern Slavs*, by Sotiris Kissas, Byzantine Archaeology Department of Verioia.

7 April: *Turkey and the Balkan Crisis*, by Pavlos Hidiroglou,



Ambassador, Foreign Office, Athens.

8 April: *The Rule of the Holy Patriarchate* (1923 until today), by Haralambos Papastathis, Professor, Thessaloniki University.

9 April: Arseniats' Movement: *Social Rivalries and Cultural Frictions*, by Paris Gounaridis, Centre of Byzantine Studies.

20 April: *Alexandrian Library*, by Panagiotis Nikolopoulos, Professor, Athens University, Director at the National Library of Greece.

21 April: *The Archives and Library of the Jerusalem Patriarchate: Their Contribution to the Hellenic History*, by Agamemnon Tselikas, Greek Literature Expert.

22 April: *The Antioch School*, by Marcos Orphanos, Professor, Athens University.

23 April: *Education in Pera's Community Schools during the 19th and beginning of 20th Century*, by Stylianos Roidis, former member to the Union of Schools in Constantinople.

26 April: *Man and the Environment in Byzantine Art*, by Dimitris Triantafyllopoulos, Byzantine Archaeological Department.

27 April: *Landscape in Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Painting*, by Nano Hatzidaki, Professor, Ioannina University.

28 April: *Nature Through the Eyes of Byzantine Painters*, by Chryssanthi Tsioumi, Professor, Thessaloniki University.

29 April: *Painting on the Island of Rhodes* (15th-16th Century), by Ilias Kollias, Byzantine Archaeological Department of the Dodecanese.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211/5.

1 April: *The Role of Natural History Museums in the Modern World*, by Neil R. Chalmers, Director of the Natural History Museum, London. Venue: Lecture Hall, Medical School, Athens University, Central Building.

CULTURAL SERIES

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, 22 Massalias, tel 362-9886. All events are free of charge unless otherwise noted. The Hellenic-American Union will remain closed for Easter vacation from April 10th to April 25th.

1, 2 April: The Players Group present *Tennessee Williams The Glass Menagerie*, directed by Christine Gausden (in English), entrance free. Auditorium, 8 pm.

5 April: Program of chamber music organized by the Athens Conservatory. Auditorium, 8:30 pm.

7 April: *Piano recital* by Tina Malikouti with works by Greek and American composers Kalomiris, Papaioannou,

Copland, Barber and Gershwin. Auditorium, 8:30 pm.

8 April: *Bazaar* organized by the Athens Soroptimist Society for the benefit of repatriated Pontians, Foyer, 10 am - 8 pm.

Full-screen showing of the hit film, *Home Alone*, starring the child actor Macaulay Culkin, directed by Chris Columbus. Auditorium, 8 pm.

9 April: A program of chamber music dedicated to the memory of *Johannes Brahms*, 160 years after his birth. Brahms' violin sonatas played by V. Halapsis (violin) and A. Halapsi (piano). Auditorium, 8:30 pm.

26 April: A concert of *chamber music* with Iphigenia Katika (piano) and Daniel Romet (cello) with works by Brahms, Boccherini, Faure, Bloch and Couperin. Auditorium, 8 pm.

27 April: *Poet Nikos-Alexis Aslanoglou* reads from his poetry. Auditorium, 8:30 pm.

28 April: Concert by the eastern music ensemble Imeros. Auditorium, 7 pm.

29 April: Recital of *classical song* by tenor Teo Rossi, accompanied on the piano by Giolanda Severi. Auditorium, 8 pm.

30 April: Documentary film on the life of *Thomas Jefferson* on his 250th birth anniversary. Auditorium, 8:30 pm.

HELLENIC CINEMA CLUB, 1 Kanari, tel 361-2046. Oscars' Glory: A retrospective of Oscar winner films. 1 April: *The Dark at the Top of the Stairs* (1980) by Delbert Mann.

2 April: *El Cid* (1961) by Antony Mann.

5 April: *A Pocketful of Miracles* (1961) by Frank Kapra.

6 April: *The Majority of One* (1961) by Mervin Lee Roy.

7 April: *How the West was Won* (1962) by Henry Hathaway.

8 April: *Superman* (1978) by Richard Donner.

9 April: *Apocalypse Now* (1979) by Frances Ford Coppola.

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE, PIREAUS BRANCH, 36 Merarchias, tel 452-1812. Events begin at 8:30 pm unless otherwise stated.

5,6,7 April: Theatre production in Greek of Toula Boutou's *Testimony*.

8 April: Concert of music by *Mikis Theodorakis* inspired by poet Kostas Varnalis, Epitaph and Christ's Mother.

THE GOETHE INSTITUTE, 14-16 Omirou, tel 360-8111. All events start at 7:30 pm unless otherwise stated.

1 April: *The Political Psychology of Nationalism and Racism*, lecture by Thanos Lipovats, Panteion University, Athens.

5 April: Documentary film, *Accumulated Energy* (1992) by Thomas Heise, on violence and terrorism (Greek and German), 8 pm.

6, 7 April: Events with German writers Klaus Farin and Eberhard Seidel-Pielen.

Three documentary films about racism are shown on 6 April: *Truth offers Freedom, Berlin - Mahrzahn, Fighting shows the way*. On 7 April the writers talk about their book, *Towards the Right - Racism in New Germany*.

8 April: *Nation and Nationalism: the European and Greek experience*, by Nikos Demertzis, Athens University.

COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidous, Mets, tel 701-2268.

Greek language courses at all levels.

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211/5. English language courses and examinations at all levels. Special seminars and conferences.

CANDILI POTTERY, 340-04 Procopi, Evia. Alan and Schoniad Bain offer pottery courses.

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

CYPRIOI TRADITIONAL DANCES, Tefkros Club, 15-17 Skaltsa, Ambelokipi, tel 642-0515.

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING, 9 Apollonos, Varkiza, tel 897-2125, 922-6890. Information about and registration to summer courses offered by 20 different education organizations around Europe. Contact Eleonora Buob.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, 22 Massalias, tel 362-9886 ext 56. Seminars for school teachers, social workers, child psychologists and mothers, until 25 June, Fridays 3:30-7:00 pm. Fees: 55,000 drs.

ILIANTHOS YOGA CENTRE, 29 Marathonodromon, Psychiko, tel 671-1627. Yoga classes for beginners and intermediate. Tai-Chi courses for intermediate and advanced.

POLYMNIA CULTURAL CLUB OF KIFISSIA, 26 Faistou, Kifissia, tel 808-3501. Tea ceremony, Mondays 10:30 am, Thursdays 5 pm, 4,000 drs per hour. Ikebana (Japanese Arts), Mondays 5 pm, Wednesdays 10:30 am, 2,500 drs per hour.

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

UNIVERSITY OF INDIANAPOLIS INTERNATIONAL, 29 Voullis, Syntagma Sq, tel 323-6647. Academic Programmes for Baccalaureates and Masters Degrees offered in various fields ranging from business to computers and communication studies. Contact Elizabeth Kontarini for information.

YWCA, 11 Amerikis, tel 362-4291. Greek language courses for beginners and intermediate starting in March. Fees: 65,000 drs.

Entering and re-entering a job environment, for women between 25-45.

Specialized workshops on tourism, computers, family care. Seminars on computers, word-processing, Lotus, Basic.

Gym and dance classes. Greek dance classes.

Special courses on philosophy, literature, art, history, sociology, environment, nutrition. Meetings and duration vary. For some interviews are required.

AFRO-JAZZ WORKSHOP with international choreographer ILANGA. Beginners and intermediate, Mon/Wed, until 26 May. Also **JAZZERCIZE** for women and men, Tues/Thurs, until 27 May. And **DRUMS WORKSHOP**. All held at the Athens Municipal Theatre in Nea Smyrni. For info and registration call Anna Floratou at 639-9864 after 7 pm.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG), info tel 600-9800/9 ext 345, M-W-F, 11am-1pm.

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

ATTICA CLUB OF FILOTHEI offers bridge lessons, tel 682-1726, 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, Rei 6:30-8pm (Greek only). Tai-Shi, Mon 10:30-11am. Course in Miracles, Mon 11-12am, Tues 7:30-9pm (Greek only), Thurs 7:30-9pm. HIV/AIDS, open house, Sun, 12am-6pm. HIV/AIDS support group, Sun 6-8pm.

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

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

DEMOCRATS ABROAD, tel 722-4645.

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

GREEK-IRISH SOCIETY, tel 262-8683.

LA LECHE LEAGUE, tel 992-9639, 807-5237, 672-5961, 600-3249. *Baby Arrives: The Family and the Breastfeeding Baby*. Athens North (English), 7 April, 10 am. Athens South (English), held in March. Athens South (Greek), 6 April, 10 am. Athens North (Greek), 28 April, 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, tel 681-5747.

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

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

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

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CENTRAL ATHENS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOUFARA, Kanari 26. ☎ 362-7426. Restaurant.

PSARA, Erechtheos 16. ☎ 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish, souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12pm-5pm and 7pm-2am daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 725-0201.

The Athenian Lounge, An open café, serving refreshments and snacks. Also has a special Chocolate Menu. Open 10am-9pm daily. Sat. 10am-11pm. Sun. 9am-9pm.

The Byzantine, A circular garden-like restaurant with Greek and international specialties, plus a superb buffet. Open 5am-2am daily. Transformed into an Italian restaurant on Wed. evenings and a Fishermen's Village on Thurs., offering seafood specialties. Serves Brunch on Sun. from 12am-4pm with half price for children up to 12 years old.

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

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

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La Rôtisserie, superb French cuisine. Fine wine cellar. Piano music. Tues-Sat, 9pm-1am. Atrium Lobby.

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

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

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

ASTIR PALACE, Syntagma Sq. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331. **Asteria** restaurant. Service till 1:30 am.

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

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

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

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.

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

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.

Ledra Grill, (international specialties) open as of 2 October until end of May, from 8pm. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Matola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

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

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30am, served à la carte or buffet, menu for all hours, 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu 11pm-1:30am; Sunday brunch 11am-3:30pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

Crystal Lounge Piano bar. Song and piano M. Hatziyiannis. Tuesday without music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL. ☎ 325-5301/9

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1pm-3:30pm, and dinner 8pm-1:30am. Last order taken at 12:45am.

Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7pm-2am. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL. ☎ 941-4825.

HOTEL PENTELIKON. ☎ 801-2837.

La Terrasse, coffee shop, open from 7am till 2am. Breakfast, lunch and dinner, snacks.

Belle Epoque, international cuisine. Live music.

Vardi's Restaurant, French cuisine.

La Bouillabaisse, fresh seafood.

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

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

GREEK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRENCH

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

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

PRECIEUX, Akadimias 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the shop "Deli". Filet of flounder, salmon filet. Air-conditioned. Sunday closed.

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

KOREAN

SEOUL, Evritanias 8, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel). ☎ 6924669. Specialties: beef boukouti (prepared at the table) yaste bocum (hors d'oeuvre), haimon gol (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms). Sunday closed.

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

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

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



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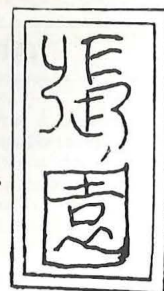
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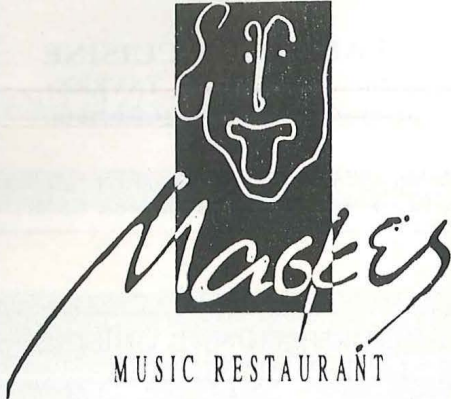
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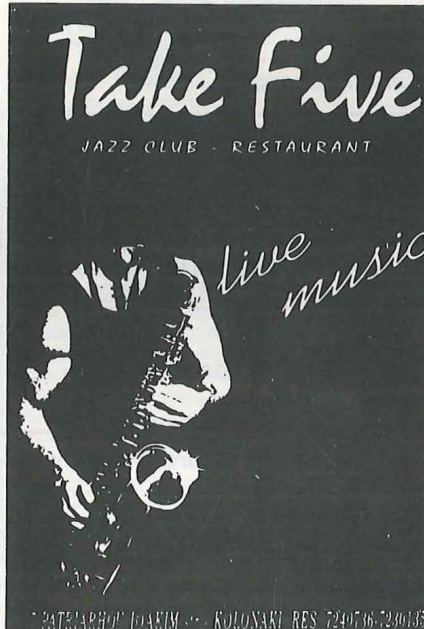
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JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5, Acropoli. ☎ 923-2047. Service till midnight. Sunday closed.

MICHIKO, Kydathineon 27, Plaka. ☎ 322-0980. Open till 11pm. Sunday closed.

SHOGUN, A. Fotila 34 and Alexandras Ave. ☎ 821-5422.

CHINESE

ASIAN PALACE, Kalyrnou 126, Voula. ☎ 895-1983. Cantonese dim-sum.

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kallithea. At Syngrou Ave 190-192, turn right. ☎ 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Taipei and Hong Kong specialties. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes.

CHINA, Efroniou St 72, Ilissia. ☎ 723-3200; 724-5746. (Between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.

COURSER, Plateia Esperidon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4905.

Shrimps pané, Setzuan pork. Sunday noon open for buffet lunch.

GOLDEN DRAGON, Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. ☎ 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 - 3:30pm and 7:30pm - midnight. Closed on Sundays.

GOLDEN PALACE, Aghiou Konstantinou 1, Glyfada
GOLDEN PHOENIX, Tatoiou 131, N. Kifissia. ☎ 807-8640. Serving till 1:30am.

HUA LUNG, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). ☎ 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese specialties. Open daily from 1pm-4pm and from 7:30pm - 12:30am.
KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4528. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and jumbo shrimps.

LONG FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 143, coastal road near EOT Beach B. ☎ 895-8083. Choose among chop suey, spring rolls. Chinese noodles and other dishes. Order Peking duck 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price. Monday Closed.

RASA SAYANG, Palea Leof. Vouliagmenis and Kiou 2, Ano Glyfada. ☎ 962-3629. Peking duck, shrimps pilaf.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. ☎ 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinio Sports Center). ☎ 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

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

ITALIAN

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

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

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

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

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

CASA DI PASTA, Spetsippou 30, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-3348. Service until 2 am.

CAFFE SAN PAOLO, Lykourgou 10, N. Psychiko. ☎ 647-0052. Sunday closed.

DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Faliron. ☎ 981-8959. Closed Monday.

DA WALTER, 7 Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontese, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm -1am.

IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 981-6765. Specialties: filetto, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm -2am. Saturday 12:30pm -2:30am.

IL LEONE D'ORO, Iroon Polytechniou 6, Aghia Paraskevi. Sunday closed.

LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. ☎ 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La Bussola", Vas. Frederikis 34, Glyfada, ☎ 894-2605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Trittico à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

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

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

INDIAN

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

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

CYPRriot

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

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

OTHELLOS, Michalakopoulou 45, ☎ 729-1481. Rustic decoration. Speciality: Cypriot tavas. Sunday closed.

SPANISH

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

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

TEA BAR

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

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

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

BRASSERIE

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

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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Useful numbers

Police

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

Fire

	☎ 199
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Health care

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

Animal Welfare

Hellenic Wildlife Hospital	☎ 0297/22-882
Garby, Enosis Zoofilon Ellados	☎ 882-2356
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals	☎ 346-0360
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	☎ 251-4716
St Francis Society	☎ 253-1977

Automobile and touring

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

Tourism

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

Telephone and telegrams

Telephone information, general	☎ 134
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Utilities

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

Main post offices

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

Parcel post offices

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

Travel and transport

Flight Information

Olympic Airways	☎ 936-3363
Olympic timetable (recording)	☎ 144
International flights except Olympic	☎ 969-9466/67

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	☎ 322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 14	☎ 360-7936
Air Canada, Othonos 10	☎ 322-3206
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	☎ 323-8507
Air India, Omirou 15	☎ 360-3584
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-9101
Air Malta, Solonos 52	☎ 361-2496
Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	☎ 324-1377

Alitalia, Nikis 10	☎ 322-9414/9
Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	☎ 323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	☎ 322-6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
British Airways, Othonos 10	☎ 325-0601
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	☎ 323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	☎ 324-6965
Delta Airlines, Othonos 4	☎ 323-5242
Egypt Air, Othonos 10	☎ 323-3575
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	☎ 323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	☎ 323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	☎ 325-4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	☎ 323-4523
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	☎ 923-0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	☎ 360-7611
Iraq Airways, Syngrou 23	☎ 922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	☎ 324-8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	☎ 323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	☎ 324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Vouli 22 Info:	☎ 322-2208
Reservations:	☎ 938-0177
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	☎ 323-4506
Korean Airways, Psylla 6	☎ 324-7511
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	☎ 324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	☎ 322-1121
Lufthansa, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 771-6002, 771-6402
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	☎ 923-9002
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	☎ 322-6911
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	☎ 966-6666
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 11	☎ 323-1931
Qantas (Australian), Vas Sofias 15	☎ 360-9411
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	☎ 324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	☎ 323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6 & Vissarionos	☎ 363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	☎ 322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 323-9111
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	☎ 321-6411
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	☎ 324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	☎ 323-7581
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-8711
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4807
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	☎ 324-3241
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-0104
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	☎ 322-6451
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	☎ 323-8685
Yemenia, Patission 9	☎ 524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	☎ 413-3244

Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers	☎ 142
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Trains

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

Ships

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

Marinas

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

Embassies and consulates

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

Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91	☎ 360-1377
Cuba, Sofocleous 5, Filothei	☎ 684-2807
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	☎ 723-7883
Czechia, George Seferi 6, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-3755
Denmark, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-8315
Dominican Republic, Poseidonos 56, Faliro	☎ 981-8466
Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus	☎ 412-2361
Egypt, Vas Sofias 3	☎ 361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros	☎ 692-0565
EC, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenos 1	☎ 701-1775
France, Vas Sofias 7	☎ 361-1665
French Consulate, Vas Konstantinou 5	☎ 729-0151
Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22	☎ 523-6795
German Federal Republic,	
Vas Sofias 10, Maroussi	☎ 369-4111
Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus	☎ 418-2111
Haiti, Dimokritou 5	☎ 361-0766
Honduras, Vas Sofias 86	☎ 777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-6154
India, Kleanthous 3	☎ 721-6481
Indonesia, Skyrou 11-13	☎ 881-4082
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-1436
Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-1566
Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	☎ 361-1722
Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4	☎ 775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko	☎ 647-4161
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-3593
Lebanon, 25 Martiou 6, Pal Psychiko	☎ 685-5873, 4
Liberia, Eplias 2, Piraeus	☎ 453-1046
Libya, Vyronos 13, Pal Psychiko	☎ 674-1841
Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus	☎ 417-9515
Madagascar, Ermou 23-25	☎ 233-7453
Malaysia, Alimou 114, Argyroupolis	☎ 991-6523
Maldives, K. Politi 15, Filothei	☎ 681-9127
Malta, Eplias 2 Piraeus	☎ 452-3957
Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko	☎ 723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-9701
New Zealand, Semitelou 9	☎ 777-0686
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	☎ 902-5807
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 724-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	☎ 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 324-1615
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6917
Portugal, Karneadou 44	☎ 729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-8020
Saudi Arabia,	
Marathonodromou 71, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6911
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus	☎ 452-6384
Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	☎ 684-7294
Slovakia, George Seferi 4, Pal Psychiko	☎ 687-6757
Somalia, Sikelianou 4	☎ 647-4201
South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou	☎ 692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenos 1	☎ 701-2122
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	☎ 721-4885
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-4763
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	☎ 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5577
Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-7969
Togo, Filellinon 7	☎ 323-0330
Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri	☎ 671-7590
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	☎ 724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91	☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nikiforu Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1	☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patission 9	☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	☎ 701-6171

UN Offices

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

Ministries

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

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

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

Banks

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

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

Foreign Banks

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

Places of Worship

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

St Paul's (Anglican), Fililellinon 29 ☎ 721-4906
 St Peter's (Anglican), Kifissia ☎ 807-5335
 Scandinavian Church (Swedish),
 Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus ☎ 451-6564
 Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58 ☎ 964-9486
 Church of 7th Day Adventists,
 Keramikou 18 ☎ 522-4962

Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies,
 Soudias 54 ☎ 723-6314
 Archaeological School of the Netherlands,
 Alex. Soutsou 24, ☎ 362-2555
 Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23, ☎ 324-4842
 Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavrion ☎ (0292)25158
 British Council, Kolonaki Square 17, ☎ 363-3211/15,
 360-6011/15
 British School of Archaeol. Soudias 52 ☎ 721-0974
 Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B, ☎ 722-3201
 Centre for Acropolis Studies, Makriyianni 2-4 ☎ 921-9474
 Danish Archaeol. Institute, Kavallotti 5, ☎ 922-0789
 Finnish Archaeol. Institute, Zitrou 16, ☎ 922-1931
 French School of Archaeology, Didotu 6 ☎ 361-2518
 Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6 ☎ 724-1811
 German School of Archaeology, Fidiou 1, ☎ 362-0092
 Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16 ☎ 360-8111
 Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 ☎ 362-9886
 Institut Français, Sina 31 ☎ 361-5575
 Branch: Massalias 18 ☎ 361-0013
 Instituto Italiano di Cultura, Patission 47 ☎ 522-9294
 Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 ☎ 325-2823
 Norwegian Institute, Tsami Karatasou 5 ☎ 923-1351
 Soc. for Study of Modern Greek Culture,
 Sina 46 ☎ 363-9872
 Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31 ☎ 360-3568
 Swedish Archaeological Institute,
 Mitseon 9 ☎ 923-2102
 The Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14 ☎ 361-1042

Educational Institutions

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim ☎ 721-3076/3700
 American Community Schools ☎ 639-3200
 Athens Centre ☎ 701-2268
 Athens College (Psychiko) ☎ 671-4621
 Athens College (Kantza) ☎ 665-9991
 Byron College (Maroussi) ☎ 804-9162
 Campion School ☎ 813-2013
 CELT, A. Frantzi 4, 117 45 Athens ☎ 922-2065
 College Year in Athens ☎ 721-8746
 Deree College (Ag Paraskevi) ☎ 600-9800
 Dropfeld Gymnasium ☎ 682-0921
 Eurolink Training Centre, Ipitou 9 ☎ 323-6230
 European University,
 Makri 12, Makriyianni ☎ 922-0106, 922-5853.
 Green Hill School, Kifissia ☎ 801-7115/872
 Hellenikon ☎ 961-2732
 Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka ☎ 324-6614/5
 Italian School ☎ 228-0338
 La Verne College ☎ 807-7357/8, 800-1118
 Lycée Français ☎ 362-4301
 Kifissia Montessori School ☎ 808-0322
 Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98 ☎ 364-6022/5116
 Pooh Corner ☎ 801-1827
 Southeastern College ☎ 364-3405,
 St Catherine's British Embassy ☎ 282-9750
 St Lawrence College ☎ 894-0696, 894-5631
 Stepping Stones Bicultural Children's Centre, ☎ 751-1965
 Tasis Hellenic International School ☎ 808-1426
 The Old Mill (remedial) ☎ 801-2558
 3-4-5 Brit. Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron ☎ 983-2204
 University Centre for Recognition of
 Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112 ☎ 923-7835
 University of Indianapolis International,
 Voulis 29 ☎ 323-6647, Fax 324-8502
 TASIC Elementary ☎ 681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144 ☎ 881-1768
 Alcoholics Anonymous, Eratosthenous 13, Pangrati.
 ☎ 962-7122, 962-7218, 701-1977.
 Al-Anon, ☎ 779-6017, 935-3873
 Amnesty International, Sina 30 ☎ 360-0628
 The Athenians Hockey Club ☎ 813-1767, 612-0917
 The Athens Singers ☎ 801-3672
 American Legion, Tziraiou 9 ☎ 922-0067
 ACS Tennis Club, Halandri ☎ 639-3200
 AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia ☎ 801-3100
 Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2 ☎ 923-2872
 Attica Tennis Club, Filothei ☎ 681-2557

Au Pair Homestay USA (EIL) ☎ 808-1005
 Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8 ☎ 322-0723
 Cross-Cultural Association ☎ 804-1212
 Daughters of Penelope, ☎ 952-3030
 Democrats Abroad ☎ 722-4645
 Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali ☎ 813-2685
 English Speaking Society ☎ 672-5485
 Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6 ☎ 321-0490
 Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, ☎ 323-4107
 Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsaniou 8 ☎ 723-5158
 Golf Club, Glyfada ☎ 894-6820
 Greek Girl Guides Association ☎ 323-5794
 Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1 ☎ 724-4437
 Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12 ☎ 524-8600
 Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia ☎ 621-9821
 Hippodrome, Faliro ☎ 941-7761
 Overeaters Anonymous ☎ 346-2800
 Players English Theatre Group ☎ 202-2316
 The Players ☎ 666-6394
 Republicans Abroad (Greece) ☎ 681-5747
 Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos ☎ 682-6128
 Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas ☎ 661-1088
 Spastics Society ☎ 701-5634
 Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas ☎ 981-5572
 Politia Club, Aristotelous 18, ☎ 801-1566
 Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei ☎ 681-3562
 World Wide Fund for Nature ☎ 362-3342, 363-4661
 Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano ☎ 417-9730
 YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28 ☎ 362-6970
 YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11 ☎ 362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Association of Commercial Agents ☎ 323-2622
 Athens Business and Professional Women's Club
 Ag Zonis 57 ☎ 861-3522
 Athens Cosmopolitan Lions Club
 (Mr P Baganis) ☎ 924-0777
 Danish Business Association ☎ 894-8848
 European Economic Community (EEC) ☎ 724-3982
 Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5 ☎ 323-7325
 Foreign Press Association, Akademies 23 ☎ 363-7318
 Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), ☎ 360-0411
 Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150 ☎ 922-5011
 Hellenic Export Promotion Council ☎ 322-6871
 Hellenic Shipowners' Association, ☎ 411-8011
 National Org. of Hellenic Handicrafts ☎ 322-1017
 National Statistical Service ☎ 324-7805
 Propeller Club, ☎ 778-3698
 Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3 ☎ 362-3150
 Thessaloniki International Fair, ☎ (031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek
 Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
 Akadimias 7-9 ☎ 360-4815/2411
 Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,
 Mitropoleos 28 ☎ 323-1230
 Geotechnical Chamber of Greece
 Venizelou 64, Thessaloniki ☎ (031)278817/18
 The Hellenic Chamber for Development and
 Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries,
 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychiko ☎ 671-1210, 672-6882
 Handicrafts Chamber of Athens,
 Akadimias 18 ☎ 363-0253
 Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4 ☎ 323-6641
 Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, ☎ 411-8811
 International, Chamber of Commerce
 Kaningos 27 ☎ 361-0879
 Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,
 Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt ☎ 417-7241
 Professional Chamber of Athens,
 Panepistimiou 44 ☎ 360-1651
Foreign Chambers of Commerce
 American Hellenic, Kanari 16 ☎ 361-8385
 Arab Hellenic, 180 Kifissias ☎ 647-3761
 British Hellenic, Vas Sofias 25 ☎ 721-0493, 721-0361
 Far East Trade Centre (Rep of China)
 Vas Sofias 54 ☎ 724-3107
 French, Vas Sofias 7a ☎ 362-5516, 362-5545
 German Hellenic, Doriliou 10-12 ☎ 644-4546
 Hong Kong Trade Development Council,
 Vas Alexandrou 2 ☎ 724-6723
 Italian, Mitropoleos 25 ☎ 323-4551
 Japan External Trade Organization,
 Koumbari 4 ☎ 363-0820
 Taipei Economic and Cultural Office,
 Vas Sofias 54 ☎ 724-3107
 Yugoslav, Valaoritou 17 ☎ 361-8420
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 ☎ 361-5450, 361-5343

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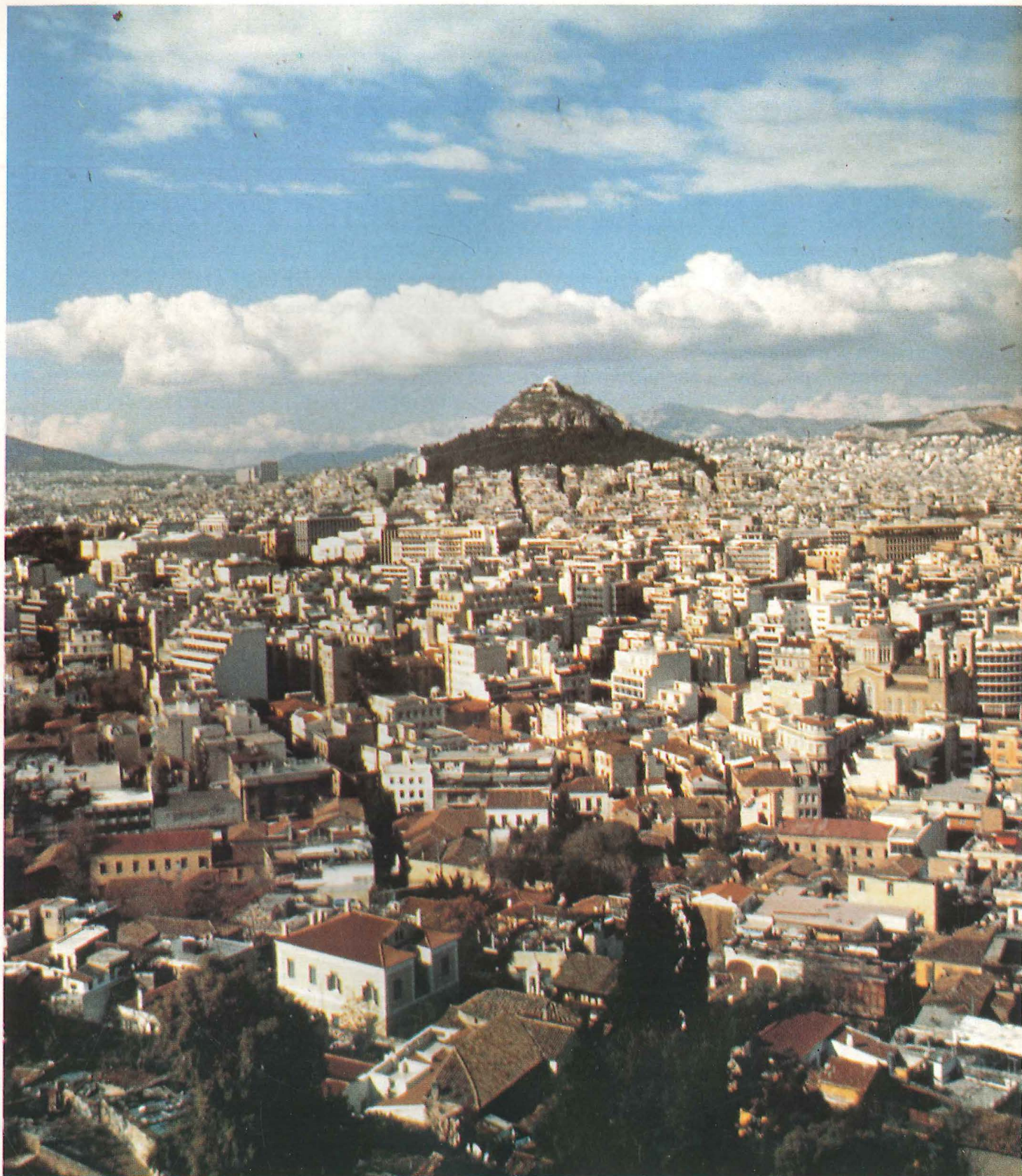
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