

January 1982

THE ATHENIA

Greece's English Language Monthly

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Greece's English Language Monthly

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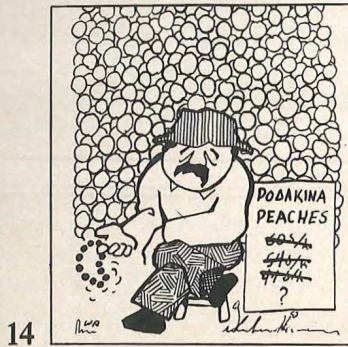
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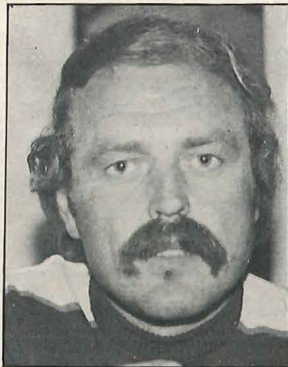
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publisher's note

Just a year after the country's accession into the EEC, the continued participation of Greece within the Community's present framework was still in doubt, especially after Prime Minister Papandreou's remarks made at the London Summit last November. Journalist Carol Reed in "No Celebration Please?" enumerates some of the accession terms that have over-strained the country's agricultural and industrial sectors.

The fact that there are over 3,500 political refugees in Greece, mostly from the Middle East but also from Eastern Europe, has received little publicity. Recently, journalist Emmanuel Hadzipetros visited the Lavrion Reception Center where he interviewed a number of refugees whose stories he records in "An Uncertain Future".

Lying close to the borders of Albania and Yugoslavia, the Prespa Lakes offer one of the last breeding refuges for migratory aquatic birds remaining in this region of the Balkans. In "Prespa 'Wetlands'", ornithologist Emma Faull concentrates on this fragile and endangered ecosystem to emphasize that the richness and diversity of Greece's wildlife are among its greatest assets, while pointing out that lack of environmental education is the major reason why these assets, being little appreciated, are in peril of being destroyed.

In "A Matter of Taste", a new column introducing the recently revised and expanded Restaurants and Nightclubs section, Julia Brophy provides a tour of Kolonaki pubs.

The cover is by Paul Valassakis.





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Letters

Turks in Cyprus

In reference to my interview with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and his Ministry's Director of Information, Mr. Kaya Toperi (The Athenian, December, p. 10), I would like to point out the real implications and contradictions in Mr. Toperi's comments on the military situation in Cyprus.

To me, it is nothing short of amazing that the General Director of Information in the Foreign Ministry doesn't have any figures on Turkish troops in Cyprus. It is equally amazing that he knows nothing about Turkish civilians being settled in Cyprus and thinks that there are only a few embassy personnel. My figures, as a journalist, are that there are some 60,000 Turkish civilians in Cyprus now, and since they have been given false citizenship papers, they easily influence the vote. This constitutes an obvious and real interference in Turkish-Cypriot affairs. Considering recent statements made by Foreign Minister Turkmen before the UN on people's rights to self-government (in reference to Afghanistan) and removal of foreign troops and influence from homelands, Mr. Turkmen should clean up his own house before commenting so grandly on others'!

**Haris Livas
Kalamata**

Manolis Glezos

Your article in December's issue featuring Manolis Glezos did justice to one of our most courageous resistance heroes, though I must say the janitor in Mr. Hadzipetros' article did not have all his facts correct. I remember the day after Glezos pulled down the flag, the Germans put the whole city under curfew for twenty-four hours so they could hunt for the man who had torn it down. As a nation we all felt great admiration and pride for the then-anonymous hero. But he did not, as the janitor recounts, "put up the Greek flag in its place." Under the existing conditions this would have been an impossible feat. As I remember the story, he stole into the Acropolis grounds after curfew hours and cut the cord holding the German flag and then ran, throwing the flag down one of the many ditches that surround

the Acropolis. If he had been caught with the flag he would have been immediately executed. To have put up a Greek flag would have required much time and effort and the area was surrounded with German guards. The act of destroying the German flag was enough!

Emile Calfopoulos
Nea Smyrni

Eva Palmer Sikelianou

The article on Anna Sikelianou by Timothy Salmon (The Athenian, December issue) is very interesting. Besides portraying Mrs. Sikelianou, he has also gently deflated a little of the myth surrounding the poet, whom Mrs. Sikelianou delicately describes at one point as engaged in "more a monologue than a dialogue". She stated this in reference to his letters to her, but it may also have reflected something of his relation to people in general.

However, it is a pity that The Athenian did not take the opportunity of the "Year of Sikelianos", now ended, to pay tribute to Eva Palmer Sikelianou, the New Yorker who provided inspiration, unbounded energy, and massive financial assistance to help the poet transform some of his dreams into reality.

Eva, an heiress brought up in the genteel and privileged world of Grammercy Park and Bar Harbor, met the young Angelos through the brother and sister-in-law of Isadora Duncan. They were married in 1907, and eventually lived between Sikia (on the Gulf of Corinth), Delphi, and Athens. Together they organized the Delphic Festivals in 1927 and 1930, for which Eva, among many other things, wove and stitched all the costumes.

After their marriage disintegrated, Eva went back to the United States, where she continued producing ancient Greek plays. After she returned to Greece following World War II, she went to her beloved Delphi, where she died in 1952. She was buried in the 'Poet's Corner' of the town cemetery.

It seems to me that the "Year of Angelos Sikelianos" could just as well have been the "Year of Eva Sikelianou", in recognition of her extraordinary contribution not only to the development of the poet but also to the revival of ancient Greek

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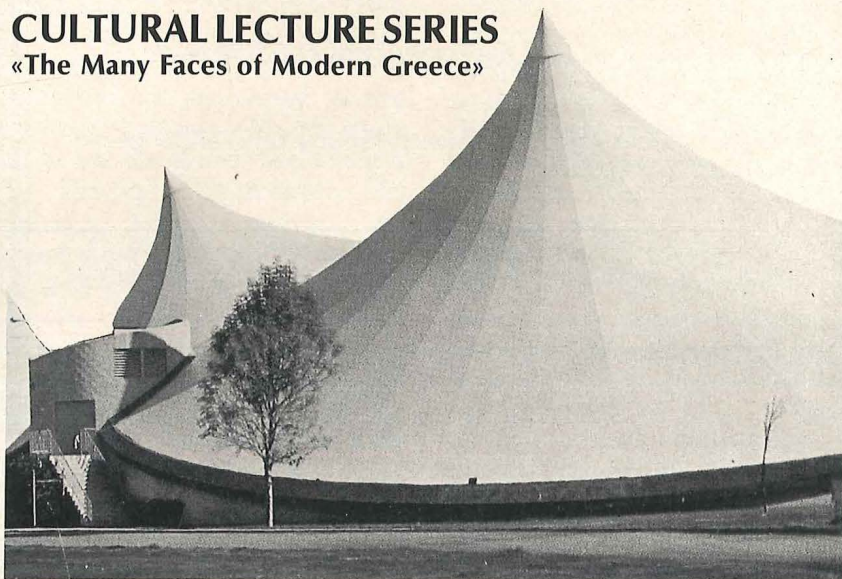
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theater and ideas in this century. I do not believe justice has been done to her memory.

**Joan Jeffery Vanderpool
Kolonaki**

Editor's note: The Athenian published lengthy excerpts from Eva Palmer Sikelianou's autobiography "Upward Panic" in July, August, and September 1979, admittedly untimely from the point of view of the "Year of Angelos Sikelianos".

Polytechneion

On page 11, column 2 of the December 1981 *Athenian*, the following assertion is made:

"On the early morning of November 17, 1973, tank units broke into the school (Polytechneion) killing an estimated thirty students and injuring hundreds more." This popular version of what happened must, in all fairness, be challenged. Following an investigation by the judiciary, this body announced that in fact no one was killed in the Polytechnic on this day. Furthermore, the school's governing body likewise asserted that no one was killed in the Polytechnic on the date above mentioned. Thus were branded as libelous those bold, ubiquitous assertions in red and removable only at vast expense, which disgrace the sacred precincts of academic Athens. As a rule, when persons are killed during or as a result of civic disorder, kith and kin or other interested parties claim the right to view the corpses, possibly with the intention of filing suit for damages. No such demands were made following the "massacre".

The crowds outside the Polytechnic became so unruly that the police could not cope with the dangerous situation. The army intervened. Stray bullets took a toll of life - perhaps as many as eighteen.

The Athenian asserts that this episode, in which presumably heroes were involved, led to the downfall of the military dictatorship eight months later. I would point out that the military dictatorship had already started to bow its way out. A civilian and veteran politician, Spyro Markezinis, was designated as head of a democratic government.

**A. C. Sedgwick
Kolonaki**



our town

Parliamentary Premiere

In an election year, the theater season always gets off to a slow start and many plays do not open until after the campaign, but by far the best attended premiere of the 1981-82 season was the opening of Parliament on the morning of November 16.

Two hours before the 11 a.m. 'curtain', the long lines outside of Parliament waiting to pick up special invitations promised that the gala opening would be S.R.O. Backstage in the caucus rooms, the long-promised winds of change of a new Socialist-led Parliament was even stirring in New Democracy's chambers where the smoke-filled air and the deputies' clamoring for more ashtrays attested to the passing of an administration which had waged a strong anti-smoking campaign.

Among the first deputies to enter the chamber at 10:30 a.m., were the distinguished Mr. Theotokis who occupied a seat on the extreme right side of the room and some rather less dapper figures who accommodated themselves at the other end. As the opposition sections were filling up, PASOK members began to enter in dark suits, subdued neckties and well-groomed moustaches and beards to occupy the numerous banks of seats in the center.

In the galleries, Mrs. Papandreou and Mrs. Lazaris, wife of the new Minister of Coordination, seated themselves just across from the rostrum while in the diplomatic box which seats thirty-six, more than sixty ambassadors and other state representatives were pressed. Mr. Rallis, entering at 10:58, was the first deputy to be applauded and two minutes later, looking serious and controlled, Mr. Papandreou, without shaking hands, took the Prime Minister's position on the rostrum from

whence he searchingly gazed over the rows of his own deputies in that all-seeing way, reminiscent of a recent predecessor who had occupied the same chair for so many years.

After the presidential decrees were read, Archbishop Serafim standing before the Synod, began to give the blessing. Unfortunately, His Eminence became confused and started ruffling through the pages of the Holy Book without being able to find the correct passage. A moment of awkwardness was then resolved by another priest who began to sing. The blessing was followed by the oath, repeated phrase by phrase by the deputies with their right hands raised - except by the members of Mr. Florakis' party, who only raised their hands. After the members of the Synod each greeted the Prime Minister and took their leave, a similar ceremony was performed with the Koran for the two Muslim deputies from Thrace. The opening session of Parliament was adjourned just before noon with the reading of other presidential decrees in demotic.

Another Opening

A second premiere taking place on the same day as the opening of Parliament received almost equal publicity. Like the earlier one, Melina Mercouri was present, entrance was free, attendance more-or-less obligatory, the audience overwhelmingly male and it also occurred in a public building - in this case, Korydallos prison. The Minister of Culture was making good her promise to bring entertainment to prisoners. Never-on-Sunday Melina's choice had fallen on Papadoyeorgiou's *Next Sunday*, a contemporary play presented by the Stoa Theater.

Unlike the earlier premiere, certainly, the audience at this presentation was, at first, silent and suspi-

cious. Although some prisoners had helped erect the small, simple, cramped set at the end of a long prison corridor, placards had been hung pointing out that there were far greater priorities for prison life than entertainment. Prisoners complained that athletics were more important than theater. They grumbled that the heat had been turned on only that morning for the comfort of visitors and that a few cells had been freshly painted in the vicinity of the stage to make the atmosphere less bleak. Most of the men admitted that they had come, not out of any thespian enthusiasm, but to voice their problems to the journalists who were also present. Complaining of cramped quarters, little exercise, lack of workshops, dirty blankets, open toilets, inhuman treatment in psychiatric wards, torture, suicides and inexplicable deaths, the prisoners still claimed that Korydallos prison was "luxury" compared to other Greek prisons like that on Corfu.

As a show of good will to the new government, however, prisoners had agreed to attend. One hundred sat on chairs, another hundred stood, twenty crouched down in front of the stage and many others hung over the two tiers of balconies above.

Tensions began to lessen when a prisoner, retorting to Minister of Justice Alexandris' opening words about forty-year-old-problems not being solved in a day, asked "He asks time from us?", a remark which brought some merriment to the audience. Minister Mercouri's entrance drew applause, and a moment of silence in memory of those prisoners who have died in Korydallos was appreciated.

The performance which followed is believed to be the first theatrical presentation ever shown in a Greek prison and the audience was soon absorbed. At its close, the audi-

ence displayed its enthusiasm and Mercouri said she would be back one day to perform herself "because you're the best audience and I consider you all my friends." Promising that state-managed troupes, as well as private companies, would play in prisons throughout the country, she also said that professional theater people would help organize prisoners to write and perform their own plays.

The importance of the event, however, was symbolic. It meant a beginning to the new government's policy to overhaul the country's atrocious penal system. As he departed, Minister Alexandris assured the audience that all prisons, which up to now have helped to create and maintain a criminal environment, would be turned into institutions of reform.

Fleeing the Rich

In his first meeting with the press, the new Secretary General of the Greek Tourist Organization Panagopoulos, told newsmen in December that one of the main principles of the new government in regards to tourism will be to attract tourists of higher income levels. "It is the quality, not the quantity, of tourists which we are aiming at."

Setting aside this interesting ideological amendment to the social contract, it can be said that part of the government's aim has already been achieved: quantity *is* already down. In 1980, there were about 13,000 tourists visiting the Acropolis on an average summer's day. In 1981 there were about 7,000. There is no reason to worry that it will rise again in the near future. Back in the early 1960s, the old capitalistic slogan of EOT was "Let's bring the tourists first and then lay down the framework for the tourist industry." Over the next twenty years the tourists came, they increased, and then they decreased, and still the framework has yet to be laid down. If the Socialist slogan now is, "let's fleece the rich tourist" rather than the former "let's fleece rich and poor alike", then the question is how to get rich tourists on the Acropolis. One idea, which the vast number of organizers at EOT have never thought of, is to separate the entrance to the Acropolis from the exit and thus solve the bottleneck of tourists that has existed there for a generation.

Arafat Comes to Athens

Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, arrived in Athens for a three-day official stay on December 14. His visit was surrounded by extraordinary security precautions. It was not known until a few minutes before landing at which airport he would arrive, so police carefully guarded Hellenikon while he actually came down at the military airport in Eleusis. From there, a small flock of helicopters carried him and his entourage to the landing pad at the Olympic Stadium.

During his stay here, Mr. Arafat held talks with the Prime Minister, the two Undersecretaries of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Karolos Papoulias and Mr. Assimakis Fotilas, the President of Parliament, Yannis Alevras, and representatives of Greek political parties, including New Democracy head Evangelos Averoff, who characterized the meeting as "cordial and interesting". In his toast to Arafat at a first-day luncheon, Mr. Papandreou stressed traditional ties of friendship which unite the Greek people with the Arab world, and also drew a parallel between the Greek people's struggle for freedom and independence and their land in the War of 1821, and that of the Palestinians.

Mr. Arafat's response, equally

warm, set the tone for the visit, which was marked by effusive public expressions of affection on all sides. At the reception hosted by Mr. Arafat at the Grand Bretagne on his second night in town, hundreds of well-wishers and observers crammed the halls, struggling to the buffet and then to break through the cordon of security men who surrounded the diminutive leader of the Palestinians. Eyewitnesses differed in the number of times he and Culture Minister Melina Mercouri embraced and kissed, but all agreed on the extraordinary warmth with which he and Vassos Lyssarides of the Cyprus Socialist Party exchanged greetings. For a good part of the evening Lyssarides remained with Mr. Arafat, and shared in a bit of the limelight.

In a packed press conference on Arafat's last day in Athens, the PLO leader announced that the PLO Information Bureau in Athens would be upgraded to the status of a diplomatic representation (thus equalling that of the Israeli mission in Greece). In a joint statement, the PLO leader and the Greek Prime Minister also condemned Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights, which along with Poland and the visit of Arafat himself headlined local news broadcasts for



Margaret Papandreou and Vassos Lyssarides, President of the Cypriot Socialist Party, both draped in Palestinian headdresses, with Yasser Arafat at his reception at the Grand Bretagne Hotel.

Susan Muhlhauser

the duration of his stay. The leaders also discussed the role the Greek government can play, as a member of the EEC, in support of the Palestinian cause, establishing Greece as a bridge between the Arab and the European worlds. Diplomatic sources observed that Mr. Papandreou is attempting to cement stronger economic and political ties with the Arab world with, as one put it, "a grand-stand gesture aimed, in part, at hard-line Libya and Iraq, as well as Saudi Arabia," Greece's main suppliers of crude oil.

In another gesture, political as it was cultural, the government offered to set aside scholarship funds for Palestinian students to attend Greek universities. And the Mayor of Athens, Dimitris Beis, made the Palestinian leader an honorary citizen of Athens.

Travels with the Prime Minister

A few hours after his government won a vote of confidence in Parliament on November 25, Prime Minister Papandreou set out with his advisers for the EEC Summit in London. Stopping off in Paris for a late luncheon with President Mitterand, the Prime Minister and the French leader discussed, among other subjects, the purchase of French military equipment and the socialist transformation of Greece. The Prime Minister then proceeded to London that evening. On his arrival at Heathrow, the Prime Minister, according to opposition newspapers here, threatened to return at once to Athens when British police confiscated his bodyguards' revolvers.

The following morning, the Prime Minister had a private meeting with the Premier of Denmark and then joined other EEC leaders at a luncheon given by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. At the opening session of the Summit at Lancaster House that afternoon, Prime Minister Eyskens of Belgium rebuffed Mr. Papandreou's proposal that Greece be given a special relationship status within the Community stating, "you can only be in the Community or outside it. You cannot have one foot in and one foot out."



Home from Brussels

During the two-day conference, Mr. Papandreou reiterated his government's aim to hold a referendum on Greece's membership in the Community and to abide by its verdict. He also expressed the country's closer ties with the Arab world by stressing that peace could not be achieved in the Middle East unless the Palestinians' right to self-determination was recognized.

In an interview following the final session of the conference, the Prime Minister said he was not optimistic about negotiating terms that would be favorable enough to keep Greece within the Community. It was not so much the terms of accession that he wished to renegotiate as to make clear what Greece's unique economic problems were and why a special relationship was necessary. It is the government's position that the original accession terms were hastily accepted, more for political than economic reasons, and that the country's large and backward farm population and its fragile industrial sector cannot compete against the more developed economics of other EEC nations.

On Saturday, the Prime Minister met with leaders of the British Labor Party as well with Chancellor Schmidt during which the sensitive issue of stockpiling U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe was discussed.

Back in Athens the following day, the Prime Minister appeared more optimistic, remarking that Greece's economic problems had been clearly stated and well understood. He did repeat, however, that

Greece could not remain within the present framework of the EEC because it meant the sacrifice of vital economic interests.

No sooner had the Prime Minister returned than he began a series of briefings at the Pentagon in preparation for the NATO Summit opening on December 8, this time in his capacity as Minister of Defense.

On December 7, Mr. Papandreou left for Brussels accompanied by Foreign Minister Haralambopoulos and Deputy Minister of Defense Drossoyiannis. Shortly after his arrival, the Prime Minister had an hour-long session with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. While declining to remark on the details of their talk, both leaders declared that it had been useful and encouraging.

During the two-day conference which followed, Mr. Papandreou demanded that NATO guarantee Greece against any aggression on its eastern borders. The Turkish Minister, however, rejected the implication (which would thereby be recognized by NATO) that Turkey had any intention of attacking Greece. As a result, the normal joint-communique signed at the end of the first day of the conference could not be published.

The Prime Minister also called for a partial suspension of the Rogers Agreement made in 1980 when Greece rejoined the military wing of NATO and which concerns the control of airspace in the Aegean.

After the final session, Mr. Papandreou stated that the decision to veto the earlier communique was consistent with the national interest "and will decisively reinforce Greece's prestige in the world." Indeed, his earlier proposal that NATO should state that it would never act against Arab interests had been warmly greeted by spokesmen in many countries in the Middle East and Africa. Despite Greece's stand on nuclear weapons and its procedural objections to the formal invitation to Spain regarding its entry into NATO, the Prime Minister signed the final communique because, he said, "we could not use our veto three times at the same meeting."

On Wednesday, December 9, at the request of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a meeting was arranged at the Greek Embassy which

both leaders described as "productive". The next day, the Prime Minister was back in Athens and began briefing President Karamanlis, his ministers, opposition leaders and the public on the results of his travels.

Although accused of bravado and performing fancy tricks in some quarters of the international press, Papandreou's tactics at both meetings were generally well-received at home. The attention which the Prime Minister gained was not seen in Athens as disruptive posturings but a balanced presentation of the anxieties and hopes of the Greek people. While Turkish disclaimers to any thought of aggression in the Aegean may have been genuine, the Prime Minister made it clear that most Greeks do not think so and gave specific reasons why. As one German newspaper wrote, "Greece has the same right as other countries to take care of its own interests" and the Greek press for the most part believed that Mr. Papandreou was right in giving this expression abroad.

Government Program Announced

On Sunday, November 22, Prime Minister Papandreou presented his government's program to Parliament. Early in his two-hour long speech, the Prime Minister stated, "Change is a vision and a journey. But it is also practicality, action, a mode of operation and a way of life."

Outlining his foreign affairs policy, Mr. Papandreou emphasized the country's strategic position in relation to the Balkans, to the Mediterranean, to Europe and - in his insistence on closer ties with the Arab world - as a link between Europe and the Middle East.

Expectedly, the Prime Minister gave prominence to the problems of the Aegean and Cyprus. In respect to the Aegean, he reiterated that not an inch of Greek territory was negotiable and, in pursuing a more dynamic policy on Cyprus, he said that Greece as a guarantor power had the legal right and obligation to support the struggle of the Cypriot people for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

In respect to domestic affairs, some socially liberal aims mentioned

in the program were soon being achieved, because, as some observers pointed out, they didn't cost anything. Reducing the voting age to 18 passed Parliament unanimously and a law establishing civil marriage was introduced in early December. Among other stated goals were the abolishment of the death sentence, the realization of equality between sexes, the establishment of a Ministry of the New Generation to handle the problems of youth, and greater expenditure on education.

Three days after the Prime Minister's presentation of his program, the new government won a 172-113 vote of confidence with deputies of New Democracy opposing and members of the Greek Community Party abstaining.

ND Elects Averoff

At a special meeting of the New Democracy party on November 30, George Rallis asked his followers for a renewal of confidence to be held at a caucus on December 7. It was believed that the reason for this move was due to the persistent criticism of Mr. Rallis by former Deputy Premier and Minister of Defense Evangelos Averoff.

Disclaiming any interference in its affairs, President Karamanlis, who founded the party in 1974, strongly urged on December 5 that unity be preserved for the sake of the country's democratic stability. At the caucus two days later, 61 depu-

ties voted against Rallis, 41 for him and 9 abstained in a secret ballot. On December 9, Averoff who had lost to Rallis by two votes in May, 1980, gained 67 votes.

Following his election as party leader, Averoff expressed his satisfaction that all members would continue working together.

Following Papandreou's return from the NATO summit, Mr. Averoff, in one of his first statements made as opposition leader, said that the Prime Minister was correct to stress at Brussels that Greece's NATO expenses were out of proportion to the country's size. He did warn, however, that armaments were a more real security to Greece's eastern frontiers than any guarantees.

In a strong statement made on December 11, Averoff said that the new government was carrying out a foreign policy based on the criteria of domestic policy. Referring to a recent TV program in which the highly controversial *paidomazoma* -- the 'collecting' of children by communists after World War II and their removal to East European countries -- was aired before a large audience as 'saving children from fascist armies', Averoff said, "We are facing a power which is trying to change the way we think." He accused PASOK members of terrorizing civil servants, attempting to put syndicalist and farm cooperatives under state control, and either doing things behind the Prime Minister's back or overruling him.



Winner Evangelos Averoff, flanked by Yannis Boutos (left) and Constantine Stefanopoulos (right)

Verifying the Homeric proverb that necessity is the mother of invention, seven Athenian engineers have designed a new **internal combustion machine** combining maximum efficiency with minimum pollution. The revolutionary engine has been studied by an EEC committee and awarded 146,000 European Units of Account for its commercial production.

On November 14, a court in Kalamata ruled that a 10-acre property at Pylos bought by a Greek interpreter allegedly as proxy for former French president **Giscard D'Estaing** be declared public land. For some years the Forest Commission's attempts to preserve the area as woodland had been held up by legal appeals. The status of the property has been further muddled by the discovery of a Mycenaean tomb and the Ministry of Culture's contention that it be declared an archaeological site.

The Athens Academy announced on November 17 that its corresponding member **Haralambos Antoniadis**, Professor of Biochemistry at Harvard, has discovered an antibody which checks the division and spread of cancerous cells.

Two **Greek fishing boats** were seized by a Turkish patrol vessel between Samothrace and the Turkish mainland on November 19 and towed to the port of Enez on the Evros Delta. It was the first time an incident of this kind had taken place under the new government. Following an exchange between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Turkish Embassy, the boats and their crews were released the following day.

Among economic agreements made between **Iraq and Greece** in mid-November were the repair of Iraqi ships in Greek shipyards, Iraqi supplies of oil for Greece, and the construction of an aluminum plant operated with Iraqi oil. The produce of the plant will largely go to Iraq.

Similar agreements with the **Soviet Union** were under discussion in December, involving the building of another aluminum plant, the extension of the Soviet Union's

natural gas pipeline from Bulgaria into Greece and the construction of merchant ships for Russia in Greek shipyards. An earlier Greek-Soviet agreement providing for the repair of Russian merchant vessels at the Neorion shipyards on Syra expired in 1980.

Late in November, the Ministries of Coordination and of Industry not only cancelled the previous government's project to build a **petrochemical plant** near Mesolongi but promised to investigate the scheme. Planned and financed by a consortium of banks over two years ago, the project roused a storm of controversy as it was deemed threatening to the unique marine environment of the Mesolongi lagoon.

An act of "**dendrovandalism**" outraged the citizens of Nauplia two years ago when a deep gash was cut around the base of the town's famous and towering ficus tree, thus killing an urban landmark for the purposes of construction. Similar attacks are now being made on two rows of trees which line the road leading out of Nauplia towards Epidavros. The trees date back to the War of Independence. Local protests have been telegraphed to deputies of Parliament and to Ministries.

The **pollution level** in Athens rose so high on November 24 that the government imposed emergency measures for curtailing traffic for 48 hours. The restricting of private cars on an odd-even basis, however, did little to reduce the smog, thereby suggesting that factories are a major factor in producing air pollution. Athenians in general responded cooperatively and enthusiastically to the government's prompt and energetic action, although it was the forces of nature which finally cleared the air on November 28 in the form of rain and wind.

Despite the admonitions of the government in regard to **National Resistance ceremonies** that tend to divide the people, the anniversary of the blowing up of the Yorgopotamos Bridge near Lamia by communist-led guerrillas took place at the site on November 29. Four days later a Te Deum organized by private groups

was celebrated at the Athens Cathedral commemorating the exploits of the **Makryiannis Regiment** against the communists in December 1944. Present among the congregation were former Prime Minister Rallis and former Defense Minister Averoff.

Odysseas Elytis was presented with an honorary doctorate in literature at London University on November 27 by Princess Anne, Chancellor of the University.

On December 9, Parliament passed a law lowering the **voting age** from 20 to 18, thereby increasing the electorate by 300,000. The government is in the process of introducing bills which will institute civil marriage and make adultery no longer a criminal offense. Adultery, however, will remain legal grounds for divorce whether the marriage is religious or civil.

The **Council of Europe** met at Delphi during the first week of December at a symposium devoted to the role of education as an active force in the protection and propagation of the democratic process among the countries of Southern Europe.

An early casualty of the 1981-2 hunting season was a priest whom an impulsive hunter in Macedonia mistook for a wild boar.

A **Maria Callas** gala at the Paris Opera took place on December 11. The leading soloist was soprano **Agnes Baltsa** of the Berlin Opera who was the first winner of the Callas scholarship in 1965. The affair was organized by the Callas Foundation whose president is the pianist Vasso Devetzi. Both French and Greek Ministers of Culture were present at the occasion.

Although **unemployment** rose from 0.6 percent to 0.8 percent between April and October of last year, Greece still had a far lower unemployment rate than any other EEC country. There were ten million unemployed in the Common Market at the end of the year, or about 9% of the work force, the highest level since the Community was established in 1958.

No Celebrations Please?

The Common Market: Greece's First Year

By Carol Reed

HOW would I characterize our first year in the EEC? replied the economist. "Strange, just very strange."

Indeed. The year was marred by devastating earthquakes and fires, and elections that turned the country upside down and government officials inside out as they tried to balance campaigning with running the country.

Membership itself began on January 1 with the euphoria of accession into a larger democratic framework. As prices began rising to Common Market levels, inflation soared on foodstuffs and basic commodities, up to 30% in the first two months of this year. No sooner did the economy begin to right itself but the specter of a dramatic change in government consumed everyone's attention, and members of the business community panicked when Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou repeated his plan, among other measures, to have a referendum on Greece's withdrawal from the European Community.

Now, however, Mr. Papandreou no longer calls for withdrawal from the EEC, but insists rather on a special relationship with the group of nine. And during the last week of November at the Common Market summit meeting in London, he put the worries of some to rest with his most relaxed EEC position to date. If a public referendum were put before the people, he said it would no longer ask "in or out of the EEC?" but "should Greece continue participating on existing terms?" or "seek a different relationship which will take into consideration the peculiarities of the Greek position?"

Although Greece will benefit from 2.275 billion drachmas in its first year of full membership and 33.8 billion drachmas in 1982,

Mr. Papandreou sees the EEC as a force that discriminates against weak economies such as Greece's. But an EEC official in Brussels contends that Papandreou's old wish to pull Greece out all together was a bluff for the purpose of renegotiating the terms of accession. Mr. Papandreou's maneuvering room is limited by another political fact -- the De Gaulle-like constitutional power of President Constantine Karamanlis. Only Karamanlis has the power to call a referendum, something not likely to happen since it was Karamanlis who engineered Greece's associate membership in 1962, and, later, full membership.

If Papandreou submits a referendum to the people, he is not likely to go back to the question of withdrawal, says Ioannis Sotis, head of the EEC information office in Athens. "Papandreou has absolutely no intention of asking for withdrawal because of the economy, which is in miserable shape. He needs foreign aid, and I can't really see him going to the U.S. for help."

Greece also needs to be at the bargaining table while Spain and Portugal -- its biggest agricultural competitors -- are negotiating accession, scheduled to take place in 1984. Ioannis Palaiokrassas, Minister of Coordination under the departed New Democracy government, takes the argument a step farther: "If we didn't stay in the EEC, and Spain and Portugal did get in, we would be completely pushed out of the peach, orange, and olive oil markets. And Spain produces 10 times more of these than Greece."

So it seems sure that Greece will stay in the Common Market; in what form, no one is quite sure. Papandreou himself has not yet clarified the specific accession items he proposes to modify. Diplomatic sources

say that EEC members are prepared to bend for him to keep the alliance intact.

Whatever the form, though, this little nation with its sometimes Byzantine inefficiencies will have to do some hard adjusting to become "a truly European country," as one Coordination Ministry official puts it. Will such adjustments be worth their trouble? Unquestionably yes, say a number of Athens business and government leaders. Joseph Hassid, an economist with the Institute of Economic and Industrial Research of Athens explains: "We are not an exceptional country. We don't have the special products or power to make us a world trade power. We need the EEC for that."

Greek industries and workers, long sheltered by import restrictions, face painful changes as they meet stiffer competition from within the EEC. Tariffs on Greek exports of industrial goods to the EEC were abolished under the association agreement, and non-tariff barriers, such as quotas, against Greek exports are insignificant. As a full member, all non-tariff barriers will be eliminated, and duties on EEC industrial products imported to Greece will be abolished gradually over a five-year period. EEC exports to Greece still face a few heavy tariffs. Until 1980 some of these were still 45% of their 1958 level.

As for agriculture, Greek products are being aligned gradually in the course of a five-year transition period with prices set by the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). (The period is seven years for peaches and tomato pulp.) For the first year of accession only, there were price supports for currants, figs, and cotton, along with income subsidies for olive oil. At the same time, imports of EEC agricultural goods circulate freely. All farmers receive varying income subsidies, which in the Cyclades, for example, averaged 30,000 to 35,000 drachmas this past year.

The fallout of reducing trade barriers began to show up in the first year of membership, although Palaiokrassas avers that problems in

1981 were due more "to the international recession and falling domestic demand caused by the recession" than to adjusting to EEC policy.

Although it is generally thought that agriculture will reap a windfall from EEC membership, Christos Papatheanassiou, Secretary General of the Agricultural Ministry, does not agree. "The CAP does not take into account the different levels of agriculture from rich to poor countries and regions. Marginal producers like those of Greece, therefore, are pushed to get out of farming because it is no longer profitable. Also, the organizational function of our cooperatives and marketing cannot handle implementation of the CAP effectively."

Perhaps if there had been better market intelligence, whether through the cooperatives or the Agricultural Ministry, Greece would not have had the problems with peaches and raisins which it experienced this past year. In the case of peaches the Greek farmers over-produced. The EEC invoked the "withdrawal" clause of the Treaty of Rome, the peaches were destroyed, and the EEC approved (but has not yet paid) compensation of 9 drachmas/kilo. Com-

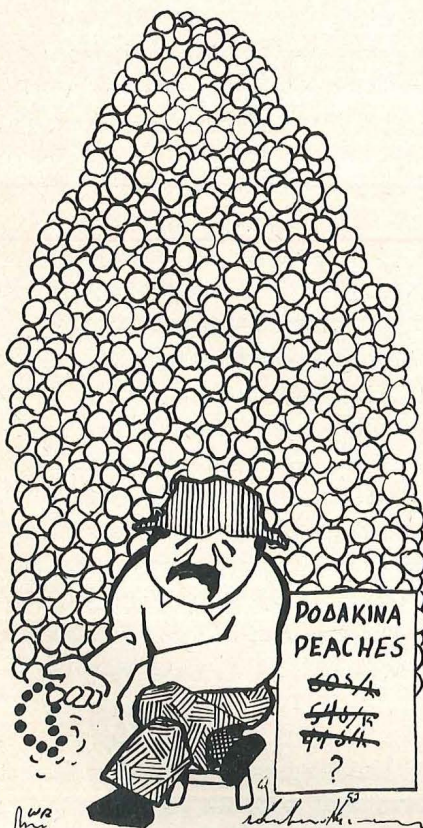
bined with an additional 3 drachmas/kilo from the Greek budget, the total is 12 drachmas/kilo (market price was seven to fifteen drachmas).

In the case of Sultana white raisins, Turkish exporters, who are under associate membership, got the beat on Greece and offered their Sultanas at lower prices. The EEC accepted. The Greeks, then, decided to defer export of Sultanas. The result is that nearly all of this year's Greek production, 92,000 tons, is sitting in warehouses with no market. They, too, may have to be withdrawn and the farmers subsidized, if a buyer is not found.

Greek industry, dominated by small and medium-size companies, has been wary of new competition. Greece's infant steel industry, for instance, says it may not survive the competition of big producers from Belgium and Germany. But, says Stefanos Manos, former minister of Industry and Energy, Greek industry can easily sustain EEC membership, "The people who stand to lose (most of industry) are for it. Industry does not ask for protection, this huge bear hug of government," which Mr. Papandreou wants to provide. But economist Hassid says there will be a painful shaking out of some sectors. He sees a shifting of production toward more specialization and joint venturing. "Greek managers probably also need to give way to technocrats, or at least someone who knows a foreign language." In addition, business will have to face free repatriation of capital and free flow of labor -- both within seven years.

Greek business will, in essence, have to grow up. The EEC will lead it by the hand through a series of difficult maneuvers to maturity. Of course, Mr. Papandreou proposes to soften some of those adjustments with special provisions that take into account some of Greece's special problems. What he will ask for precisely, we do not know yet. But he will ask, and Greece will change.

Carol Reed is Athens Correspondent for Business Week and L'Expansion in Paris.



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An Uncertain Future

Turkish and East European refugees wait in Lavrion center for relocation

by Emmanuel Hadzipetros

RINO Jezina, 31, had to flee his home in Yugoslavia. His crime? He favors independence for his native Croatia. Today he lives in the Lavrion Refugee Reception Center, about 40 miles southeast of Athens, waiting to be accepted into the United States, Canada or Australia.

He's been there 15 months. His former roommate Jean, a Roumanian, was luckier. He only had to wait 12 months before finally leaving for Canada in September.

Rino's problems began after a conversation with a neighbor. "I told him I believe Croatia should be free," he said. "And he went and told the police." Rino was picked up, questioned and over the course of the interrogation, he freely admitted his views. His passport was confiscated, and an investigation launched into his background. In the end, everybody agreed that it would be better if Rino left Yugoslavia for Greece. Rino's is just one of 3,600 stories among the refugee population of Greece today. Most come from the Middle East -- Iraq, Iran and Turkey -- but many are Eastern Europeans. The majority of them seek a freer, more comfortable life in the West.

The refugees are housed, fed and helped to find a new country by the Greek government, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and the World Council of Churches (WCC). For most, life is a waiting game with all hopes generally pinned on clearing the refugee admittance procedures in one of three countries -- the U.S., Canada and Australia. "It's not that they can't stay here permanently," admitted Mario Prekas, deputy representative in Athens for the UNHCR. "Greece is a small, poor country. So the authorities discourage them from stay-

ing and everybody tries to help them find another country. But if these efforts are unsuccessful, they will stay."

Mr. Prekas added that refugees can even obtain Greek citizenship, but it takes at least three years and is strictly at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. Once citizenship is approved, there are no support systems to help them integrate into Greek society. In the meantime, their status as refugees means they cannot get work permits. But if they can find work, authorities look the other way, and they enjoy freedom of movement.

Gone however, are the days when the Nobel Prize-winning UNHCR worked hard to help resettle refugees in Greece. Between 1955 and 1965, for example, the UNHCR spent \$ 18 million on refugee assistance, including the construction of about 2,500 family homes throughout the country.

Today, the majority of Greece's refugees are housed either at the Lavrion Reception Center, which can hold up to 200 people, or in hotels and pensions in and around Athens. The hotel costs, along with a food allowance of 160 drachmas a day, are borne by the ICMC and the WCC, while the Lavrion center is run and paid for by the Ministry of Public Order at a cost of about 60 million drachmas a year.

The Lavrion center is in a solid grey building with a courtyard and a small playground nearby. There are sparse but comfortable rooms for families while individuals usually sleep in dormitories with between five to seven beds. There are also some two-person rooms, a dining hall, TV room and classrooms. Dark men with moustaches lounge in open windows and doorways and at night, you can sometimes hear the

strumming of a lonely guitar mingled with the wild strains of a Turkish folk song.

The refugee population there is dominated by Turks: out of a total of around 180, about 130 come from Turkey. The rest are mainly Eastern Europeans. A Turkish-speaking friend and I spoke to a group of eight Turks in a coffeeshop in Lavrion. They refused to identify themselves, they said, because they feared for their families back home.

They had escaped from their country either by swimming across the Evros river in Thrace or by taking a boat to one of the islands off the Anatolian coast. A small soft man with a ready smile sitting beside me was trained as a mechanic but had worked as a *hamali* -- a porter. His friend -- a wiry man who seemed to possess an inner strength -- had been a union organizer. Across from him sat a short dark Kurd who looked a little like an American Eskimo. He wanted to know if he could be admitted to another country as a Kurd rather than a Turk but his friends quickly rejected that idea. "You will be accepted as a citizen of Turkey," they insisted, "not as a member of a minority group." The others sitting with us had all been factory workers but most hadn't held a job in months.

The main concern expressed by the group we spoke to seemed to be building new lives for themselves in another country. They referred repeatedly to the economic conditions in Turkey, which they described as "very bad, with high unemployment and increasing inflation." And they expressed surprise at what they consider the high standards of living here.

They were pleased that the present government seemed willing to allow them to stay, since there had been several cases under the previous administration where refugees had been sent back to Turkey, for various reasons. To a man, they believed that those who were sent back were executed. And while their future is uncertain, they are all glad to be here: "The Greeks have been very kind to us," one said. Their only complaints were the camp

food and their lack of information about their options.

At one point, our discussion was interrupted by two Turks who carried about them a strong air of authority. As soon as they appeared, our informants stopped talking. They grew agitated and worried, some were shaking. The newcomers -- both young men in their early 20s who clearly came from a different, more educated background -- wanted to know who we were and what we wanted. Their manner was curt and their presence demanded attention.

These two men were members of the committee organized by the more politically active Turks to deal with camp authorities and the outside world. They also strive to keep disputes between the different kinds of Turks to a minimum and to maintain the political nature of their stay here. They were clearly upset that we were speaking to their people without their approval.

"How do we know you will not give us bad publicity?" one said. "What kind of guarantees can you give us?" The committee members seemed to be ordering their people to leave. Most of the Turks in our group began filtering away. But the union organizer sat solidly in his chair, his arms crossed. He said something to one of the committee members and a heated debate followed. The other committee member took our names and I.D. numbers and when they finally left, the union organizer relaxed. He stayed behind with three of his friends to continue talking to us. They were thirsty for information about other countries.

This incident underlined some of the tensions among the Turks themselves. While many are clearly economic refugees, the politically active among them exercise a control over the rest, although it is not absolute. The militants want nothing more than temporary asylum and dream of returning to Turkey one day to continue their struggle. They are not wholly united, however, and include communists, socialists, trade union activists and Kurdish nationalists among their ranks. Not all agreed, for example, with the actions of the nine Turkish hunger strikers at the Minis-



Emmanuel Hadzipetros

Refugees Jindrich Vicik and Milan Jindrichovsky: "I want to live in a free country."

try of Public Order who on November 16 abandoned an eight-day vigil in support of their demands for residence permits.

But there was unity among the militants who participated in the November 15th Polytechnion demonstration. Hooded Turks and Kurds marched alongside the Greeks, bearing banners protesting the military regime in Ankara and calling for greater autonomy for Kurdistan.

There have also been reports of tensions between pro-communist Turks and anti-communist Eastern Europeans. The violence reported by refugees is on a minor scale but it has been enough to frighten many of the Eastern Europeans left at Lavrion. "When I first entered Lavrion," said Jindrich Vicik, 31, a Czech defector who spent four months at the center, "the other refugees used to meet together in the evenings to talk. By the time I left there was nothing. Everybody stayed in their room because we were all afraid of the Turkish communists."

But even among the Eastern Europeans there have been some problems and recently, a Bulgarian was hospitalized following an attempt by a fellow countryman to murder him. The incident began after a political dispute. It seems inevitable that tempers flare and violence occurs when there are so many people gathered together at such close quarters waiting for others to make important decisions about their

future.

Jindrich, however, has been able to put the past behind him now. The Canadian embassy has just approved his application for permanent resettlement and he is a very happy man. "My dream is to open my own restaurant in Canada," exclaimed the former Czech restaurant manager, who on two occasions served six month prison terms for 'anti-socialist activities', including the singing of an anti-Red Army song.

Jindrich got in with a little help from his friends in Toronto who offered him sponsorship, a job and accommodation. But Milan Jindrichovsky, 30, is not so lucky. He has no friends or relatives overseas to help him emigrate. The ICMC feeds and houses him but he is happy to be out of Lavrion, where he spent three and a half months. The former Czech steel worker has such a burning desire to go to Canada that he had a truck driver friend take him through Hungary and Yugoslavia in a sealed crate. "I want to live in a free country," he said.

Milan is glad to be in Greece, even with his uncertain future. He does have one regret: a divorced father of a six-year-old boy, Milan was sad that he could not afford to send his son a small Christmas present.

Emmanuel Hadzipetros is a Canadian journalist living in Athens.

Prespa "Wetlands"

Sanctuary in northern Greece shelters numerous migratory and breeding birds

By Emma Faull

GREECE has always had a wonderfully diverse wildlife. The richness of the environment, first noted in works such as Aristotle's "Historia Animalum" and Theophrastus' "De Historia Plantarum", reflects the variety of biotopes and ecological conditions present in Greece. In proportion to its size, Greece has fourteen times as many plant species as the United States. France, which is almost twice the size of Greece, has 4,400 plant species; Greece has 6000. There are 38 types of bird of prey in Europe; the Evros Delta in Northern Greece contains 36. But in recent years, modernization and its side-effects have squandered this wealth, and many regions with their ecosystems have been irreparably harmed.

Greece took her first steps toward formal conservation in 1938 with the creation of the National Parks of Olympus and Parnassus, initiated by the Hellenic Alpine Club. Olympus and Parnassus have a very rich fauna and flora, but it was their historical significance and accessibility that made them suitable for National Park status. The next National Park was not made until 1961; not until then had public concern in species preservation been sufficiently stimulated.

The first parks were modelled on the Swiss National Park System. This sounds perfect on paper, but certain stipulations, such as those requiring wardens and research management, are lacking in Greece for the most part. As one British conservationist noted, "conservation in the absence of skilful research will result in irretrievable mistakes." Ironically, the creation of Olympus as a National Park, protected legally, has led to its degradation: the wealth of flora and fauna on the protect-

ed slopes has attracted hundreds of collectors and admirers, and although it is forbidden to pick any of the flowers, there simply are not enough wardens to implement this prohibition. Fortunately, the reserve covers 3,998 hectares of quite difficult terrain which offers its own protection.

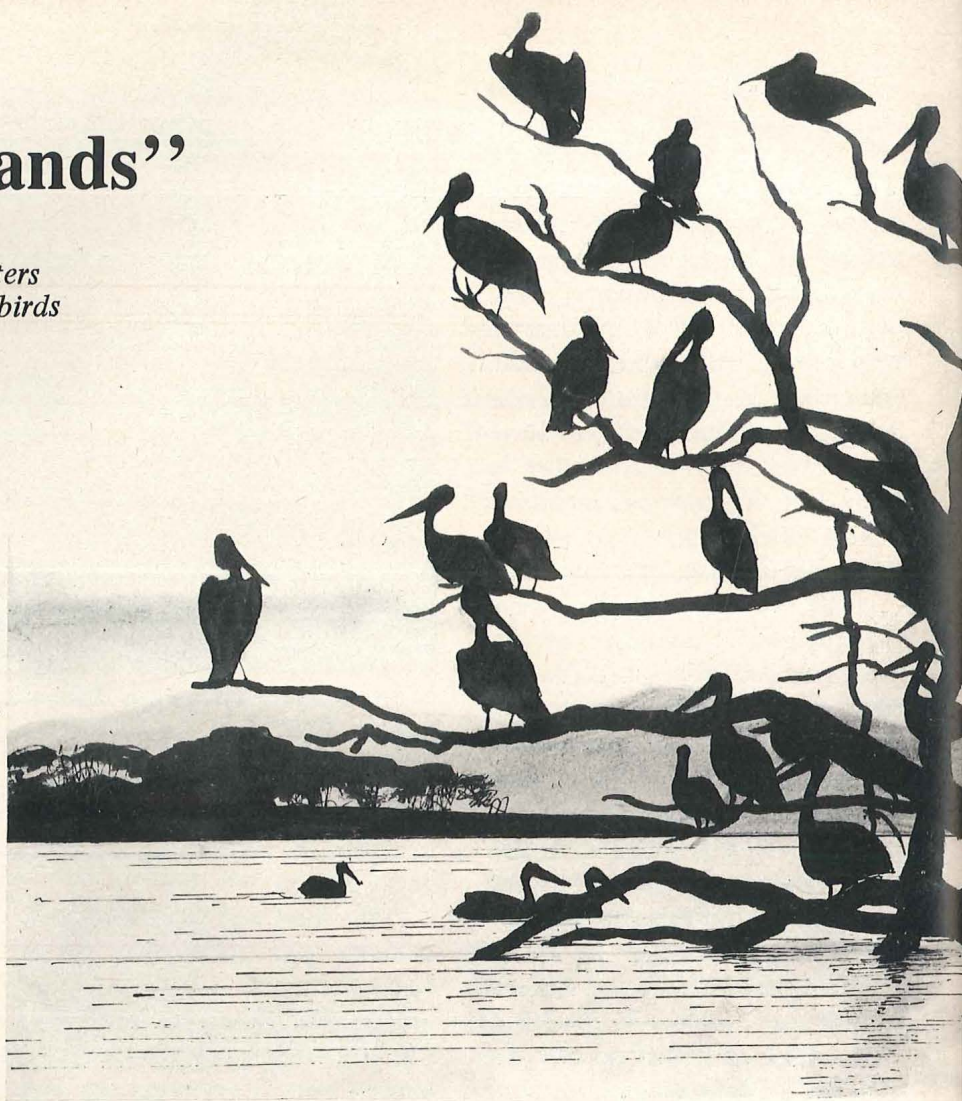
There are also two biological research stations in Greece, located at Evros and Prespa, but as yet they are unmanned. Although the Ministry of Agriculture, which is in charge of the National Parks, does work to promote conservation here, it is a mammoth task. They need the kind of help which comes from a public awareness which is still missing here, making it difficult to find people willing to work in these various conservation outposts.

Prespa, one of the best examples of the rich natural resources of Greece, also exemplifies the problems of conservation here. This region is vital to the ecology of Europe because it is a superb 'wetland', an area near a shallow lake or

seacoast where aquatic flora and fauna thrive. In the otherwise semi-arid Mediterranean, wetlands are of great importance for the continued survival of waterfowl and birds of prey. But since these areas are usually flat, accessible, fertile and easily drained, many have undergone unrestrained development at the hands of man.

Wetlands are fragile ecosystems, and it does not take much interference to destroy them. There is a long-standing fear in Greece of malaria, a disease associated with marshy land, so wetlands stand little chance of survival here, while in Albania and Yugoslavia their decline is due to development programs. Prespa now stands alone in this region as a breeding refuge for numerous rare birds, and provides the last remaining rest points for migratory aquatic birds which depend on wetlands as feeding areas along their migration routes.

In ancient times, the area of Prespa was valued most for the silver mines at nearby Damastion. The



Emma Faull

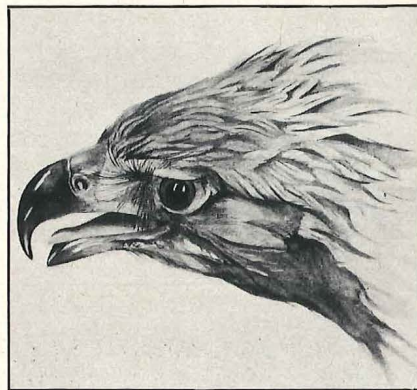
wealth of the area was proverbial: according to Herodotus and Strabo, this was the ancient Garden of Midas. Although the lake basin was very fertile, the area was not intensely developed, in part because it was inhabited through the centuries by warlike tribes such as the Lyncestians of the third century B.C. and the savage military bands of Bulgar Tsar Samuel. It is also an inaccessible area and harsh in the winter. Prespa thus escaped deforestation, drainage, and irrigation until relatively recently. There is some industrial construction, an irrigation works and a pumping station situated away from the main bird breeding sites, including a canning factory which was closed due to conservationist pressure. On the west side of Mikra Prespa are marble quarries, now closed, whose waste used to be dumped in the lake close to the main bird habitats. Thus, Prespa is still a relatively undeveloped, unspoiled area and attracts a very rich fauna and flora.

In the mountains around Prespa there are wolves, brown bears, jackals, roe deer, and wild boar, but it is the birds that have attracted the most attention. One hundred eighty-five different species have been recorded there, many of which are endangered, notably the pelicans and birds of prey, all of which hate disturbance. Prespa has two species of pelican which breed there, the White and the Dalmatian. In the last century, pelicans were widespread in Europe, but because of their voracious appetite for fish, sensitive breeding nature, the destruction of their habitats, and indiscriminate hunting, they are now extremely rare. There are approximately 5000 breeding pairs of the White in Europe and Russia, with 300 of these at Prespa -- the only other nesting site in Europe is in Rumania. Of the Dalmatian, there are only 700 breeding pairs in the world, with 150 at Prespa and 70 in the Gulf of Arta. In 1970, both colonies of breeding birds were totally destroyed by fishermen and have returned to only a fraction of their former number. Pelicans are still being hunted in the winter, even though the Government issued an

order protecting them in 1977.

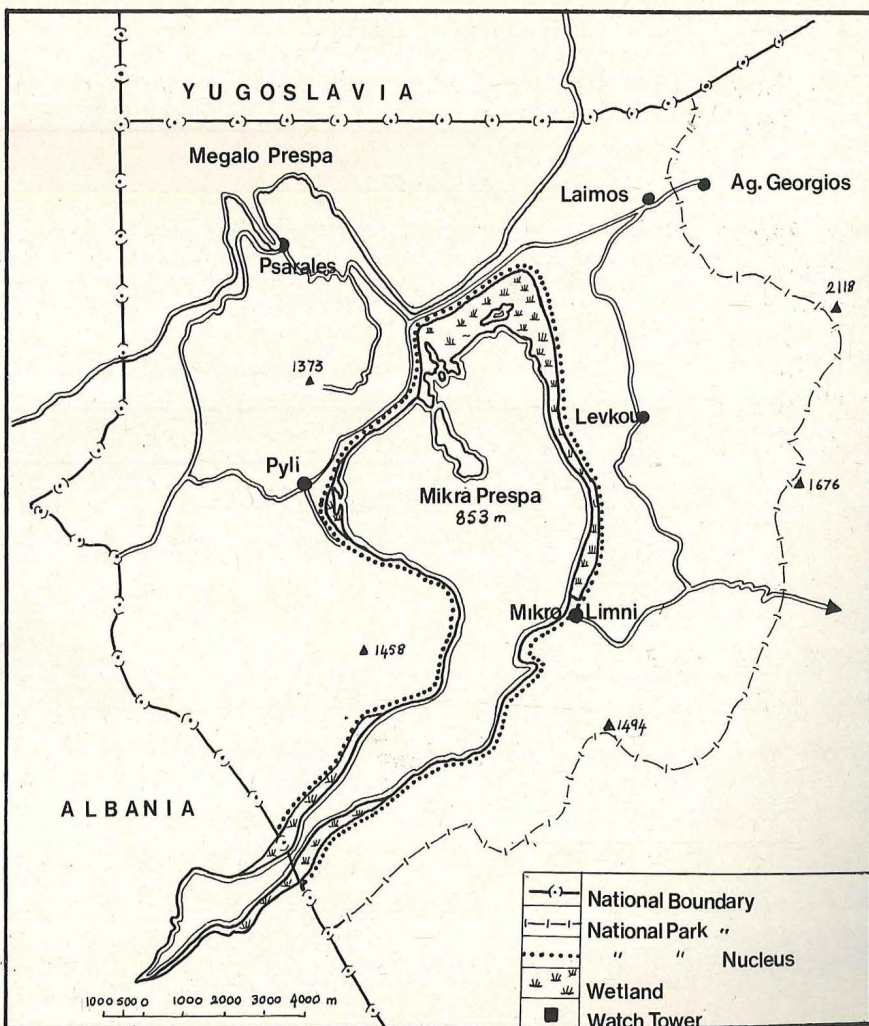
When visiting Prespa in the spring, it is difficult to imagine that they are endangered. They drift by in profusion with an arrogance which reflects their mastery of the air: at midday they can be seen spiralling up on currents of air until they are lost from sight. Pesticides are also to blame for their decline. Fish-eating birds like the pelican are diminishing due to D.D.T. The chemical accumulates in fish, and the birds feeding upon the fish produce thin-shelled eggs, many of which are broken in incubation or otherwise fail to give healthy young.

The accumulation of toxics in members at the lower end of the food chain also effects birds of prey. Six different species of eagle have been seen at Prespa, but their numbers diminish annually not only from problems in reproduction but also from hunting. Prespa is one of the last strongholds for breeding Sea Eagles, and one of the few places in Europe where Imperial Eagles are found. But there is indiscriminate



Emma Fauli

Above: Griffon vulture, which haunts mountains around Prespa. Below: Imperial eagle.



Emma Fauli

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE

Headquarters at
50 Agiou Dimitriou, Paleo Psychico (671-2748)



St. Lawrence College announces with pleasure that the Senior School will move in January 1982 from Paleo Psychico to Navarinou Dimitriou. The Junior School will remain in Paleo Psychico at 50 and 37 Agiou Dimitriou where it will be joined by the Marathonodromon Kindergarten.

GLYFADA

The Glyfada branch of St. Lawrence Junior School and KG will continue at 9 Road One, Hellenikon - expanding into three or four neighbouring properties during the year to cater for all grades up to 8 (up to 13 on demand) plus evening classes during the year (671-2748)

BOARDERS' HOUSE

The Boarders first house is now happily established at No. 3 Road Gamma, Hellenikon (671-2748 and 894-6853)

PATRAS

In Patras day and evening classes for GCE and EFL are expected to start early in the new year. Applicants will be notified. Patras Kindergarten will open in Sept. '81 in a beautiful property just outside the town. (Athens 671-2748)

No further plans for developments in Ioannina are envisaged at present.

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

Lectures will continue in Paleo Psychico. Details from 644-8931 and 671-2748

MUSIC

The School is the Centre for the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music. All those intending to apply to sit for RSM exams should apply to the Director of Music, St. Lawrence College (671-2748) where tuition in almost all Instruments and Theory up to GCE 'A' level may be arranged.

TENNIS

Professional Tennis coaching will be available in evenings and at week-ends in Glyfada from early Spring. (671-2748)

shooting of these birds and poisoned bait is often left out for them, and until Greece joined the EEC, which has strict directives forbidding the hunting and poisoning of birds of prey, it was the most lenient country in Europe as regards their killing.

The smaller aquatic birds that frequent Prespa are also affected by the use of pesticides, fertilizers, etc. Many filter the mud for microscopic organisms and are dependent on a rich supply. Prespa attracts hundreds of Siberian-bound waders in the spring and it only takes a small upset in the ecosystem to deter these birds, who cover the mudflats probing the mud neurotically for food.

In the reed-beds at the edge of the lake are the elusive Night Herons and the Little Bitterns who frustrate any bird watcher by their skulking behaviour. They are very shy birds and the destruction of their habitats or any human interference would drive them away. This is also true of the smaller insect-eating birds that live in the reeds, raising a continuous chatter; the Great Reed Warbler and his pervasive rasping note, the Moustached and the Lesser Reed Warbler proclaiming their territorial rights, the curious pinging voice of the immaculately plummaged Beard-ed Reedling, and the harsh cries of the Shrikes.

Unhappily, the number of birds which throng the shores of Prespa has markedly decreased in the last ten years. The Council of Europe lists 28 bird species in danger of extinction, 13 of which breed at Mikra Prespa, while many others are regular visitors. Even its existence as a National Park does not safeguard its unique environment, since there is so much pressure not only from modern expansionism but also from hunting and traditional prejudices. There has been a great advance in conservation in Greece over the last few years, but the weight of the Greek legacy lies heavily in the hands of too few.

Emma Faull, a member of the British School of Archaeology, is studying the birds of Greece, ancient and modern.

On the Town

Athenian boites go big-time

By David J. Connolly

THE Athenian boites, which first began to appear in the early Sixties, were modelled on the French prototype, and were closely linked with the emerging "New-Wave" (Neo-Kyma) of music, its chief exponents being Notis Mavroudis, Yiorgos Zographos, Lakis Papas, Arletta and a host of other young singers and composers.

Through the boites, these now-famous artists made names for themselves. During the Sixties, the boites were small homely places with a regular clientele where new singers and composers could present their work to the public. In turn, the public could, for a small fee, enjoy a drink in a friendly atmosphere and hear original, and often very beautiful, songs.

But the term 'boite' is now something of an anachronism, and is hardly adequate for the glossy floor-shows and nightclub atmosphere in

many of the more expensive places. Neon lights, velvet curtains, loudspeakers, and large professional orchestras have replaced the single guitar or piano which once accompanied amateur singers and composers.

The boites are no longer places for unknowns to make names for themselves. The amateur nature and improvisation of the first boites have been replaced by a highly professional program, dictated in many instances by the record company to which the singers belong as a means of promoting their "products" and increasing record sales. Now, big halls or converted cinemas decorated in heavy colours with huge pictures of the singers on the walls provide the setting, and the public is herded in and out by waiters expert in making two go into one.

Nearly all the programs of the individual boites are variations on the same theme. They usually open with all the singers on stage, followed by individual appearances leading up to the emergence of the star of the evening. One or two orchestral pieces or comic interludes help to fill out the program, which closes with the appearance, once again, of all the singers on stage.

Meanwhile, the audience,

squashed together and unable to converse above the sound of the loudspeakers, drink their obligatory drink which replaces an entrance fee and which now costs as much as 550 drachmas, and listens to songs about poverty and hardship or to village laments sung by artists who earn up to 100,000 drachmas per night!

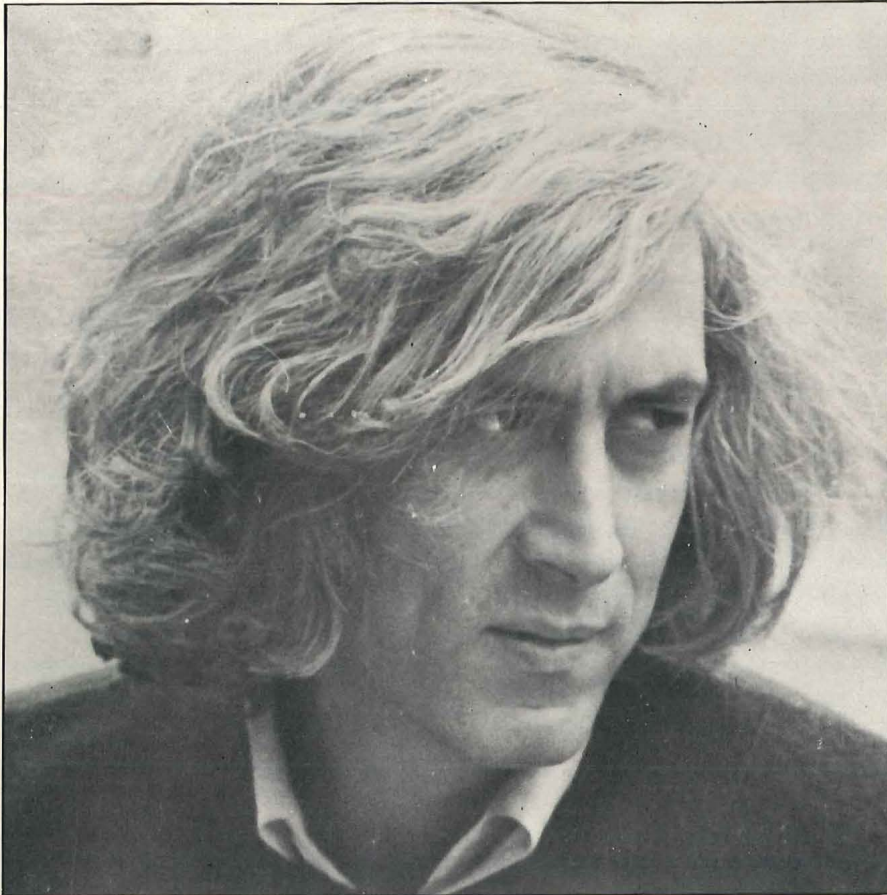
A far cry indeed, then, are these modern boites from their earlier counterparts. Yet, in spite of everything, they continue to be packed full each night by a public craving to see its stars live on stage.

This year, the Athenian boite scene is distinctly late in taking shape and exhibits a somewhat diminished profile in comparison with recent years. The 'big names' are in evidence as always, yet there seems to be an attempt at a revival of the old-style boite both inside and outside the Plaka.

Three boites on Tholou Street, "Esperides", "Apanemia" and "Sou-souro", represent the backbone of this attempt to preserve something of the atmosphere of an old-style boite. Both Yiannis Argyris at "Esperides" and Yiorgos Zographos at "Apanemia" insist on keeping to the style of the original boites with small rooms, everyday dress, dialogue and contact with the audience, and a



Singer-composer Dimos Moutsis performs nightly at the "Diagonios", "the most sympathetic of the big three boites" in the Plaka.



Composer Loukianos Kilaidonis, whose works are presented at the "Diagonios"

friendly atmosphere.

Yiannis Argyris opened "Esperides" (one of the very first boites) as long ago as 1964 and has succeeded in keeping it in the same mould and with the same atmosphere ever since. His mixture of satire, songs and jokes succeed in creating a warmth and immediacy with the public which are permanent characteristics of this authentic boite of the Sixties. Singing along with Argyris are Michalis Maridakis, Olga Mouriki, Takis Biniaris and Christos Mendis on piano.

"Apanemia", the permanent home of Yiorgos Zographos, is another one of these 'historical' boites, full of nostalgia for the Sixties and of memories of the dictatorship when such boites provided an emotional outlet through song. Yiorgos Zographos is perhaps more linked with the boites than any other singer, having passed through nearly all the Athenian boites at some stage and having sung with nearly all the composers of the "New-Wave" era. Accompanying Zographos at "Apanemia" are Nikos Arvanitakis, Stella Anezaki. Dimitris Dimoulas

and Vangelis and Yiorgos Dikos, with composer Linos Kokotos, on piano.

The third of this trio of 'retro' boites in Tholou Street is "Sou-souro" where Thanos Adrianos, and his colleagues sing and entertain. One feature of this boite is that every Monday evening, in place of the usual program, the public can enjoy 'Rebetic evenings' with old-time rebetes Yiannis Dedes, Spyros Kalfopoulos, Vassilis Karouzos, Odysseus Moschonas, Yiorgos Mouflouzelis, Kostas Roukounas, Kouli Skarpeli and Anna Chrysafi.

Perhaps the most daring attempt at a renewal of the boite-scene is that of Thomas Bakalakos and his colleagues at "Themelio". This likeable young composer attempted something similar last year in Kaisariani at "Diastasi". Unfortunately, his efforts went unrewarded and were lost in the dark streets of Kaisariani. This year, however, Bakalakos has set up his boite in the heart of the Plaka.

Ever re-working and renewing his musical output, Bakalakos presents in the first part of his program a host of new songs based on poetry by Yiorgos Giannaris,

Asimakis Panselinos and Yiannis Negrepondis, together with a new composite work based on a poem by Nobel Prize winning poet, Yiorgos Seferis, entitled "The Last Day". The second part of the program features a musical setting of the theatrical work by Kostas Varnalis, "Aristea and Monkey", acted by Jenny Kalyva and Makis Floros.

The program also contains a selection of songs from Bakalakos' three successful records "The Georgics", "The Protectors" and "March in the Night", sung by Bakalakos himself, Yiorgos Idraios, Sophia Michailidou and Rozalia. The evening ends with a short tribute to the rebetic song. This friendly, authentic boite is one of the most interesting and original to have opened this season.

The three 'show' boites of the Plaka are, without doubt, "Zoom", "Zygos" and "Diagonios". In the plush red decor of "Zoom", popular female singer-turned-star, Marinella, reigns supreme in an almost one-woman show, helped out by young unknown Andonis Stefanides. This is one of the most expensive boites and strictly for fans of Marinella.

The program across the road from "Zoom" at "Zygos" presents, as every year, one of the best-prepared and wide-ranging shows. Singers Haris Alexiou, Dimitra Galani, Kostas Karalis, Yiorgos Sarris and aging star, Kaiti Grey, are given ample opportunity to parade their latest hits.

Haris Alexiou, who is now in her third year at "Zygos", is no doubt one reason why this is one of the most popular boites in the Plaka. Her stage appearance and wide range of singing styles makes a visit to "Zygos" worthwhile just for her alone. But, then, all the performers in this boite number among today's singing stars. Even relatively unknown Yiorgos Sarris is very impressive with his rendering of composer and bouzouki-player Christos Nikolopoulos' latest record, "Governments fall but love remains". The highlight of the show is the appearance of one of the granddames of the popular rebetic song,

Kaiti Grey, in a medley of old and new songs.

"Diagonios" also presents a star-studded line-up featuring composers Loukianos Kilaidonis and Dimos Moutsis, together with singers Manolis Mitsias, Eleni Vitali, Alkistis Protopsalti, Yiannis Koutras and Aphrodite Manou, who combine to make a very entertaining evening. But the program still needs some re-arranging; now there are two totally opposite musical styles following each other, jarring to say the least. Besides the wide range of satirical, popular and traditional folk songs, the program also includes two comic interludes featuring Tony Antony. Although these are amusing, they are totally out of place. Most of the songs are from recent or soon-to-be-released records, though Manolis Mitsias does treat the audience to a medley of 'golden oldies' by Kilaidonis and Moutsis. The most sympathetic of the big three boites "Diagonios" is a guaranteed enjoyable evening.



Aphrodite Manou

This completes the round-up of boites which have opened so far in the Plaka. Three more boites exist, however, outside that Athenian entertainment mecca. At "Snob" in the Kolonaki area, Nini Zaha plays piano and sings her own compositions in this cross between a boite and a piano bar. And until recently, Lakis Papas, another name closely associated with the first boites and the "New-Wave" movement of the

early Sixties, performed at "Skolion" in Kaisariani. His departure, however, has left "Skolion" in the hands of Dinos Konstandinidis and his colleagues who provide a varied program in low-key atmosphere.

Finally, in Exarchia is "Ach Maria", somewhere between a boite and a cafeion, where during the afternoon customers can play chess, backgammon, and drink coffee. In the evening, singer Vassilis Papakonstandinou presents a program of songs, satire and sketches. Together with Papakonstandinou are composer Yiannis Zouganellis and singers Isidora Sideri, Sophia Vossou and Sakis Boulas, who also exhibits his talents as an actor. "Ach Maria", which began last year, is a noteworthy attempt to escape from the established boite-prototype of the Plaka.

David Connolly, who writes regularly on Records for The Athenian, is a connoisseur and some-time scholar (or the reverse) of Athenian boites.

All of these boites are expected to remain open right up until Easter. A telephone call before setting out is always a wise thing as times of programs are apt to change quite suddenly, and a night out at an Athenian boite is not something to be missed!

Apanemia, Tholou 4, Plaka, Tel. 324-8580. One of the old-style boites. Singing is Yiorgos Zographos together with Nikos Arvanitakis, Stella Anezaki, Dimitris Dimoulas, Vangelis and Yiorgos Dikos, and Linos Kokotos. Programs nightly at 9 pm and on Sat. also at 10:30 pm. Closed Tues. Minimum charge 225 drs.

Ach Maria, Solomou 20, Exarchia. An original attempt to create the atmosphere of a musical-cafeion and is open from late afternoon. A program is presented each evening containing songs, sketches and satire, and featuring Vassilis Papakonstandinou, Isidora Sideri, Sophia Vossou, Sakis Boulas and Yiannis Zouganellis.

Diagonios, Adrianou 111, Plaka, Tel. 323-3644; 324-5700. Featured are Loukianos Kilaidonis, Dimos Moutsis, Manolis Mitsias, Eleni Vitali, Alkistis Protopsalti, Yiannis

Koutras, Aphrodite Manou and Tony Antony. Programs nightly at 10:00 pm with two programs on Sat at 8:30 and 11:30 pm. Closed Mondays. Minimum charge 450 drs.

Esperides, Tholou 6, Plaka, Tel. 322-5482. An authentic boite of the 60s. Songs and sketches by Yiannis Argyris, together with Michalis Maridakis, Olga Mouriki, Takis Biniaris and Christos Mendis. Programs nightly at 9:00 p.m. and on Sat. also at 11:30 pm. Minimum charge 225 drs.

Iliotropio, Kypselis 94. Singing are Gav. Astrinos, Stelios Panayiotidis, Danae Spiliopoulou. Programs nightly at 9:30 pm. Closed Tues. Minimum charge 250 drs

Skolion, M. Karaoli and Klazomenon 48, Kaisariani, Tel. 737-109. Singing are Dinos Konstandinidis, Despina Hatzandreou, Yiorgos Salvanos, A. Vikelis and Dimitris Papangelidis. Nightly at 10 pm. with two shows on Sat. and Sun., the first beginning at 9:30 pm. Closed Wed. Minimum charge 300 drs.

Snob, Anapiron Polemou 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 714-929. Cross between a piano bar and boite, with

owner Nini Zaha on piano and singing.

Sousouro, Tholou 17, Plaka, Tel. 321-0666. Song, satire and sketches featuring Thanos Adrianos, G. Tambaris and Alkisti. Programs nightly at 9:30 pm., Rebetic evening Mondays. Minimum charge 300 drs. for two drinks.

Themelio, Kydathinaion 37, Plaka, Tel. 323-3619. Composer Thomas Bakalakos and singers Yiorgos Idraios, Sophia Michaelidou and Rozalia. Theatrical presentation with Jenny Kalyva and Makis Floros. Programs nightly at 10 pm. Minimum charge 350 drs. Students 250 drs.

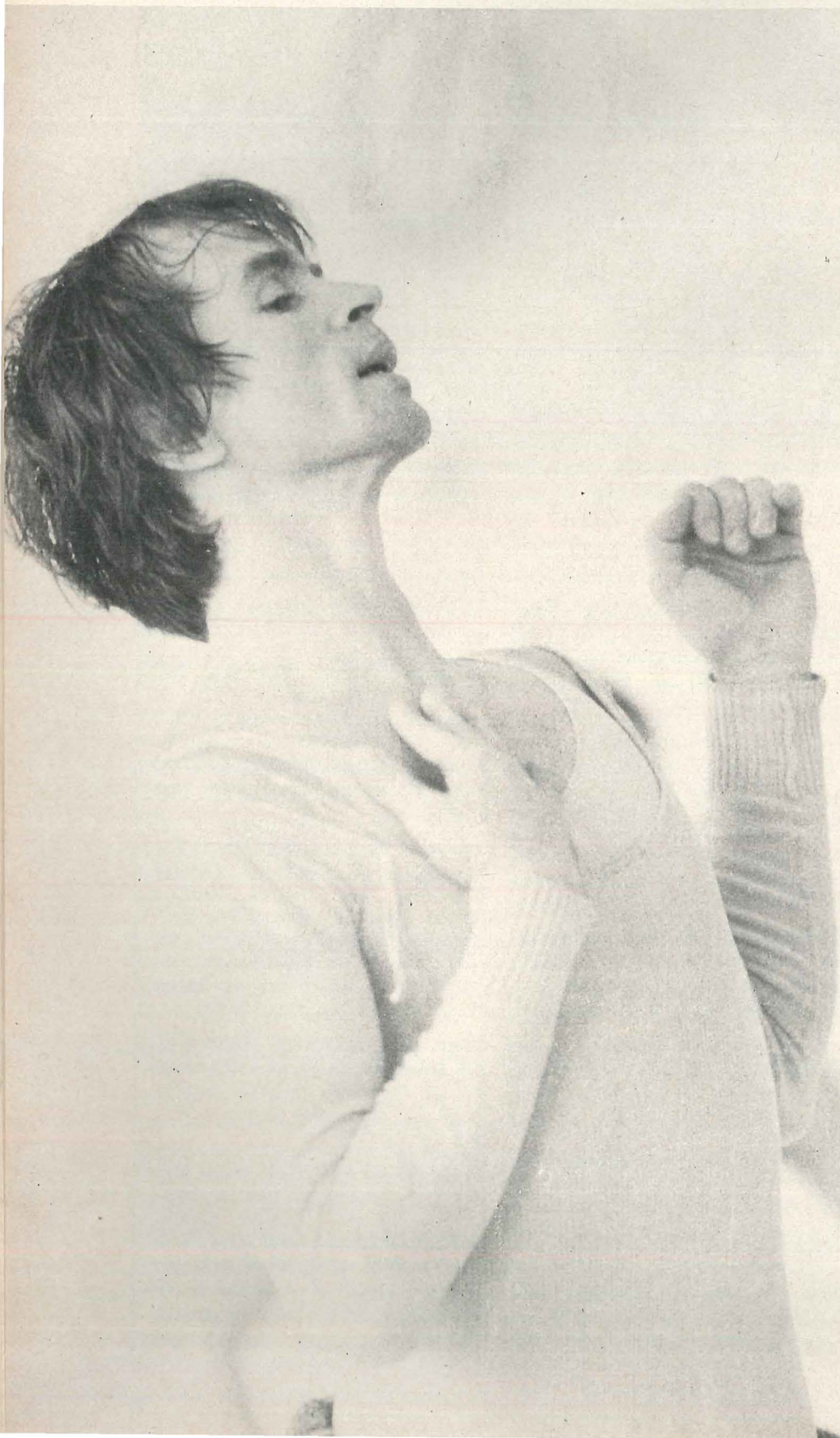
Zoom, Kydathinaion 37, Plaka, Tel. 322-5920. Show starring Marinella and A. Stefanidis. Programs nightly at 10:30 pm. Closed Mondays. Minimum charge 550 drs.

Zygos, Kydathinaion 22, Plaka, Tel. 322-5595. Singing are Haris Alexiou, Dimitra Galani, Kostas Karalis, George Sarris and Kaiti Grey. Programs nightly at 10:30 pm. with two programs on Sat. at 8:30 and 11:30 pm. Closed Tues. Minimum charge 500 drs.

Rudolf Nureyev Takes Another Bow

One of the world's foremost ballet dancers speaks of his art and himself during his fall visit to Athens.

By Haris Livas



RUDOLF Nureyev stands out as one of the most electrifying male dancers of all time." (Time Magazine, April 1965). Sixteen years later, Nureyev has become a legend. His dance performances at the Athens Festival this past summer with the Ballet of the Vienna State Opera inspired a feverish excitement unparalleled in Festival history. Tickets to his five performances were sold out by noon of the first day they went on sale, to fans who had waited twelve hours through the night in a sea of bodies five abreast. I attended the performances and the dress rehearsals. Our interview was held on stage during the dress rehearsal of Swan Lake, between the 3rd and 4th acts, Rudi wearing a green knitted cap and a thick checked lumberman's jacket over his wool warmup tights. He is a great clown during rehearsals, making faces, sticking out his tongue, hamming up his steps. He can also be quite sharp and rude when he spots imperfection. The clowning around is strictly for himself and for his partner, should she care to join, but in performances all that is changed.

Livas: I'm interested in your long-time partnership with Margot Fonteyn. What do you think it was that you learned from Fonteyn? What did she give to you?

Nureyev: Precision. Economy. Attack on time. Any dancer that comes from Russia has certain failings. Undisciplined. Not gathered together. Attack always about four beats behind. They have no memory. Those things by her example were corrected in no time.

Livas: I've heard that you set the strictest standards for yourself, and you become moody and irritable when you don't measure up to those

standards – or when your partner doesn't measure up to them. Is that true?

Nureyev: I am really more interested in myself. So I'm rough on myself. The others, they take note. When a partner is really good like Fonteyn, with such expertise, she was always attuned to what I had to say. I had to draw from my watching of Nijinsky and other Russian dancers. She always took any advice and absorbed it.

Livas: *What about your partners for the performance in Athens? How do you find working with them?*

Nureyev: Cynthia Gregory is probably the most pliable of the three. She's very tall. Her legs are longer than mine. She has beautiful technique. She has a desire to oblige, to comply -- a real generosity. This makes her very valuable. I don't think she looks taller than me. She contributes to a harmonious performance. Fonteyn and me, we always had one idea. We worked it out; it was one idea, and it was that idea toward which we worked. We never tried to hook the public, to get applause. We were absolutely absorbed in each other, and the direction of movement was toward each other, not toward the public. It was a flash, a growing into each other, and then it was somehow transmitted to the public. And that kind of thing you have with Cynthia. There is limitless will to contribute to a mutual performance.

Livas: *Would you say she's your favorite partner now?*

Nureyev: Well, I definitely ... very much, yes. But I don't dance with her that often. She's with Ballet Theatre. Eva Evdokimova grew fantastically in the last year. She always had a fantastic technique -- beautiful corps de bras. Technique quite perfect. She also learned to share a performance, and that's very important. Gisela Cech -- she was one of the girls in the corps de ballet when I first came to "Swan Lake". I put her into Big Swans. She was one of the five I wanted to push, but it was always very difficult. In that kind of Socialist system they have, it's really not easy. So 17 years later, she's become

prima ballerina with the Company -- slightly too late. I mean, they kept her in the back too long, and didn't give her a classical repertoire. But she gives such care and attention. I stressed to her that cleanness of line, that's your longevity. That's where your life on stage will be assured -- if you produce a good clean arabesque, it doesn't matter if your leg is so high, but it has to be stretched. And so she achieved that. In the first performance she was too nervous. But the second was full of aggression, good line, balance. A dialogue with your partner is very important. Otherwise you just like to get a performance over as fast as you can.

Livas: *How many years of ballet training did you have in Russia before you came to the West?*

Nureyev: Well, I studied at the Kirov for three years, then I became principal dancer for another three, that makes six. Then I came to the West. Before that, I was dancing with folklore groups, amateur groups, twice a week going to class -- things like that. Then for a year and a half, I was an extra at the Ufa Theater. They used me in the corps de ballet.

Livas: *Do you think that in the West one can get as good a ballet training -- classical ballet training -- as one can get in Russia?*

Nureyev: Technically and scientifically, ballet begins with the feet. Technical ability comes from the feet. This is much greater here than in Russia. Of course in the West, dancers are somewhat stiff because of that. In Russia, they overindulge in corps de bras and don't know which leg they're standing on. To partner a Russian ballerina is real hell. They all look kind of like bulldozers now and then, and all those muscles! There are so many great classical dancers around. No one is going back to the Russian way. I think we in the West can produce streamlined dancers with impeccable arabesques.

Livas: *Is there one place which you think offers the best ballet training today? One specific place or school?*

Nureyev: Of course, Balanchine trains the best. For technique. For speed. For a dancer, the center of

movement is the foot. That's it. It starts there. The foot has to be most intelligent, most flexible, most strained, least vulnerable. It has to be like steel. The other school I would mention would be Kirov. I saw the ballet in Paris three years ago, and I was very pleased and very surprised. They were good. No matter how many dancers leave from that company, the company and school will always be great.

Livas: *Do you have any family in Russia?*

Nureyev: Yes. I have my mother and three sisters.

Livas: *What do you think is the best company you ever worked with?*

Nureyev: Gee, at the time I'm performing with them, it's always the best company, you know. The classical repertoire is the answer to all illnesses. It is medicinal. You may laugh or dislike it, but there in ballets like "Raymonda" is the spine, the frame. You may create on top. But you do have to relate to those ballets, and Kirov has the largest repertoire in existence. Of course, a bit of Balanchine and a bit of Tetley and the company would be perfect! Then, I enjoyed dancing, and when I danced with them, I thought they were the best. Then I came to the West, and to the Marquis de Cuevas Ballet. At the beginning, the company was great. They had the best dancers. Then the Ballet Theater reached fame especially when the corps de ballet started to match the principal dancers. Of course, Balanchine has a homogeneous school, homogeneous training. It's unfortunate that they have a repertoire too wide, that many ballets reach stage not fully rehearsed. The Paris Opera is coming forward. They have a brilliant corps de ballet, good girls, excellent soloists. Long-limbed, good technique. But a haphazard repertoire, so the season is unsteady.

Livas: *What has been your closest friendship in the dance world?*

Nureyev: With Margot Fonteyn.

Journalist Haris Livas, mother of six, writes for The Athens Daily Post, The Int'l Herald Tribune, and the Greek daily Ethnos.

On The Slopes

Bright sun and snow provide a dazzling backdrop for winter sports enthusiasts

By Becky Dennison Sakellariou

SKIING, a new-comer to the sporting scene in Greece, has caught on quicker than a flurry of snow. Ski areas are sprouting up like crocuses in springtime, and sport shops carry all the equipment you need, and much that you don't need.

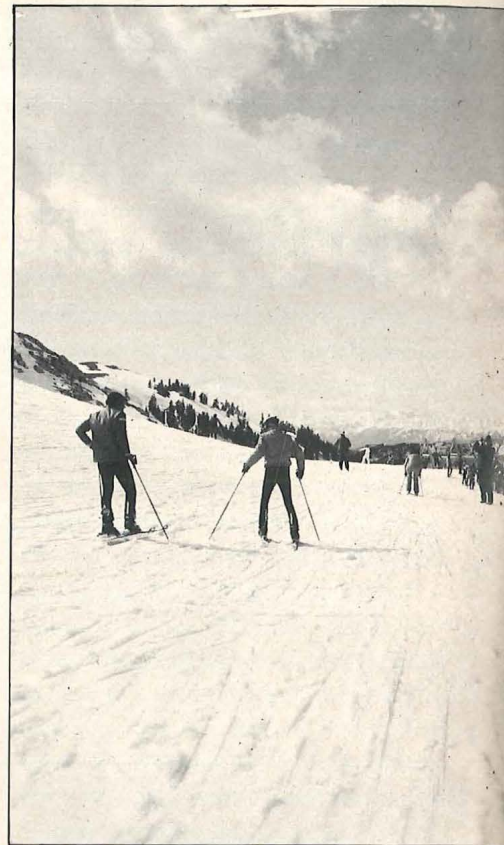
Eighty percent of Greece is mountainous, and more than eighty peaks are over 1900 meters high. The snow cover can last from mid-December to mid-April. The largest and most popular, and best known area now operating in Greece is on Mt. Parnassus, in central Greece, developed and run by the National Tourist Organization. Parnassus' highest peak reaches 2457 meters, and at times holds snow right through to the end of May. Towards the end of the season, some hardy sports enthusiasts ski in the mornings until the snow gets too sticky, drive straight down to Itea or Galaxidi on the Gulf of Corinth, an hour's drive, and swim the rest of the day.

Built in 1976 on the site of a small ski lift put in by the Aluminium Company of Greece for its employees, the impressive EOT installation faces due north. The first part of the ski area, which starts from Fterolaka at 1900 meters and rises

to Vlacholacha at 2100 meters, has two triple chair-lifts and two "poma" lifts or teleski. A large, sprawling building houses a substantial restaurant, a ski-rental office, and good rest-rooms at the top of the first chair-lift, and offers, on clear days, a stupendous view of the slopes, peaks, and far-off mountain ranges.

The second and higher chair-lift reaches an area that gives access to a variety of skiing: you can ski back down under the lift on the groomed piste; you can climb a bit higher and take a cross-country trip around to the back side of the mountain, coming down a seldom-skied slope, often in deep powder snow; or you can traverse over to the east side and follow a series of gentle, wide trails which occasionally go through the trees, to come out at the bottom of the lower chair. This off-the-piste skiing depends very much on the snow conditions, and beginners and weak-hearted adventurers should not attempt these without someone familiar with the runs.

Just below the restaurant is what is known as the "baby lift", a small, slow-moving, poma lift for children and beginners which goes up a very



The run-out of the beginner's slope, Parnassus

gentle incline. Next to this lift is the ski school, with a large area where several classes can be conducted simultaneously. The ski instruction at the EOT ski area is improving, and is much more organized than it was in the early days. You can get teachers for every level of skiing, and private lessons if you wish. For intermediate skiers, the "middle" poma lift gives onto a short, nice run with some steep sections, and access to the other slopes. The total lift capacity per hour is 2500.

Facing north northwest is the new sector of the EOT ski installation due to open this winter. Larger and more varied, it connects over the ridge of Kelaria to the other side at Fterolaka. Now skiers can ski the whole area, taking advantage of eight new lifts, over 50 acres of meticulously groomed slopes, longer and more difficult runs, and an opportunity to experience a marvelous mountain at first hand.

The new area, with a lift capacity of 7000, has one gondola from the base parking lot to the midway shelter, two triple chair-lifts, one double chair-lift, and four poma lifts. Ski school facilities, equipment rentals, and medical supplies (two doc-





a sense of adventure can climb over from the top of this lift, traverse and "bushwack" down to eventually hitch up with the new Kalaria side of the mountain. There are ski instructors and ski rental facilities at this area.

For those who don't like long lines, who can't stand ski-chic, and crowds of ambitious athletes, Mt. Pelion near Volos is an alternative. The north winds from the sea bring good snow, and the conditions are generally favourable from January through March. Because of the low altitude of the ski center, 1600 meters, the snow remains fairly soft throughout the year. The area has two chair-lifts and one t-bar, a ski school and rentals. One advantage of Pelion is that you can stay overnight within the area at the refuge of the Hellenic Mountaineering and Skiing Federation, an old and respected alpine organization with facilities on many mountains in Greece.

Another small, well-run ski center is at Mt. Vermion, near Seli and farther, Naoussa. Here, too, there is accommodation right at the ski area in three HMSF refuges called "athletes' houses" open to all skiers. Nearby Seli (3 km) has several boarding houses and a Xenia hotel. The snow conditions on Vermion are similar to those at Pelion. There are two separate ski centers on Vermion, one run by the National Sports Secretariat and the other privately. It is possible to cross over from one area to the other, on skis. The private area has ski rentals, and both areas have ski instructors available. Altogether, there are three t-bars and one chair lift. George Martsoukos, vice-president of the Athens chapter of the Hellenic Mountaineering and Skiing Federation of Greece considers Vermion to have "the best sleeping, eating, and lift facilities in Greece." Ski tickets at both Vermion and Pelion are relatively inexpensive.

One other small ski area with great potential for development and excellent snow conditions is at Veluchi ½ hour drive above Karpenissi. Previously run by Klaudatos, the area is now being developed by the Eurytania Development Cor-

tors on call every weekend) will be available on this new side, also. The area, as a whole, will have four slope-grooming machines; three rotary snowplows which will clear all access roads from the town of Arachova, and a first-aid ambulance.

The new area, known as Kalaria, has a building at the bottom which contains ski rental offices, ticket offices, and a snack bar. At mid-station, the building that stands there now will be used only as a warming facility; there will be no restaurant there this year, at least. There are no high-altitude restaurants, either.

On the other side of the range is a small private ski area run by the Athens Ski Club. Although the club has a large membership who ski at reduced rates, anyone can ski there at the full ticket rates. Sometimes, when the EOT side is overflowing, it is a nice treat to go to this small, comfortable area with its short lift lines. They, too, have a restaurant and warming house, and four poma lifts.

The upper lift at the Athens Ski Club is the longest (900 m) and highest teleski in Greece, going from 2000 meters to 2350 meters at the peak of Gerondovrachos. Those with

Other ski lifts in Greece

The information on these ski areas is incomplete. Watch out for bad roads and primitive facilities.

Mt. Kissavos: north of Larissa at the site of Kanalos, altitude 1604 m. One lift, operating on weekends and holidays.

Mt. Menalon: 30 kilometers from Tripolis, 2 ski lifts operating at the site of Ostrakina.

Mt. Pagaon: 1½ hours from Kavala, one lift at Koilas Orfeos, altitude 1750 m., operating only on weekends.

Mt. Dirfy: about 40 k. from Halkis, one lift operating at Leiri only on Sundays and holidays.

Mt. Vitsi: 20 k. from Florina, two lifts operating at Vigla Pissoderiou daily.

Mt. Vrontou: 1½ hours from Serres, two lifts operating at Lai-Lai.

Mt. Falakron: 40 k. from Drama, one t-bar operating at Choros on Sundays.

Mt. Pindos: outside of Metsovo, one old chair lift operates every day except Wednesdays (and when it breaks down).

On **Mt. Olympos**, the Hellenic Mountaineering and Skiing Federation of Greece has several well-run refuges for those who want to do winter mountain climbing and skiing. No lifts.

Helpful hints for a better ski holiday: Always have chains with you if you travel by car. When renting skis, get to the area early, as the items go fast. Call the local Hellenic Mountaineering and Skiing Federation refuges for snow condition information and possible accommodations: Athens number 323-1867.

Prices for the EOT installation: 400 dr. day ticket; students and children over 6, 150 dr. day ticket; card with 20 holes, 650 dr.; card with 60 holes, 1700 dr. All prices to go up 15-20% by Jan. 1. Possible new weekend rates. Tel. 0267-31692 or 0234-22693-4.

Athens Ski Club rates: approx. 700 dr. Saturday ticket, 800 dr., Sunday. Special weekend rates. Closed Tuesdays. Call 643-3368 for information. Prices for all other areas are reasonably inexpensive.



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poration. The slopes are all above 2000 meters and hold the snow longer and better than the others at lower altitudes. Vellichi also has both ski rentals and a ski school.

Although some areas offer equipment for rent, you can find everything you need at the growing sports shops in Athens. Prices of skis and poles compare favourably with those in other European countries and the U.S. because of the relatively low customs duty on athletic items. The prices of ski clothes and boots (which are in the same customs classification as shoes), on the other hand, are often outrageously high; creative improvisation with jeans and with various layers is often more economical and sometimes more fun. (It must be emphasized that skiing is an expensive sport: food, lodging, and transportation added to clothing, equipment, and tickets make a substantial sum.) Other accompaniments to winter sports now available in Greece are car ski-racks, chains for your tires, de-icers for the windshield, and even heated gloves. If you don't have a private car or don't like driving on icy roads, many travel agencies have organized group trips to the large areas.

Because of the relatively predictable and stable snow conditions, Greece could attract northern European skiers if its ski areas were even better organized. Both public and private developers could build ski resorts with a master plan, whose design would not only include the actual skiing area, but flats, chalets, and other residences and the entertainment and shopping facilities: in other words, the living and working surroundings.

Skiing in Greece is always an adventure. There are days so blindingly brilliant that you literally get tanned from looking at the snow; and there are days when the fog is so thick, the lifts stop, and everyone gathers in the restaurant around the fire, playing cards, laughing, and feeling great camaraderie. Whatever happens, it is usually great fun.

Becky Dennison Sakellariou, a New Englander, is a skier and poet.

reviews

art

GEORGE MILIOS
Zoumboulakis Gallery

George Milios was trained as an engraver, but a few years ago, he crossed over into the fields of painting and photography as well. Aware of the possibilities in the use of varying techniques and tools, Milios makes the media of the engraver, the painter, and the photographer an inherent part of his creativity.

Milios belongs to the category of contemporary artists concerned with the fundamentals of painting; the two-dimensional surface, the paint, the color, the descriptive power of the line. As a consequence, he is a painter more of form than of content. Like so many contemporary artists today, he often makes use of mundane subjects. Milios' intense feeling for materials can also be attributed to his training as an engraver and his long experience as a restorer of Byzantine frescoes.

Although there were a few engravings, drawings, and photographs, the Milios exhibition at the Zoumboulakis consisted mainly of paintings. By and large, these are moderately small, perhaps a direct take-off from the limited size of the engraver's plates. Most of the work is executed on pieces of free-hanging canvas which are then tacked or sewn onto the painter's classic stretcher, an unusual method of display. (I felt this independent piece of cloth could be interpreted as a fall-back on the engraver's plate, but this was hotly repudiated by the artist.) Of prime importance to Milios is what he refers to as the "painting's space". This is the flat canvas stretcher which holds the painted surface and clearly differentiates it from the wall. He feels that to hang loose canvas on the wall would make the painting lose its inherent space.

These surfaces are totally covered in thickly-applied paint on which Milios has engraved his schematic subjects. Using a sharp-pointed metal tool, the lines are incised in depth into the paint. In the only two large paintings at the exhibition, Milios applied his



Painting by George Milios at the Zoumboulakis

painting directly onto the stretcher. Here, composition and content take priority over the materials. Although well arranged and aesthetically satisfying, these paintings seem weaker, watered down and definitely less original than the often vital and interesting smaller ones.

THEODOROS STAMOS
Bernier Gallery

Because it saw the inception of Abstract Expressionism and the New York School, the 1940s has been referred to as the 'golden age' of American painting. Theodoros Stamos made his entrance into this restless and revolutionary art scene when he had his first one-man show at Betty Parson's Wakefield Gallery in 1943. Then only 21 years old, he was the youngest artist of the first generation of Abstract Expressionists.

Since the beginning of his career, Stamos has been consistently painting nature, though not, of course, pictorially. His paintings, always abstract, often conjure up wide, sweeping landscapes. These carry in them a sense of mysticism and man's communion and participation with "the inner life of the natural phenomenon". It was not surprising therefore that certain works in the Stamos exhibition at the Bernier last month should have

been dedicated to the great 19th century romantic landscape painter, Caspar D. Friedrich. Friedrich's approach to divinity was not through the use of religious themes but via the secular world, notably, the elemental powers of the universe. His landscapes, depicting the vastness of nature, convey an aura of mystery and man's "spiritual absorption with creation".

Paint and color remain today the most prominent and important feature in Stamos' work. It becomes evident that this second generation Greek, born in New York, has a spontaneous and innate affinity with both the art of painting and the paint he uses. His works are sensuous and pleasing to behold. His surfaces are characterized by an economy and simplicity of composition, while the texture, which is agitated and light, reveals the artist's distinctively personal brushstroke. All the paintings at the exhibition belonged to the "Infinity Field Lefkada Series" (1974-81). In a red and mauve work dedicated to Friedrich and executed in 1981, the amorphous and shapely curved contour of his object, expanding and flowing, almost seems to overtake the entire field of the picture, creating a tension across the surface which is stopped and held in check by the boundaries of the canvas stretcher, making us aware of its rectangular perimeter. Led on by the 'flow' of the object, the eye's wandering over this economically rendered surface can be compared to the scanning of a landscape - a fulfilling and pleasurable visual sensation.

Stamos is not concerned with paint *and* the surface like so many abstract artists, but paint *on* the surface. He treats and manipulates the paint to suit his needs, unlike the surface which is *a priori* flat and unmalleable. He retains the surface flatness of his works by his use of paint: color, texture, composition and even theme exist solely through its materiality.

After four decades, Stamos remains the true painter *par excellence*, and his objectives have changed little over the years. His recent work imparts great visual pleasure, with color, brushwork, texture, composition, and light all vibrantly expressed.

Catherine Cafopoulos

cinema

LOVE WANDERS IN THE NIGHT
Directed by Frieda Liappa

TRIAL OF THE JUNTA
Directed by Theodosius
Theodosopoulos

A brief news item reporting the double suicide of two women in their late thirties caught the eye of Frieda Liappa four years ago, and became the inspiration for her recently released feature-length film *Love Wanders in The Night* (*I Dromi tis Agapis Einai Nychterini*). The photographs of the women, which showed lively and intriguing faces, impressed the director and from this meager material Liappa developed the scenario of the film, letting her imagination spin a tale. The movie won five awards at the Thessaloniki Film Festival last October and it has been a commercial success in Athens and the provinces.

In the movie's opening scene, a dying uncle presents his elder niece Irini with a gun to give to her cousin Stefanos. As Irini and Stella's parents are dead, Stefanos has become the male head of the family and the bestowal of a family relic traditionally symbolized the passing on of authority from one generation to the next. Belonging to a generation whose values emphasized long-term security, the uncle relays the advice to Stefanos that the family property be kept rather than sold.

The uncle's concern for the property is well-founded. Stefanos (Grigoris Evangelatos), a painter who has spent fifteen years in Paris, represents a new generation that lives for the moment. He has reached an artistic and existential crisis and returns to Greece with his Polish wife in hopes of "finding" himself. Stefanos is a charmer but he suffers from that egocentricity so common to the artistic temperament, leading him to use and discard people according to his needs.

The two sisters Irini and Stella lead cloistered lives, clinging to one another almost pathologically. It was back in their village in the Peloponnesus years ago that both sisters fell in love with Stefanos. After moving to Athens, the sisters,



Mirka Papakonstantinou and Maria Skountzou in Frieda Liappa's "Love Wanders in the Night."

who were shaped by the expectations of a conventional upbringing yet have failed to achieve the prescribed goals of marriage and children, are swept out of the mainstream of life. This is a timely concern, a dilemma for many migrants to the city who, for various reasons, are excluded from everyday social life. Stella makes jewelry but Irini has become a pathetic figure, buried under a cloak of tradition with no outlet for self-expression. Perhaps her only act of rebellion against a male-dominated society has been to keep her uncle's gun for herself, an ill-fated deed imbued with Freudian significance. I might quibble with the heavy-handed use of symbolism, but this is off-set by the performances of Mirka Papakonstantinou as Stella and Maria Skountzou as Irini, who are adept at conveying through subtle nuances the frustration of the two sisters who must smother their natural desires.

In contrast to the two sisters there is Daphne (Maritina Passari), a modern Athenian girl, a free spirit who defiantly puffs on cigarettes, unabashedly enjoys herself in bed with her boyfriend, and openly disdains her mother's talk of a better life awaiting them in their village. She is a survivor, just as Stella is when she must eventually choose between either her stunted life with Irini or the chance of a new life with Stefanos, which will mean sacrificing her sister.

Liappa has created a well-balanced movie, one that is technically suited to the theme. "Cool tones, especially blues, are utilized in order to create a sense of objectivity", Liappa said when

recently discussing her film. "The frequent forward tracking shots are a game of the camera, as though they will reveal the secrets of the characters; when they aren't revealed, the camera tracks backwards." The film becomes progressively darker, as do the paths of love in the Greek title, creating a pessimistic mood. "This is a contradiction to our expectation that love brings more light and it emphasizes the uncertain future towards which Stella and Stefanos are heading" said Liappa.

Having made two other successful short films, Liappa won an award at the 1980 Thessaloniki Festival for the innovative *Apetaxamin*. It is pleasing to see that this talented director has been able to raise the funds necessary to make a feature length film in a relatively short time, without having to go abroad to do so. It is especially good to see a woman accomplish this, as it may encourage more women to work in Greek cinema at production level, creating movies which present a more representative point of view regarding both men and women.

Another film from the Thessaloniki Festival is *Trial of the Junta: Korydallos '75* (*I Diki Tis Hountas: Korydallos '75*), produced and directed by Theodosius Theodosopoulos, a documentary of the events which occurred before and during the 1967-74 military regime. The film was ready for distribution in 1980, but a permit was refused at that time. It was subsequently shown at the Film Festival last autumn, provoking an overwhelmingly positive response by the audience

and receiving an honorary award for best documentary. Since censorship has been abolished by the new government, there was no problem in securing a general release and it has been the most popular recent film in Athens.

The rare footage is extraordinary, and it is no wonder that people have lined up all over the country to witness for the first time scenes from the painful, recent past. The movie opens with one of the sessions of the trial of the Colonels which took place at Korydallos prison in 1975. On the soundtrack a pensive female voice is heard singing a folksong, while the notorious leader of the junta, George Papadopoulos, is speaking in the courtroom. As the movie proceeds, we see one leader after another on trial: Ioannides, Pattakos, Angelis, Zoitakis. Interspersed are demonstration scenes filmed during the regime, tanks cruising the streets while just below, people are being clubbed, left lying wounded and bloody. Repeatedly, the hypocrisy of the rulers and their lack of humanity are emphasized by the alternation of these clips with the ones that were preferable to present to the rest of the world: an ostensibly dignified Papadopoulos in a tuxedo and his wife in a formal gown attending a social event; King Constantine, all smiles as he leads his toddling child on a garden walk as Queen Anna Maria looks on; and most chillingly, Pattakos, then Minister of Interior, stating emphatically in response to foreign correspondents' questions that no torture was being used in Greece. "All these are lies", he says of the charges.

The movie is worthwhile just for the unforgettable moments recorded, such as meetings of resistance leaders during World War II, the assassination of Gregory Lambrakis, and the funeral of Sotiris Petroulas. I hope opportunities will arise for showing this film in other countries as well, although a prologue is needed as well as a clearer identification of the characters in the narration. Names that immediately stir up associations for most Greeks will not do so for most foreigners and its impact as a valuable historical record will be lost.

Barbara Stenzel

theater

THE LADY WITHOUT CAMELIAS
Revue by Marietta Rialdi
Orvo Theater

THE CIRCLE
By Somerset Maugham
Analyti Theater

The period before elections has never been particularly 'theatrical' as far as the stage is concerned. Although people usually resume theater-going after the results are in, this year, even two months after the elections, audiences continue to be sparse, and the theater world is wondering why. Maybe people are still absorbed by the political questions of the day, or perhaps theater is suffering from the steep rise in the cost of tickets. Whatever the cause, theater-goers have become selective, attending only those plays which this year everyone 'must' see. And judging by box-office success, audiences are favoring theater which portrays old-style values and treatment rather than the more modern themes and treatment which have been fashionable in the past two decades.

There are two plays currently running in Athens which on the surface seem to be diametrically different. The first is *The Lady Without Camelias*, a modern Greek revue predominantly concerned with the problems of sex faced by women.



Scene from Marietta Rialdi's "The Lady Without Camelias"

It is written and directed by Marietta Rialdi, who is also the star. The second, *The Circle*, was written by Somerset Maugham sixty years ago, and deals with love. Although they seem entirely different, the plays have two things in common. Both productions are technically excellent. If *The Circle* at the Analyti Theater excels in acting, *The Lady Without Camelias* excels in the originality of its direction, sets, costumes, and music.

The plays are also similar in essence. Rialdi's women and Maugham's lovers are all victims of rotten social values. The striking difference between the two plays is in their endings. Rialdi offers a second act which seems to be a rather subtle epitome of all her latest anti-establishment plays, leading to an obscure, desperate and hopeless dead-end. One leaves the theater rather bewildered yet fascinated by Rialdi's own portrayals of women in comic or tragic despair, and by those of Alkistis Gaspari, Vassilis Mavromatis and Dora Simopoulou, played against an equally fascinating set by Youlia Gazetopoulou.

If younger contemporary writers have managed to create a monumental pile of junk out of the ruins of established values -- and Rialdi, regardless of her brilliant acting, has contributed some to this pile as a playwright -- the older masters had a much more efficient method of attack, presenting basic social problems and at the same time showing a way out of the vicious circle. One of these is Somerset Maugham. While not as powerful as some other playwrights of his time, he was perhaps more subtle in fighting established values. Unfortunately, only three of his plays stand up today: *The Circle*, his most serious, *The Constant Wife*, and *Our Betters* (the first two are currently running in Athens).

In *The Circle* he attacks conventional marriage in its loveless tediousness, a phenomenon which is still present even if the coloring has changed. Elopement is less scandalous than it was half a century ago, but the issue offered by Maugham is, however, of everlasting value. If you want to go against conventions, you must have the courage to fight and live your own way. The play has the benefit of an excellent production and actors, who

give a convincing performance uncommon on the Greek stage: Kostas Rigopoulos and Kakia Analyti, the eloped old lovers (unmarried on stage but married in life), Angelos Antonopoulos, who is also the director, Alexis Antonopoulos (no relation) and Zoe Rigopoulou.

Despite the interest of Rialdi's modernistic work, a comparison of ticket sales shows that the modern play is the loser and the older play is the winner.

Platon Mousseos

music

THE MUSIC GROUP
OF LONDON
Tasis/Hellenic School
British Council

It is no mean achievement for an internationally-known ensemble of chamber musicians to undertake a five-week tour covering most of the Middle East and Greece, performing almost every day in a different city, often on the evening of an early morning flight, and still convey enthusiasm, technical brilliance, and a clear love of the work they are doing.

Yet that is exactly what the Music Group of London, to their everlasting credit and credibility, managed to present to Greek audiences in six concerts in as many days. Consider for a moment the following schedule, bearing in mind that this was the culmination of five weeks on the road, living in hotels in places as diverse as Beirut, Riyadh, Nicosia and Sana'a. On December 1st, the Group performed in Arab (East) Jerusalem. The following morning (4:30 a.m. to be precise) they had to leave their hotel for Lydda Airport to catch their flight to Athens, arriving at their hotel here just in time to be picked up and transported to Tasis/Hellenic School in Kifissia where, after a brief luncheon respite, they performed before an audience of two hundred or more eager junior high-school students, yet looking for the world as if they had just wandered in after a late morning of leisurely rehearsal. Following this they were allowed a brief nap before giving their first full concert in Greece before an

appreciative but demanding Tasis/Hellenic Concert Series audience, the majority of whom had heard the Group on one if not all of its previous visits to Greece in the past five years. Of that concert more will be said later.

The following day there was an evening concert at the British Council, and on the 4th of December a noon performance at Deree College, after which the Group rushed to the airport for an afternoon flight to Thessaloniki for an evening performance the next day.

The following morning (December 6th) they were up at the crack of dawn to catch the first flight back to Athens where they were met (at 7:30 a.m.) for a seven-hour drive to Pyrgos and a full concert that evening. The next day they drove to Patras for another evening performance, returning immediately afterwards to Athens in order to catch the next morning's flight to London. And once back in England there were immediate concert engagements awaiting them for which serious rehearsing was required. And these are not young musicians fresh out of conservatory who might be expected to relish this sort of travel schedule just for the experience, but three highly seasoned soloists with almost a century of professional experience between them. To withstand such a grueling pace, let alone appear to thrive on it, is a tribute indeed to the Music Group of London, and the highest standard of disciplined musicianship they represent.

Their program at Tasis/Hellenic International School which the reviewer attended was equal to, if not surpassing, the triumph of their previous appearances. Opening with Haydn's famous "Gypsy Rondo Trio" in G Major, the three artists who made up this year's ensemble, Eileen Croxford, cello, Hugh Bean, violin, and David Parkhouse, piano, immediately established their credentials as a trio of outstanding soloists who play together with an amazing rapport. Overshadowing the fact that all the notes were there and in tune, was the absolute unison, blend of sound and musical purpose that one rarely hears. The John Ireland "Phantasia in A minor", a turn-of-the-century prize-winning chamber piece, was sheer delight.

Although the composer, best known perhaps for his Anglican church music, may have been (according to one of the group) a particularly nasty piece of business as a person, he certainly produced some lovely combination of sounds. This fantasia, written when the composer was not yet thirty, is a splendid example of the great heritage of late 19th and 20th century English music which is not sufficiently appreciated or performed outside the United Kingdom. The first half of the program concluded with Brahms' virile "Trio in C Minor", a particularly challenging work for all three instruments concerned and one which was brought off as well as the reviewer has ever heard it live or on record.

The second half of the program consisted of Schubert's familiar "Trio in B-flat", a major work lasting three-quarters of an hour -- longer than many symphonies -- and one which is worth every moment of the hearing. Here more than anywhere else in the program (bearing in mind that the Group at this point had been up and about for nearly twenty hours), the three artists showed themselves to their best advantage. Phrase after musical phrase fairly rippled across the audience in succeeding waves of lavishly evocative Schubertian melodies. The inevitable encore was a literally breathtaking rendition of the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Trio in C Minor", which left those in attendance wondering how such a technical feat was possible. What better way to leave an audience than in such a state.

Robert Brenton Betts

dance

NATIONAL BALLET COMPANY
Lusitania Theater

Of Athens' three professional dance companies only the newly-established National Ballet, a cooperation between the two companies of Yannis Metzis and Leonidas de Pian, has so far given any performances in the 81-82 season. They made their debut on November 29th and 30th under the auspices of Ekfrasi '81-82 with a

varied program, which will resume at the Lusitania Theater in January after a Saudi Arabia tour in December.

The first dance, especially choreographed by Robert Pompert, a French guest, is very modern in colour, choreography and music. And yet the sparkling love expressed in the pas-de-deux is a moving traditional subject. Zoe Paneriti and Conrad Bukes gave it expertise, warmth and versatility. The corps de ballet of twelve fluorescent body stockings danced the space-age steps and formations well, considering the size of the Lusitania stage! The aggression of the twelve (in execution and costume) was in stark contrast to the tenderness of the two, making the title "2=12" a little obscure.

The program continued with "The Fall", a study in adagio to music by Bela Bartok (it is 100 years since he was born). Choreographed by Yannis Metzis, this is a long pas-de-deux danced by Yitsa Karela and Nicolas Gabriel. White body-stockings are picked out by white light against a black ground in an imaginative series of lighting changes. Fear and dread came across well, as did Adam's love for Eve, although she seemed very indifferent to him, surely a reversal of what we would expect. For all the technically good dancing, the impression I was left with was more that their stomachs ached than that they feared God's vengeance.

The first half ended with excerpts from "Coppelia". The atmosphere in the auditorium warmed immediately as the familiar music heralded the familiar standards of classical ballet. "The first dance was too modern for me" an Austrian gentleman told me (there were very few Greeks in the first night audience), "but I can tell whether *this* is good or bad". And in general the dancing was good. The excerpts chosen are gay village dances, no spooky house or mechanical dolls. The eight girls in the corps danced with enthusiasm and care. Again the size of the stage did not help them but its solidness did. Even pointe shoes hardly made any sound. Swanhilda was danced by Joanne Ackroyd from England, her battement and pointe-work deservedly drawing "bravos" from the audience. Franz was Jenri



Eleni Bourbouhaki in National Theater's 'Othello'

Berestoff from France, who was pleasingly light and quick in his leaps and battement. This very lightness, however, made it difficult for him to partner Joanne Ackroyd. The lifts that they achieved seemed to involve a daunting effort.

Although the quality of the dancing was on the whole good there was a lack of care evident in the staging. Shiny pointe shoes should be powdered and plain white knickers could do with a few frills to unite them with the tutus (which cannot be expected to cover undergarments especially for front row viewers!). And surely the gaiety of the village square would have been enhanced by a painted back drop, or at least some flowers and greenery. Even the lighting could have been given some variation to suggest the scene, instead of the stark white frontal glare. It seems that this was an old offering not sufficiently re-thought for its new presentation.

A new offering, however, is the work of English choreographer Peter Darrell, who is known for his theatrical skill and versatile use of movement. The second half of the program opened with his "Othello" to music by Franz Liszt. Minute details of movement, bordering on mime, carry the story along, while the emotions of the five characters are expressed in direct and imaginative dance, modern but dramatic (the Austrian gentleman could not complain!). The story is a simplified version of Shakespeare's classic and the dancers who performed this short but stormy ballet, dance and act with immense

verve and skill.

Guest principal Haris Mantafounis danced as Othello with a magnificent dignity. Conrad Bukes as Iago was evil and subservient in equally credible turns, executing exacting solos with flair and precision. Renee Kammer was a small and lovely Desdemona, dancing her somewhat classical solos to tender perfection, and her moments with Othello and Cassio with gay innocence. Cassio was given more dash and youth by Nicolas Gabriel than any stage actor can achieve because the choreography for this part is gloriously passionate and unreserved. And Emilia by Eleni Bourbouhaki complemented them all where necessary, showing her own skill in her denunciation of Iago and support of Desdemona. Every detail of choreography, lighting, staging and costume was thought out to complement the whole and so the whole was a little masterpiece, over much too soon.

A choral dance from Aristophanes "The Birds", with music by Manos Hatzidakis and choreography by Zouzou Nikoloudi, closed the program. As an illustration that dance is also theater movement, it had its merits but after the "Othello" it fell sadly flat. Why not put it after the interval, giving the audience the high point of the evening to remember on their way home?

The British Council was instrumental in bringing Peter Darrell and Nigel Spencer, on the invitation of the National Ballet. They have also sponsored the stay in Greece of (among others) Julie Blackman, guest teacher at the Dance Workshop and graduate of the London School of Contemporary Dance, who gave a short performance at the opening of the British Council Book Exhibition on December 7th. She and Adrianna Konopczynaka flowed through a gentle, controlled and totally pleasing little program among the bookstands and posters in the exhibition rooms. The "audience" followed the dancers from space to space, something a little different for Greece. More official cultural functions would greatly benefit from being adorned in this delightfully tasteful way Professional dance does not only belong in the theater.

Julia Petch

food

Cheers!

Toasting the New Year with family and friends is an old custom, to wish each other well for the coming twelve months.

Champagne may be the quintessential toast, but many people prefer homemade beverages. The Swedish drink *Glogg* has spread through Scandinavia to other parts of the world. Germans make a flaming rum punch while the Swiss Germans say *A guets Neus* ("Happy New Year") with *Gluhwein*. And the British *Wassail* -- a brandied, spicy fruit drink -- is perfect for a large group, as are the many variations of mulled wines, while the early American drink *Syllabub* can be whipped up quickly for a smaller group.

But the old-fashioned Hellenic style, pouring wine from the demijohn as family and friends sit around the table nibbling *mezedakia*, is surely the simplest. After trying the Greek way and all the recipes below, invent a new one for the age-old custom. Happy New Year!

German Flaming Punch

Prosit!

- 1 cup cube sugar
- ½ cup rum
- 1 bottle dry red or white wine and
- ½ cup sugar OR
- 1 bottle muscatel wine
- 1 bottle champagne

In small bowl, marinate the cube sugar with ¼ cup rum. Just before serving, heat wine and sugar or the muscatel. Pour into punch bowl. Over the bowl, set a strainer and place soaked sugar cubes in the strainer. Strike a match to flame sugar. Gradually add the remaining rum to continue flaming until sugar melts into the wine. Remove strainer. Stir in the champagne. Serve immediately. Serves 8-10.

Glogg

Skoal!

- 2 bottles dry red wine OR
- 1 bottle dry red and
- 1 bottle muscatel wines

- ½ orange, sliced with peel on
- 1 cup currants or raisins

Spices:

- 4 whole cloves,
- 1 stick cinnamon,
- 6 crushed cardamoms,
- ½ inch fresh or candied ginger
- ½ -2/3 cup sugar
- 1 cup aquavit *
- 1 cup whole almonds, blanched

In an enamel or stainless steel soup pot, combine the wine, orange slices, currents or raisins and spices. Cover and marinate at room temperature overnight. When ready to serve, add ½ cup sugar and aquavit. Heat almost to boiling point. Taste and add more sugar if desired. Stir in the almonds. Serve hot with a portion of fruit and almonds in each glass or mug. Serves 8-10.

* Note: If aquavit is unavailable, substitute vodka (or ouzo, if very willing to experiment).

Mulled Wine

Although sophisticated Swiss prefer champagne for New Year's Day, some continue to enjoy *Gluhwein* (Happy Wine) mixed with a tasty local wine. Try adding personal spice touches.

- ½ cup sugar
- 1½ cups water
- 2 cinnamon sticks
- 5 whole cloves
- ½ teaspoon grated nutmeg, more for garnish
- 1 orange peel
- 1 bottle dry white or red wine

Make a syrup with sugar and water. Boil 7 minutes with cinnamon, cloves, ½ teaspoon nutmeg and orange rind. Stir in the wine and bring just to boiling point. Serve hot with more grated nutmeg. Serves 4-5.

Syllabub

An early American drink of British origin. The old-fashioned way of grating the lemon: rub lemon with sugar cubes. This quick version of the old-time beverage can be whipped up just before serving with cider or wine.

- 1 cup sherry
- ½ cup brandy or Cognac
- ½ cup sugar
- Grated rind and juice from 1 lemon
- 2 cups heavy cream
- 1 bottle dry red wine, apple cider or sherry

In large mixing bowl combine the sherry, brandy, sugar, grated rind and juice from the same lemon. Mix thoroughly. Add the cream and whisk until thickened. Fill wine glasses two-thirds full of wine, cider or sherry. Top with cream mixture. Serve immediately. Serves 6-8.

Wassail

Spices:

- 10-12 whole cloves,
- 5 sticks cinnamon,
- 6 whole allspice
- 8 cups apple cider
- Grated rind and juice of
- 1 large orange
- Grated rind and juice of
- 1 large lemon
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 cups brandy, preferably fruit-flavored

Tie spices together into a double cheesecloth. In enamel or stainless steel soup pot, mix the cider and fruit juices. Insert the spice bag. Heat to boiling point, lower heat and simmer 15 minutes. Remove spice bag. (This much can be done in advance.) When ready to serve, add the brandy, bring just to boiling point. Serve hot. Serves 8-10.

Russian Tea

Delicious any day of the year. Russian people serve it in glasses to warm their fingers.

- 1 cup sugar
- 7 cups water
- 1 cinnamon stick
- 3 whole cloves
- 2 oranges, washed
- 2 lemons, washed
- 2 cups pineapple juice
- 1 cup strong tea infusion (1 teaspoon tea leaves or 3 tea bags in 1 cup boiling water, steeped 5 minutes, strained)

Combine sugar, 1 cup water, cinnamon stick and cloves in sauce pan. Stir and bring to boil. Boil 5 minutes. Remove spices. Halve and squeeze the oranges and lemons. Place rinds and 2 cups water in pan. Boil 5 minutes. Discard rinds and combine liquid with the fruit juices and syrup. Store in refrigerator. Just before serving, add remaining 4 cups water; heat to boiling point. Add hot tea infusion. Serve hot. Serves 8-10.

Vilma Liacouras Chantiles

marketplace

Athens is one of the last outposts of "specialty shopping" in Europe. Off the major thoroughfares of Syntagma, Omonia Square and Monastiraki, it is still possible to find merchants who specialize in almost anything from buttons to string and cork board to tin cans. Since there is a fine dividing line between wholesale and retail marketing in this country, you can get some excellent bargains in these shops – but you will certainly pay a little extra in shoe leather and fatigue. It is virtually impossible to park in the narrow streets around the city center and it is also easy to miss some of the most interesting merchandise which may be hidden in basement stores.

From Syntagma Square, take Karayorghis Servias Street, which becomes Perikleous, otherwise known as 'belt-and-button row'. The street is lined with miniscule shops selling superb hand-made buttons or all kinds of belts, from Army-style webbing bands to fine snake-skin. The window of **A. Nikolopoulou** at **No. 11 Perikleous** displays hair combs, decorative hair-clips and brooches arranged beside elaborate gold braid trimmings and delicate lace collars. Next door, **Tsoklidis** carries a similar range of wares but here the emphasis is on traditional bone and wooden buttons, Chinese paper fans and old-fashioned needlecases. Further along the street the shops become smaller – some just large enough to contain the owner and at most two customers – but the merchandise is still basically the same, with the addition of a pleating specialist at **No. 46 Perikleous**, who cuts and permanently pleats skirt and dress

materials to order.

At this point a right-hand detour leads into Evangelistrias Street and a pervading perfume of incense and hot roast chestnuts. Evangelistrias' shops also specialize in belts, sewing accessories and trimmings of all kinds, from 'broderie Anglaise' to cotton lace and silk fringes. But a left turn onto Kalamiotou leads you to Athens' sheet and curtain center, where you can find some marvellous bargains in American sheeting, confusingly sold by the kilo. Accordingly, single sheets will cost in the region of 400 drs and double sheets from 600 drs according to weight and quality. Many of the sheet designs make very pretty bedroom curtains, so it is worth a descent into **Davina's** basement shop at **No. 19 Kalamiotou**, and a look at the selection in **No. 25**, since both shops specialize in gaily printed American sheet seconds.

Nearby is the heart of the true commercial shopping center of Athens, which runs along two main arteries, Aiolou and Athinas Streets. At the corner of Aiolou and Mitropoleos Streets (**No. 22 Aiolou**), **Elmaloglou's** carries a wide selection of woven cotton sheeting, ruched, striped cotton from Crete and gaily-striped 'ifanta' (traditional Greek woven textiles) costing from 150 drs a meter. The shop also stocks ready-made white cotton quilts costing 400 drs each and island cotton sheets from 200 drs each, according to size.

If you head away from the textile and haberdashery center along Aiolou towards Omonia Square, turn left down Vissis Street into the heart of the ironmongers' district. Here the

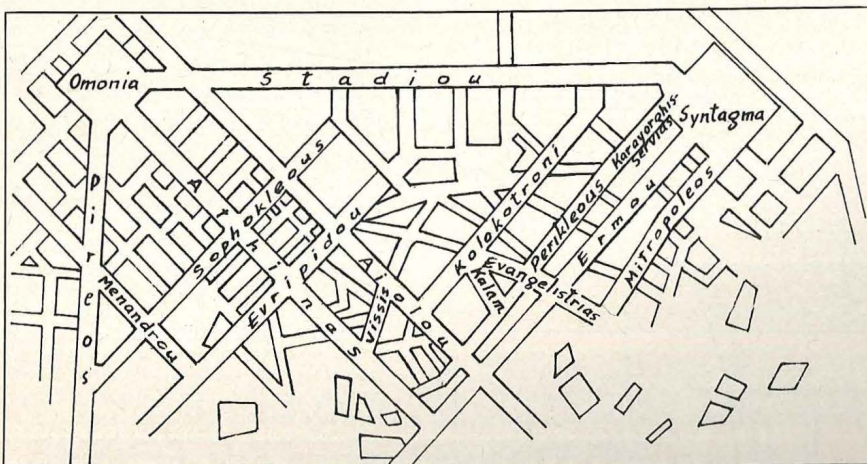
shops provide every imaginable style and type of door handle, curtain track and locking device, as well as up-to-date bathroom fittings and lockable mail boxes. At **No. 3 Vissis**, **Michalopouli** specializes in every type of scissors, from professional hair cutters to kitchen shears.

Vissis Street leads to Athinas Street. Turn right on Athinas and in the direction of Omonia Square you come to Evripidou Street, which is well worth investigating. At its lower end, merchants sell dried herbs, bottle corks in a dozen different sizes, and wrapping paper by the kilo. At **No. 53**, one of my favorite shops sells traditional bead curtains, baskets and brushes; its ceiling is entirely covered by feather dusters and, among the merchandise that spills onto the pavement, there is an amazing variety of practical household objects.

Further along Evripidou are two lampshade specialists on opposite sides of the street at **No. 3** and **No. 6**. On the corner of a cavernous stoa next door to No. 6 is a stall devoted entirely to clothes hangers and shoe-care accessories ranging from horns to mini brushes. At this point I would suggest a cup of coffee at 'The Best' coffee shop, overlooking the Byzantine church and square of Agios Theodoros, recently transformed into a pedestrian area and mercifully free from traffic.

After this, you can wander into the central food market, located on the right side of Evripidou Street as you face Athinas, or take a more leisurely walk through some of the parallel streets at the lower section of Evripidou Street. On Menandrou Street there are shops selling all kinds of weighing scales, and on Sophokleous Street there are tin-ware merchants providing an extraordinary variety of metal goods from large-scale olive oil containers to taverna-style wine carafes and mousetraps! Also note the copper merchant at **No. 58**, who will make or repair all kinds of copper containers and cooking ware; the birdcage supplier **A. Brikas**, whose window is filled with an astonishing array of stuffed birds and just below at **No. 52**, **Kouvarakis**, who specializes exclusively in gift-wrap paper selling from around 120 drs a kilo.

Hilary Petsalis-Diomidis



William Reid

this month

GALLERIES

Unless otherwise noted, the galleries listed below are usually open Mon. through Fri. from around 10 am to 2 pm and re-open in the evening from around 6 to 9 or 10 pm. On Saturdays they are usually open in the mornings only. It is advisable to call before setting out.

- Argo**, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Paintings by Elio Pelene, Jan. 11 - 31.
- Jean and Karen Bernier**, Marasli 51, Tel. 735-657. Closed Mon. mornings. Theodoros Stamos' new paintings on exhibit Dec. 9 - Jan. 23.
- Contemporary Graphics**, Haritos 9, Tel. 732-690. A group of paintings by Sorogas Karas, Botsoglou, Kanakakis, Dec. 15 - Jan. 6. Paintings by Judith Allen, Jan. 15 - 31.
- Dada**, Antinoros 31, Tel. 742-377. Also open Sat. evenings and Sun. mornings. Drawings by Simon Karafillis, Jan. 8 - Feb. 28. Photographs by Olga Kalousa and Karmen Rahn, Jan. 11 - Feb. 28.
- Desmos**, Leoforos Syngrou 4, Tel. 922-0750. Call for details.
- Diogenes International**, Nikodimou and Nikis 33, Tel. 323-1978. Open Mon. to Sun. Recent paintings by Yiorgos Fokas, Dec. 21 - Jan. 16. Paintings in oil by Aliko Nerantri, Jan. 18 - Feb. 3.
- Engonopoulos**, Dinokratous 53, Tel. 723-888. Oils and pastels by Cleo Avlonitou, Jan. 9 - 23. Paintings by Takis Dimopoulos, Jan. 27 - Feb. 13.
- Gallery 3**, Fokilidou 3, Tel. 362-8230. Oils and drawings by Theofilactopoulos, Botsoglou, and Spyhopedis. Starts beginning Jan. Call for details.
- Hellenic American Union**, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Open Mon-Fri, 10 am - 1 pm, 6-9 pm. An exhibition of 1981 contest-winning photographs, Jan. 18 - 29.
- Hydrohoos**, Anapiron Polemou 16, Tel. 723-

684. Group exhibit of Greek handicrafts, Dec. 16 - Jan. 8. Oils by Eleni Jande, Jan. 10-30.
- Kreonides**, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261. Painting by Anna Leukakou, till Jan. 9. A group exhibit of engravings, Jan. 11 - 27. Paintings by Stephanos Koukas, Jan. 28 - Feb. 13.
- Medusa**, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 744-552. Sculpture by Costas Koukondianos, Jan. 11 - Feb. 6.
- Nees Morphes**, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Drawings by Geny Throssou, illustrations done for two books of poetry by Yiannis Ritsos, Jan. 8 - 23.
- Ora**, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698. Copper engravings by a group of five artists till Jan. 8. Also tapestries by Andreas Carabellas.
- Polyplano**, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. A permanent exhibit of Greek painting and sculpture. Call for more details.
- Technohoros Bernier**, Kaftantzoglou and Ziller, Patissia, Tel. 735-657. Paintings by Mario Mertz till end of Jan.
- Syllogi**, Vas. Sofias 4, Tel. 745-136. Recent works by George Papakonstantis. Exhibit starts beginning Jan. Call for details.
- Tholos**, Filellinon 20, Tel. 323-7950. Closed Sat. mornings. Mosaics by six young painters. Exhibit begins early Jan. Call for details.
- To Trio Mati**, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 714-074. Water colors by Yiannis Psychopedis, Jan. 12 - 30.
- Jill Yakas**, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2773. Permanent exhibition of prints by various English artists. Call for appointment.
- Zouboulakis**, Kolonaki Sq. 20, Tel. 360-8278. Details not available at time of printing. Call for information.
- Zouboulakis-Tassos**, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. Permanent group show of silk screens, lithographs and multiples.
- Zygos**, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel Hotel), Tel. 726-219. Paintings by Lillian Derbaga until Jan. Ceramics by Rania Abatzi - Kodona.

EXHIBITIONS

- Addresses and phone numbers not listed below are found in the Organizer or under Museums. Exhibitions may be visited during the institutes' and Museums' regular hours unless otherwise noted.
- British Council** - Kolonaki Sq. 17, Tel. 363-3211. Seascapes by Iris Xylas-Xanalatos. Silk-screen prints exhibited. Jan. 29-Feb. 12.
- Center for Folk Art and Tradition** - Iperidou 18, Plaka, Tel. 324-3987. An exhibition of folk art from the island of Kastellorizo. Drawings, texts, paintings, photos, among the items on exhibit. Other programs will take place, including evenings of song. Call for more information. The exhibition will run through February.
- Hellenic American Union** - Massalias 22, Tel. 363-9886. An exhibit of acrylic-oils by Michalis Amarandos, Jan. 12-22. Also the 1981 Hellenic Photographic Society's winners will exhibit their photographs starting Jan. 18 to the end of the month.
- National Gallery** (Pinakothiki) - Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton Hotel, Tel. 711-010. An exhibit of woodcuts by George Moschos. Landscapes from various areas of Greece. The exhibit begins at the beginning of Jan. Call for more details.
- Parnassos Hall** - Ag. Georgiou, Karytsi 8, Tel. 322-1917. An exhibit of paintings by Alexis Alexiou and Themis Kelekis. Begins mid January.
- Photographic Center of Athens** - Sina 52, Tel. 322-3973. The center was not sure of its program at the time of printing. But it is worth a call for anyone interested in photography.
- Zappeion** - Next to the National Gardens, Tel. 322-6678. Two parallel exhibitions will be going on: a) Xenia '82, a display of hotel equipment, b) Xenia '82, a display of tourist spots, areas for worldwide vacation trips.

FOLK FESTIVALS

Panigiria (religious folk festivals) and other happenings in various parts of Greece where you may find yourself during your travels. Some dates may vary so make enquiries at the local Tourist Police.

- St. Basil** (Jan. 1). The New Year Cake (Vasilopita) is sliced in accordance with old Byzantine customs and the person in whose slice the lucky coin is found is traditionally the year's lucky person.
- Epiphany** (Jan. 6). A public holiday celebrating the Blessing of the Waters when a cross is thrown into the sea, lakes or rivers. In Piraeus a special service is held in the Cathedral, Agia Trias (Antistasios 1). It begins at 7 am this year, and is followed at 11 am by the official ceremony on the waterfront. When the cross is cast into the water it is customary for the youths present to dive in and retrieve it.
- St. Domenica** (Jan. 8). Midwife's Day. The custom of female domination or matriarchy is observed in villages in the prefectures of Komotini, Xanthi, Kilikis and Serres. The womenfolk gather in the cafés while the men do household chores. They join their wives in the celebrations at dusk.
- St. Athanasius' Day** (Jan. 18). In rural Greece this feast day is accompanied by the sacrifice of oxen or sheep, and each family kills a cock to insure their own happiness. The saying has it that it's bad luck to start any work on this day; women stop housework and any other domestic work for the day.
- The Three Fathers** (Jan. 30). The three Fathers of the Orthodox Church are honored on this day, Basil the Great, Gregory the Theologian and St. John Chrysostom. These three saints are also known as 'the Doctors' or 'the Bishops', therefore the day has been appointed a school and university feast day when a special service is held in most schools. Students may recite poems, sing hymns or give a small performance.



Valerie Wrightson

MUSIC DANCE DRAMA

Apothiki Theater - Sarri 40, Tel. 325-3153. «Musical Tuesdays», every week. Young musicians present a range of musical events, mainly featuring recitals and chamber music.

The British Council - Kolonaki Sq. 17, Tel. 363-3211. Glyn Davenport will give a recital including works by Dowland, Vaughan Williams and Britten. John Alley on piano. Jan. 25, 8 pm.

Campion Senior School - Dimitros and Antheon Streets, Ekali. Tel. 813-3883. Concert with Dimitri Gouzos (cello), and John Trevitt (piano). They will perform works by Brahms and Debussy, Jan. 13, 8 pm.

Dance Workshop - (Ergastiri Horou) Solonos 34. Tel. 644-8879. Dance night with Greek dance, disco, waltz, and tango. Demonstration and then a party afterwards. Jan. 9, call for time.

Hellenic American Union - Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Pianist Sarandis Kassaras will give a piano recital performing works by Beethoven, Chopin, Prokofiev, Gershwin, and his own work, Jan. 15, 8 pm. Violin and piano duet, Sophia Pimenides (violin) and Yolanda Severi (piano) will perform works by Mozart, Aaron Kariotakis and Franck, Jan. 27, 8 pm.

The Jazz Club - Rangava Square in Plaka. Tel. 324-8055. Hungarian Jazz Quartet will be playing, Jan. 3-15. Tony Lakatos on saxophone, Fusti Bal Gabor on piano, Bal Vasvari on base, and Inrekoszegi on drums. They are from the Jazz Academy in Budapest.

Parnassos Hall - Agiou Georgiou, Kartysi 8. Tel. 322-1972. All programs begin at 7 pm. Piano recital with Sonia Economidou, Jan. 13. George Demertzis (violin) and Aris Jaroufanis (piano), Jan. 20.

National Opera Company - (Liriki Skini) Olympia Theater, Akadimias 58, Tel. 361-2461. The following works are scheduled for January. Memorial concert for Maria Callas, Jan. 3, *La Boheme*, Jan. 6 and 9, *Magic Flute* by Mozart, Jan. 10, 13, and 16. Premier of the National Ballet, Jan. 24, *Magic Flute*, Jan. 27, *Gianni Schicchi* by Puccini and *Die Kluge* by Cral Orff. Jan. 17, 20, 23 and 30. Tchaikovsky's *Queen of Spades*, Jan. 31. Tickets can be bought at the National Opera.

St. Catherine's School - Will present traditional British pantomime on Jan. 21, 22, 23, at 7:30 pm. «Alladin» will be performed at Deree-Pierce College at Ag. Paraskevi. For information call 671-4783.

LECTURES

British Writers in Greece — Peter Sheldon, a writer and lecturer, will talk on *The Achmaeonides: A Political Family*, at the British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17, Jan. 21, 8 pm. Tel. 363-3211.

Environment and Conservation — Niki Goulandris, Founder and Director of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, will speak at Univ. of LaVerne, Jan. 20, 8:30 pm.

Folklore Lecture — A talk on Greek customs, music and folklore. Specific details were not available at time of printing; call the Lyceum of Greek Women at Dimokritou 14 for more information. Tel. 361-1042.

Greek Philosophers — A lecture on Isidoros who hated women and Homer who adored them, at Parnassos Hall, Ag. Georgiou, Kartysi 8. Tel. 322-1917. The lecture will be given by Madame Lena Nicolaidis.

How to Overcome Fear — A lecture by Bob Najemy at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromo 29, Dec. 9, 8:30 pm. Tel. 671-1627.

International Year of the Handicapped — Lecture and slides sponsored by the United Nations. Members of the National Foundation for the Handicapped will give awards to certain people and present a lecture. Date and time were not available, call for more information. Tel. 322-9624.

Path of Devotion — A seminar and demonstration of Bakti Yoga; the yoga form promises training in concentration. Gravias 27. 2nd Floor. Jan. 25, 5:30 pm. Tel. 883-1050.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

Athens Center for the Creative Arts, Pangrati Cultural Center, Archimidous 48, Tel. 701-5242, 701-2268. 8-week (intensive) and 16-week Modern Greek language courses (morning, afternoon and evening classes) at beginning, intermediate and advanced levels, beginning Creative Jazz Dance workshops, including Afro Dance, Modern Jazz and Modern Dance and Movement, taught by Ilanga and Marissa Aboitiz. Pupils at all levels eligible to audition for the newly-formed Jazz Dance performing company. Also classes in Greek Folk Dance and Classical Ballet.

Dance Workshop, Solonos 34, Kolonaki. Tel. 644-8879. Mon. - Fri. 9:30 am-9pm. Sat. 9am-4pm). Disco Classical, Contemporary Modern, Primitive, Afro, and Jazz Dance, Tap, Latin American and Greek Dancing, Movement for actors. Keep Fit and Belly Dance classes and seminars Jan. 16. Open demonstration of Matt Mattox Jazz technique, 5-7pm. Guest teacher Sue Harwich will begin Jazz classes from Jan. 11-April 9.

Center for Meditation, Soudias 69-71, Tel. 730-441. Usually open Mon-Fri all day. Sitting in silence (guided session Wed, 8 pm) and Tai-Chi-Chuan movements.

Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromo 29,

EXPRESSION '81/82

All events begin at 9pm and are at the *Luzitania Theater, Evelpithon 47, Tel. 361-4481. Tickets may be bought there (daily 10am-1pm, 6-9pm, closed Mon.) or from the Athens Festival Box Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459.*

- Jan. 3: Puppet Show for children.
- Jan. 6: The Drama Club of Volos will give a performance.
- Jan. 8: A performance of mime by an American company.
- Jan. 9-14: Films which have won awards from various film festivals will be shown.
- Jan. 19: A night of classical music with singer Fofi Sarandopoulou and Linda Leoussis on piano.
- Jan. 22: An American jazz group will perform.
- Jan. 24: A music concert with wind instruments by Nikolaos Mantzoros.
- Jan. 30: The Rambert Ballet of London will perform at the Demotic Theater of Piraeus.

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31						

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the 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 by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *hronia polla* (many years). Although this tradition is fading, and some Athenians take the precaution of announcing in the local newspapers that they will *not* be at home to visitors on their namedays, it is customary to acknowledge the occasion with a telephone call, cable or flowers.

- Jan. 1 Vassilios (Vassilis, Vassos), William (Bill), Basil, Vassiliki (Vasso)
- Jan. 6 Fotis, Fotini
- Jan. 7 Yannis (John), Ioanna
- Jan. 17 Antonios (Tony), Antonia
- Jan. 18 Athanasios, Thanasis (Thanos, Nasos), Athanasia (Soula)
- Jan. 20 Efthymios (Thymios), Efthymia (Effie)
- Jan. 25 Grigorios (Gregory).

DATES TO REMEMBER

- Jan. 19 Toubisatz (Jewish.)
- Jan. 26 Australia Day
- Jan. 30 Day of the Three Hierarchs, (Greek school holiday)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

- Jan. 1 New Year's Day
- Jan. 6 Epiphany

Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-1627, 671-5247. Yoga exercise classes (in English and Greek) at Paleo Psychico, Kifissia, Amphithea; courses in Yoga and the Bible, Psychology of Growth, Meditation, Philosophy of Yoga; First Aid classes.

Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Regular Modern Greek language classes for beginners, 6 hours per week, mornings and evenings, Mon., Wed. and Fri., or Tues and Thurs. Classes are organized according to demand so that advertised classes will be cancelled if there is insufficient enrollment.

International English Center, Londou 6, Tel. 360-8265. Greek language classes, small groups, by staff trained in the teaching of foreign languages. Emphasis on speaking skills for beginning and intermediate levels. Cost is 5,000 Drs. per term (46 hours of classes).

Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14 Tel. 361-1042. Classes in Greek folk dancing (for women and men). Wed. 4-5 pm (children), Fri. 12n-1 pm (this class in English) and Sat. 4-5 pm. Membership/registration costs 600 Drs. and classes are 800 Drs. per month.

Textile Arts Center, Iperidou 5 (near Syntagma Sq.), Tel. 322-2255. Courses in Embroidery Design, Beginning Loom Weaving, Natural Dyeing, Tapestry Weaving, Greek Weaving Techniques, Rug Weaving, and Spinning. Classes meet mornings, afternoons or evenings in 2 1/2-hour sessions for 8 weeks.

The Body Control Studio, Dimitriou Soutsou 12.

this month

Tel. 641-1629. A special program of exercise developed for each individual according to his requirements. Open Mon-Thurs., 8am-10pm; Fri 8am-7pm; Sat 9am-1pm. Closed Mon, and Thurs. 1pm-5pm. Classes by appt. Call for details.

The Hash House Harriers, An informal jogging club which meets Sun. 10 am for 45-50min. runs in the nearby countryside. Non-competitive, includes social functions after weekly runs. Apparently the club is mostly men, except for those Sundays at the end of each month when wives and children join. But, as one member says «we're open to change» (!). Call these numbers for details. 452-3092, 644-4053, 736-211.

The Traditional Dance Center, Massalias 12, Tel. 360-9087. Greek Folk Dance classes 3 nights a week from 6 pm.

YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28 (Athens), Tel. 362-6970. A variety of classes and facilities for women and men. Modern Greek, Typing (Greek and English), Gym classes and Embroidery. Opening hours are Mon.-Fri. 9 am-1pm, 5-10pm.

YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11 (Athens), Tel. 362-4291. Offers a range of courses (including Greek Language), lectures and facilities. Call for details.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Some of the activities listed are open to members only. Call for further information.

Alcoholics Anonymous, Tel. 682-7639 (9-10 am), 989-5711. Meets at 7 pm, Wed. and Fri. at the German Church Guest House, Sina 66, and Tues. and Sun. at Ellinikon Airport Base Social Actions Building. Al Anon (for family and friends) meets Tues. 7pm (also at the Social Actions Building, Ellenikon).

American Club, Kastri Hotel, Tel. 801-2988. Closed Mon. Bingo: Tues. 7 pm; Bridge: Tues. 10 am, Weds, at 10 am AWOG Party Bridge, and Weds. at 7 pm; Greek Language Lessons: Tues. and Fri. 9 am; Special Family Dinners every Wed.; Special Steak



Sue Harwich

Sue Harwich, a talented and experienced professional jazz teacher and dancer, will be in Athens as guest teacher for the Dance Workshop. Highlights of Sue's career to date include performances in Germany, Switzerland and Holland, and appearances on English television.

"Is Pornography a Feminist Issue?"



The Multi-National Women's Liberation Group will present a discussion accompanied by slides, collages, and photo displays. The seminar will take place Jan. 14, 1982, at 9pm. Call for further details. Tel. 804-6663.

Dinners (plus free bottle of wine) Fri. 5-11 pm; Happy Hour every Wed. and Fri., 6-8 pm; Breakfast Special: 2nd and 4th Sun. each month, 8 am-noon; Luncheon Buffet: 1st and 3rd Sun. each month, noon-4 pm.

American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG), Tel. 801-3971 (club-house at American Club, Kastri), Tues.-Fri. 10:30 am-2 pm.

Fri. Jan. 8, Japanese cooking demonstration and lunch by Madame Mitchiko at 11am. Sat. Jan. 16, Flea market at 10 am. Wed. Jan 20, Fashion Show and luncheon at 12:30 pm. Jan. 22, Wine and cheese night with special dinner. The Club is closed the first of the year, Jan. 1.

Travel plans: Paris, Jan. 7-10, Tel. 813-2815. Ski week in Zermatt, Switzerland, Jan. 16-23, Tel. 895-8428. Egypt, Jan. 28-Feb. 4, Tel. 659-0863.

American Youth Club, Tel. 751-1965. Call for details of next meeting.

English-Speaking Nurses' Society of Greece, Tel. 652-3192. Society for continuing education for nurses, and for some social activities. Has overseas affiliations allowing nurses here to maintain professional credentials. Meets the last Thurs. each month, evenings. Other medical and paramedical professionals also welcome.

Greek - Irish Society, Tel. 865-8710. Enquiries after 5 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromo 29, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-1627, 671-5247. Please note that the Union has moved from its Neo Psychico premises, and that new centers have also been opened at Kokkinara 31, Kifissia, Tel. 808-0365, and at Zimopoulou 85, Amfitheta, Tel. 942-1983. Regular yoga exercise classes and seminars on yoga and health. Runs a social service program where members can become involved in voluntary service in the community.

A series of seminars on psychology, philosophy, meditation and massage will begin at the end of January - Call for more details.

Hellenic Amateur Musical Society, Tel. 682-7466 (evenings). Meets for rehearsals Tues., 8 pm at Campion Junior School, Psychico. Rehearsals have begun of Gilbert and Sullivan's **The Gondoliers**

Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, Pasteur 12 (near US Embassy), Tel. 644-4473, 643-5391. Second-hand bookshop open daily 8:30 am-3 pm. All donations of secondhand books, clothes and other goods welcome. New clinic now open, Agion Anargiron 34, Neo Halkidona, Tel. 251-4716.

Laleche International ("Good mothering through breast-feeding"), Tel. 802-8672, 0294-95600 (Nea Makri). Meets 10 am, 2nd Wed. each month. Call for details.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group, Diofandou 1, Pangrati, Tel. 791-397. Will not meet the first Fri. of Jan. A meeting will be held Thurs. Jan. 14, 9 pm., with a multimedia presentation of pornography and discussion: "Is Pornography a Feminist Issue?"

Propeller Club, Patission 9, Tel. 522-0623. Regular luncheon meetings, Terpsichore Room, Athens Hilton, 1:30 pm. "Poseidon Ball" will be held Feb. 19, at the Athens Hilton. Call for further details.

Republicans Abroad (Greece), Tel. 728-841, 813-5052. Annual luncheon at the Hilton Hotel. Wed. Jan. 22, 1 pm. Cash bar. Current topics to be discussed include voting information and Washington update.

Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3, Tel. 362-3150. Dinner meetings 8:45 pm, Kings' Palace Hotel. Call for more details.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild Tel. 801-4032. Regularly meets the 1st Fri. of each month, mornings.

The Players, Tel. 692-4853, 747-498. This amateur theater group always welcomes new members. See music listings for coming performances.

CINEMA

This is a partial listing of the titles available at the time of printing. Check Ta Nea, or other Greek newspapers for theaters and time. Also check The Athens News or The Athens Daily Post.

Blow Out (To Svisimo) — A stylish thriller directed by Brian De Palma (Dressed to Kill) with a frightening but confusing plot. Soundman John Travolta attempts to investigate what may or may not be the murder of a presidential candidate. Nancy Allen is once again cast as a happy hooker and John Lithgow a crazed right-winger.

Body Heat (I zestasia tou somatos) — A steamy, sexy suspense movie set in Florida where struggling lawyer Ned Racine (William Hurt) meets Matty Walker (Kathleen Turner), the young and discontented wife of a wealthy businessman. Their irresistible chemical attraction leads them into heavy-handed dealings in this engrossing and enjoyable movie, so reminiscent of a 40's Bogart-Bacall flick.

Competition — A musical drama starring Richard Dreyfuss (Close Encounters) and Lee Remick, directed by Joel Alainsky.

French Lieutenant's Woman (H. Eromenh) — The transition of John Fowles masterful novel to the screen is less than completely successful. Nevertheless, it is engrossing fare with Jeremy Irons and Meryl Streep giving excellent performances as the tempestuous lovers repressed by Victorian morals in the main plot, and hampered by other commitments as the modern couple in the sub-plot. The cinematography by Freddie Francis is breathtaking. Directed by Karel Reisz.

I Diki Tis Hontas: Korydallos '75 (The Trial of the Junta: Korydallos '75) — This documentary by Theosopoulos, one of the entries of the 1981 Thessaloniki Film Festival, features historic clippings from the time of World War II through the years of the military regime (1967-74) which ended in

this month

the trials in Korydallos prison in 1975. A disturbing account, one that should be seen by all.

I Dromi Tis Agapes Einai Nychterini (Love Wanders in the Night) — Frieda Liappa's prize-winning film from the 1981 Thessaloniki Festival has as its main focus two unmarried sisters in their thirties who lead a repressed and incomplete existence in Athens until a cousin presents to one of them an opportunity to escape. Starring Mirka Papakonstantinou, Maria Skoutzou and Grigoris Evangelatos.

Pour la Peau d'un Flic (Yia to tomari enos bat-sou) — A policeman (Alain Delon) takes the law into his own hands to try and rescue a girl (Michelle Auclair) who has been kidnapped from her family to be used as a guinea pig in scientific tests administered by underworld characters.

Popeye — Robert Altman's offbeat version of the trials and tribulations of the famous comic strip hero, with Shelly Duvall as Olive Oil.

Raiders of the Lost Ark (Oi kynghoi tis xamenis kivotou) — An exciting science-fiction adventure featuring Harrison Ford (Star Wars) as an archaeologist who meets up with a former flame (Karen Allen) who joins him in his search for a priceless ancient treasure. Along the way they encounter snakes, zom-

bies and a band of Nazis in the Arabian Desert. The fanciful but somewhat gory tale is directed by Steven Spielberg and is chock-full of far-out visual effects.

Rich and Famous (Dyo Yinaikes) — Candice Bergen and Jacqueline Bisset give outstanding performances in this George Cukor film chronicling twenty years of friendship, sometimes changing to rivalry, between two college roommates.

The Skin (To Therma) — Liliana Cavani's film about the Italian officer Malaparte (Marcello Mastroianni) at the time of the liaison with the Allied Forces at the end of World War II is a boring and disgusting debacle featuring explicit violence. We recommend you avoid it at all costs.

Stone — An Australian film concerning the grizzly gyrations of the Grave Diggers, a mean and filthy motorcycle gang which is infiltrated by a narcotics agent named Stone. This movie directed by Sandy Herbutt sounds as though it is far below the high standards of recent movies from the land down under.

The Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man — This could be re-titled *The Tragedy of a Ridiculous Movie*. The owner of a cheese factory (Ugo Tognazzi) in the Po Valley of Italy has had his son kidnapped. The principles of communism are pointedly and boringly made apparent to him and his wife (Anouk Aimee) as they negotiate for his release. Essentially, this is a waste of time and talent.

"Montenegro or Pigs and Pearls"



Dedicated to the invisible nation of Europe (the migrant workers), this is Dusan Makavejev's hilarious view of the sterile atmosphere of the Swedish bourgeois. Susan Anspach is the archetypal frustrated housewife, who chucks it all and disappears into the smokey, earthy underworld of the Zani Bar. Director Makavejev in his first movie in seven years, is once again playing with Marxist principles, but in a much less heavy-handed manner than was seen in his highly successful *Sweet Movie*. The movie abounds in zany humor and the high-spirited cast seems to have a grand time, a mood that should be infectious.

ART CINEMAS

Art films are shown in Athens at two cinemas: *Alkionis, Iouliauou 42 (near Victoria Sq.), Tel. 881-5402, and Studio Stavropoulou 33 (near Amerikis Sq) Tel. 861-9017. Call for specific program information. There is also a cinema Club (Teniothiki) at Kanaris 1, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-2046.*

FILMS AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 363-3211.
Shakespeare's Henry IV — (Part I of a BBC production) with Tom Finch, David Gwillim, Rob Edwards and David Buck. Directed by David Gites, Jan. 18, 7:30 pm. (Part II shown Jan. 28, 7:30 pm.)

Short Films on Ballet — *Anthony Dowell. A portrait of a dancer.* Shorts of performances and dancers' training program. Jan. 11 and 14, 8pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301.
Anthracite — A new film by Edouard Niermans with J.P. Dubois, Jerome Zucca, Bruno Cremer, Jean Bouise, and Roland Bertin. Jan. 7, 6:30 pm.

Exterieur Nuit — by Jacques Brel with Christine Boisson, Andre Dussolier, and Gerard Lavin. Jan. 26, 6:30 pm.

Le Voleur de Crime — by Nadine Trintignant. Jan. 22, 6:30 pm.

Iherin Raguin — by Marcel Carué. Adapted from a novel by Emile Zola, with Simone Signoret and Raf Vallone.

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

One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest — Oscar winning film based on the novel by Ken Kesey. Jan 12, 8 pm.

Ship of Fools — Stanley Kramer's star-studded film based upon Katherine Anne Porter's novel. Jan. 13, 8 pm.

LIBRARIES

American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17, Tel. 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon.-Fri, 9am - 3pm, Sat 9am-12 n.

American Library, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor), Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes, and U.S. Gov-

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Benaki, Koumbari 1, Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures, and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon.-Sat. 9 am- 1:30 pm.

British Council, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 363-3211. Books, periodicals, records and references in English Mon.-Fri. 9:30 am-1:30 pm.

British Embassy Information Department, Karageorgi Servias 2, Syntagma, Tel. 736-211, Ext. 293. Books, reports, and other information on British social institutions. For reference use only. Mon.-Fri. 9 am-2 pm, Tues. and Wed. 3:30-6:30 pm.

French Institute Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon.-Fri 5-8 pm.

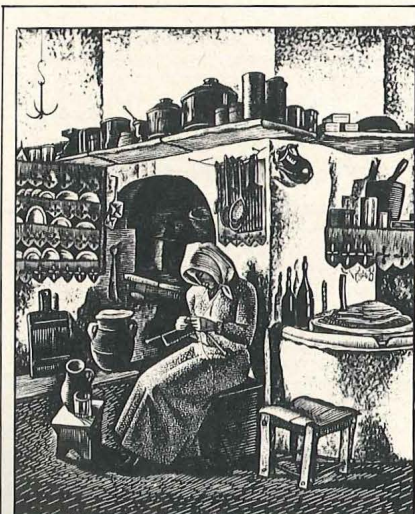
The Gennadius American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61, Tel. 710-536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon.-Fri. 9 am - 4:30 pm, Sat 9 am - 1 pm.

Goethe Institute, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Mon.-Sat. 9am-1 pm. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon.-Fri. 9 am - 2 pm. and 5-8 pm. Closed Wed. evenings.

Hellenic American Union Greek Library, Mas-salias 22 (7th floor), Tel. 360-7305. Books and periodicals in Greek, and in English about Greece. Mon - Fri 9 am - 1 pm, 6-9 pm.

Italian Institute, Patission 47, Tel. 522-9294. Books, periodicals, references in Italian and Greek. Open by appointment.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group, Diofandou 1, Pangrati, Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Open 1st Fri, and 2nd Thurs, of each month 9-11 pm (during the regular fortnightly meetings).



George Moschos

An exhibit of work by George Moschos will be on exhibit at the National Gallery in Athens, (Pinakothiki), beginning in January. Detailed representations of landscapes and village scenes from various parts of Greece are done in intricate woodcuts like the one shown above.

National Research Center, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 729-811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request. Mon.-Fri. 8 am-2:30 pm, 4-9 pm; Sat. 8am-2:30pm. Closed Sun.

Parliament Library, Vas. Sophias, Tel. 323-5030. Mon. - Sat. The Benakios Annex is located in the National Historical Museum, Stadiou, Kolokotronis Square, Tel. 322-7148. Mon. - Fri. 9 am - 1 pm; Sat. 9 am-1 pm.

Planetarium, Syngrou Ave. (opposite the race course), 2nd floor, Tel. 941-1181. Books on science and technology with some on humanities and social sciences, in English, French, Italian, German, Greek and Russian. Mon.-Fri. 9:30 am-2:30pm.

Children's Library

There is a children's library in Kifissia, on the corner of Kifissias Ave. and Deliyianni St. (an old house, around the Deliyianni side entrance, basement level.) Open Weds. 4:30 to 6:00. Books for all ages, well-stocked and a pleasant atmosphere. Call for further information. Tel. 801-6990.

THEATER

Some titles are the originals, some are translated from the Greek. Reservations can usually be made at the last moment by phone. Evening curtains rise at 9 pm or thereabouts. There are usually 6 pm matinees on Wednesdays and Sundays. Dial 181 for a recorded announcement (in Greek) of all current productions.

Nassos (O Nassos) — A play by the new playwright A. Thomopoulos with Lida Protopsalti and Thanassis Papageorgiou, who also directs the play (Stoa, Biskinis 55, Zographou. Tel. 770-2830).

Evita — The famous Rice and Weber musical about Evita Peron, translated by Marios Ploritis. Directed by Nikos Haralambous. Sets by George Patsas. Choreography by D. Papazoglou. Aliko Vouyouklaki and Dimitri Malavetas lead the large cast (*Alikis*, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146).

The Last of Mrs Cheney (To telos tis Kyrias Tseny) — Frederick Lonsdale's famous comedy (1925) stars Yiannis Fertis, Smaro Stefanidou and Ketty Lambropoulou. Sets by Dionyssi Fotopoulos (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330).

Da — Hugh Leonard's hit in its third year. Manos Katrakis is magnificent in this prize-winning work (*Broadway*, Agiou Meletiou and Patission. Tel. 862-0231).

I Have a Goal, Mr. President (Eho stocho, Kyrie Proedre) — A comedy by George Haralambidis, with Thymios Karakatsanis, Eleni Anoussaki and Takis Miliadis (*Alhambra*, Patission and Stournara, Tel. 522-7497).

Mother, Mama, Mom (Mana, Mitera, Mama) — Last year's success continues this season. A satire by George Dialeghmenos, directed by Takis Vouteris, (*Kefallinias* 16. Tel. 883-8727).

A Girl Wanted for Dowry (Zitite nea ya prika) — A comedy by Tsiforos and Vassiliadis, with Martha Karayianni, A. Filipidis and N. Katsadramis (*Akadimos*, Ippokratous 5. Tel. 362-5119).

A Date at the Police Station (Rantevou sto tmima ithon) — A comedy by Kambanis and Makridis with Dionyssi Papayanopoulos and his group (*Hadjichristou*, Panepistimiou 38, Tel. 362-7248).

The Lady without Camelias (I kyria horis

this month

kamelies) — A play by Marietta Rialdi who also directs and leads the cast (*Ovro*, Voukourestiou 16, Tel. 323-1259).

Life Begins At Forty (I zoe arhizi sta saranta) — Comedy by N. Kambanis and V. Macridis. With Kostas Voutsas (who also directs the play), Yiannis Michalopoulos and Katerina Gioulaki. Sets by Manolis Maridakis (*Gloria*, Ippokratous 7, Tel. 360-9400).

The Rose Tattoo (Triantafylo sto stithos) — Tennessee Williams' 1951 success, translated by Marios Ploritis and directed by N. Haralambos. With Jenny Rousseau and her company (*Moussouris*, Karytsi Sq., Tel. 322-7330).

The Circle (O Kyklos) — Somerset Maugham's famous play adapted by Platon Mousseos. With Kostas Rigopoulos, Kasia Analyti, Angelos Antonopoulos (who is also the director) and sets by George Anemoyiannis (*Analyti*, Antoniadou and Patissson, Tel. 823-9739).

The Little Man (O Anthropakis) — A play by Samy Failland translated by Anna Varvaressou. Produced by and starring Stefanos Lineos, Elli Fotiou and Stavros Xenidis. Sets by Dimitri Douvlis and music by Vassilis Dimitriou (*Alpha*, Patissson and Stournara, Tel. 523-8742).

Why People Feel Happy (Yiati herete o kosmos) — A satirical musical on Metaxas' dictatorship by the Eleftheri Skini. Text, musical arrangement and direction by the group itself (*Vebo*, Karolou 18, Tel. 522-3453).

Ciao — Marc Gilbert Auvajon's bitter comedy adapted by Marios Ploritis with Katia Dandoulaki and G. Michalakopoulos. Sets by Dionyssia Fotopoulos. Direction Andreas Voutsinas (*Dionyssia*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 823-7330).

The Cry of Votes (I phoni ton psifon) — Musical by Kambanis and Macridis. Direction Nikos Sofianos, music Jacques Iakovidis. Sotiris Moustakas leads the cast (*Kalouta*, Patissson 240, Tel. 867-5588).

The Hostage (O Omiros) — Brendan Behan's play translated by Vassilis Rotas and Voula Damianakou. Music by Mikis

Theodorakis (*Kessariani*, Vrioulon and Klazomenon. Tel. 7990-772).

Dear Liar (Agapite psefti) — Jerome Kilty's "comedy of letters" based on the correspondence between George Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. With Dimitri Myrat and Voula Zoumboulaki (*Athinon*, Voukourestiou 10, Tel. 323-5524).

Nothing but Home, Bed and Church (Olo spiti, krevati k'ekklisia) — Satirical sketches by Dario Fo and Franca Rame. Solo performances by Aliki Georgouli and Eva Kotamanidou, music by Loukianos Kelaidonis (*Apothiki*, Sarri 40. Tel. 325-3153).

Cross-Grained (To Stravoxylo) — A revival of Dimitri Psathas' well-known comedy with Yiannis Ganakis and Nikos Tsoukas. Directed by Dino Dimopoulos and sets by Manolis Maridakis. (*Minoa*, Patissson 91, Tel. 821-0048).

The Constant Wife (Pisti syzigos) — Somerset Maugham's comedy, adapted by Platon Mousseos, stars Alekos Alexandrakis and Nonika Galinea. (*Kapa*, Kypselis 2, Tel. 883-1068).

The Certificate (To Pistopietiko) — Nicolai Erdman's play has been translated by Anna Varvaressou. Sets by Damianos Zarifis and directed by George Lazanis. (*Veaki*, Stournara 32, Tel. 522-3522).

Figures Through Time (Prosopa mesa sto chrono) — A revival of one act plays by Strindberg, Chekhov, Pirandello, Brecht, Tennessee Williams and Kambanellis which have been major successes during director Karolos Koun's fifty year career. (*Technis*, Stadiou 5, Tel. 322-8706).

Under the Yum-Yum Tree (Ela na dokimasoume) — Lawrence Roman's play translated by Melpo Zarakosta, with George Tzortzis and Tonia Kaziani. (*Amiral*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 363-9358).

The Harpoon (To Kamaki) — Dimitri Potamitis in a satirical comedy by George Maniotis. (*Erevna*, Ilission and Kerasountos, Tel. 778-0826).

Don't Boo! (Den thelo ouou!) — A revue with Rena Vlachopoulou, George Konstan-



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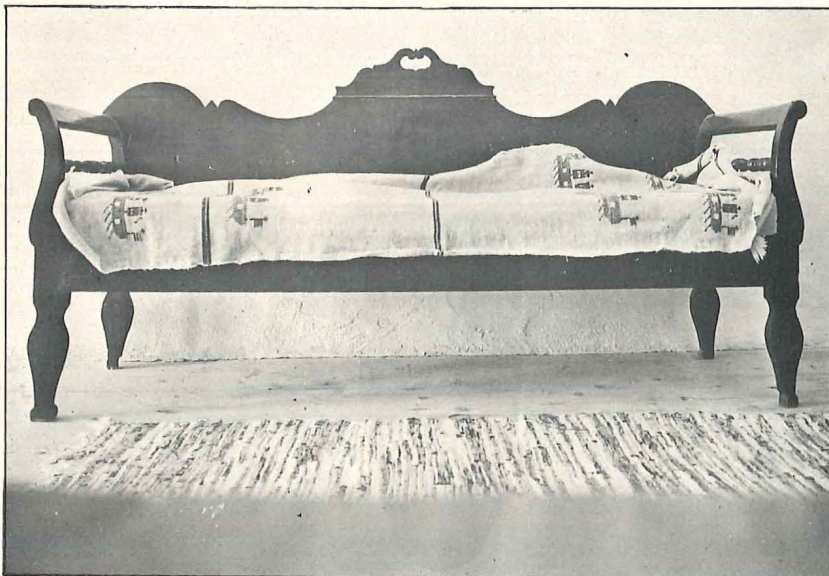


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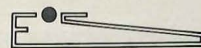


KATOIKEIN, a shop that deals in modern Greek furniture designs, will be holding an exhibit of old Greek sofas. The exhibit will take place in mid January; the dates have not been established yet, but the exhibit will be held at the shop, 12-14 Fikilidou St. Kolonaki. They will have further information at the beginning of the month. Call for details. Tel. 362-4382

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tinou, Nikos Rizos and others. (*Rex*, Panepistimiou St. 48, Tel. 361-4592).

Fiakas — Spyros Evangelatos' Amphitheater company presents an old comedy by Mitsis. (*Kava*, Stadiou 50, Tel. 321-0237).

A Visitor (Enas Episkeptis) — Elsa Verghi and Christos Frangos in a play by Alan Ayckbourn, adapted by Victor Pagoulatos. (*Verghi*, Voukourestiou 1, Tel. 323-5235).

Mysterio Buffo — Dario Fo's comedy produced, directed, and starring Vassilis Diamandopoulos. The sets and costumes are by Andonis Kyriakoulis and the music by Alkis Skamangas. (*Dimotiko Nikeas*, Kondyli and Ilioupoleos, Tel. 491-5598).

National Theater of Greece — Alexis Minotis' production of de Montherlant's *The Cardinal of Spain* may extend its run into Jan. (Agiou Konstantinou 20, Tel. 522-3242).

Children of a Lesser God (Sara) — A superb vehicle for Elli Lambeti. (*Superstar*, Agiou Meletiou 61, Tel. 861-1982).

Hungarian Festival

A Hungarian Festival of specialty foods, handicrafts, and old Hungarian traditions will be held for two weeks at the Hilton Hotel. The Festival begins January 2, 1982. Call for more details: Tel. 808-3989.

MUSEUMS

Museum hours often change on short notice. Be sure to call before setting out. Almost all museums make guidebooks available in several languages.

Acropolis Museum, Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terracottas, and bronzes from Acropolis excavations. Wed.-Mon. 9am-3pm.

Agora Museum, Tel. 311-0185. A replica of a second century BC stoa has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. Houses finds from Agora excavations. Mon.-Sun. 9am-3:30 pm.

Archaeological Museum of Piraeus Har. Tricoupi 31, Piraeus, Tel. 542-1598. Reopened to the public after ten-year hiatus. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture. Winter hours Wed.-Mon. 9am-3:30 pm. Closed Tues.

Benaki Museum, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas. Sofias), Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical man-

sion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, costumes, as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Daily 8:30 am-2pm. Closed Tues. Hours remain the same throughout the year. (See Library listings).

Byzantine Museum, Vas. Sofias 22, Tel. 711-027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Tues. - Sun. 9am-3:30 pm. Closed Mon.

Center for Folk Art and Tradition, Iperidou 18, Plaka, Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Tues. - Sat. 9 am-1 pm, 5-8 pm, Sun. 9 am - 1 pm.

National Gallery of Art (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite Hilton, Tel. 711-010. The permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from the sixteenth century to the present, as well as a few European masters. Tues. - Sat. 9 am - 4 pm. Sun. 10 am - 2 pm. Closed Mon.

Gounaro Museum, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia, Tel. 777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best-known artists. Tues. - Sun. 8:30 am - 2 pm, Wed. and Fri. also 5-8 pm. Closed Mon.

Jewish Museum, Melidoni 5, Tel. 325-2823. Currently being expanded and reorganized, the Museum houses art and artifacts from centuries-old Jewish communities of Greece. Open Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sun. 9am-1 pm.

Museum of the City of Athens, Klafthmonos Sq. Housed in the Old Place, built in 1833-4, the displays illuminate nineteenth century Athens. Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sun. 9am-1:30 pm.

Museum of Greek Folk Art Kidathineon 17, Plaka (near Nikis St.), Tel. 321-3018. Art and artifacts mainly from eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Open Tues. - Sun. 10am - 2pm. Closed Mon.

Museum of Greek Folk Art — Ceramic Collection, Areos 1, Monastiraki Square, Tel. 324-2066. Closed at time of printing. For details of re-opening call museum or Nat. Tourist Org., Tel. 322-3111.

National Archaeological Museum, Patission and Tossitsa, Tel. 821-7717. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek art. Open Tues. - Sun. 9am-3pm. Closed Mon.

National Historical Museum, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square, Tel. 323-7617. Collection begun in 1882 now housed in the Old Parliament building, a neo-classical masterpiece designed by Boulanger in 1858. Has been closed for a short time. Scheduled to reopen soon. Call for details.

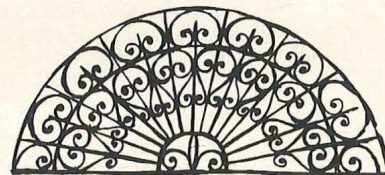
Naval Museum, Freatis, Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus, Tel. 541-6264. Relics, models and pictures related to Greek naval history. Tues.-Sat. 9am-12:30 pm, Sun. 10 am-1 pm. Closed Mon. Hours apply throughout the year.

Panos Aravantinos Museum, Agiou Konstantinou St. (in Dimotiko Theatro of Piraeus), Tel. 412-2339. Currently closed for repairs. Call for details of re-opening.

Pavlos and Alexandra Kanellopoulos Museum, Theorias and Panos Streets, Plaka, Tel. 321-2313. Mainly ancient and Byzantine artifacts in a renovated mansion on Plaka side of Acropolis. Tues.-Sun. 9 am - 8 pm. Closed Mon.

Theater Museum, Akadimias 50 (opposite the bus terminal), Tel. 362-9430. Collection illustrates ancient and modern Greek stage. Mon.-Fri. 10 am-1 pm, Mon., Wed., Fri. 5-7:30 pm.

Train Museum, 301 Liossion Street, Tel. 524-4149. A shed-full of trains from the history of Greek railroading. Open Fri. evenings only 6-8 pm, or by special arrangement (Tel. 524-0226, Mr. Christodoulis).



Center of Greek Tradition

A combination exhibit hall, shop, and cafeion. Artistically decorated with paintings, old lithographs and engravings, the center is a pleasant place to browse through, to learn more about the artisans of Greece and to purchase excellent-quality items. Small, well-lit exhibit rooms open out onto a walkway around a central stairwell, and at the end is a lovely, clean cafe where you can sit in leisure during a lazy afternoon.

The center is located at 59 Metropoleos St. Tel. 321-3023 Open every day 9 am - 6 pm.

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A Matter of Taste

The English call it a pub crawl, the Americans a bar-hop -- I don't know what the Greeks call it, but if they do it, I'm sure they have a name for it. If you're in Kolonaki, it would be wiser not to say what you're doing, or, if pressed, you should say something cool or blase like "I'm just circulating." In this 'chic' section of Athens, an evening's enterprise of going from pub to pub with friends (or in search of them) is easy, given the geography of the neighborhood. You don't have to go far between drinks, even if you have to pay a little more for them. The restaurants, pubs and discos try to offer more by way of sophistication and cleverness in their names, decor, menus -- and prices. (In most cases, a glance at the menu impresses you that the food is reasonable, and without the bar bill, it is. The standard tariff per drink is 150 drs.)

Should you be 'crawling', **Haritos Street** is by far the least wearing on your hands and knees, since the pubs are all close together in a two-to-three-block distance.

At the **Pit Club**, No. 4, you can eat, drink, or dance to disco music in a 30s atmosphere of low, fat couches, soft lighting and wall mirrors that cleverly convey the impression that the club is much larger than it is. There are two levels, the bar set off from a secluded dining area with piano. The menu is varied with specialties including asparagus vinaigrette, chicken kiev, escalope Hoffman, snitzel viennese (all priced between 200-400 drs), the chateaubriand in madeira sauce for two (at 880 drs) being the most expensive item on the menu. There is little to suggest the racing car circuit other than your descent downstairs into the 'pit' to get your motor retuned or your plugs sparked by dancing on a small floor again appearing larger by the use of mirrors. If you have the disconcerting notion that you are dancing by yourself because your partner is too busy looking at himself, you can be comforted in the knowledge that nobody will notice. Considering the cost for the privilege of Kolonaki disco-dancing, this is a reasonable spot. Hours: 12-4, 8-2.

A little farther down the street is

the **Athenian Inn** (No. 22), a polite and unassuming little hotel with a sedate lobby and a quiet cocktail lounge in English tudor style hosted by a friendly and discreet bartender. The surprise in store is downstairs, wisely situated so as not to disturb the neighbors, where you can hear a good foreign jazz group nightly, sitting right up at the bar if you are not inclined to conversation (because you won't be able to hold any for the proximity of the band), or you can retreat to one of the low couches in the rear where you can hear yourself think or express your shock at the cost of the drink (250 per), which is not too unreasonable, considering the talent of the group. From 9 p.m.

Just next door is the **Montparnasse** (or Ratka's, as it is more well-known, named after the owner). Beyond the misleading little store front crowded with leafy plants, is a three-level bar-restaurant: Christmas lights strung from the ceiling, a huge stuffed parrot near the staircase, delicate brass tables with ice cream chairs, and Louie Armstrong on the stereo. Besides the tempting Irish coffees and flaming desserts delivered from the cozy set-back bar, you can enjoy omelettes, snacks -- a special nut and bran-flavored brown bread to go with your meal. Two huge bowls of spaghetti carbonara (bacon and creamy garlic sauce), a salad for two with a mayonnaise-based dressing, and a large bottle of Cellar Rose (350 drs) costs close enough to a thousand drachs that you don't consider the change. You can sit for hours in this bustling, popular spot without being bothered or rushed. Open evenings from 7.


If you are a little more adventurous and have not reached the stumbling stage, you can venture on to Tsakalof Street to **The Eighteen** (No. 21), a converted old house where you can relax in the bar with its tiny tables and plumped-up cushions, wonder about the man at the bar lighting his pipe, his bar-trained spaniel ruminating on his leash, while the bartender who already knows you, brings salt-and-vinegar-carrots 'on the house' to go with your drink. Or adjourn through

the swinging saloon door to the dining room on the left, the open windows admitting a gentle breeze while the gas heater warms the room. Choose one of the specialties: chicken livers in sauce, cauliflower gratin, mushroom cannellone, or the shredded carrot, cabbage and lettuce salad in a vinegary dressing, fried cheesesticks, or meatballs. A meal for three Athenian magazine staff-ers sharing four specialties and a large bottle of wine, approximately 900 drs. Open from 12 noon to 2 a.m.

Between pubs, you can browse in the clothing boutiques. (I recently priced a pair of slacks at 50,000 drachs -- that kind of reeling hilarity will send you clutching your next drink.) One word of caution: you must not assume everything in Kolonaki is being chic and clever -- The Backgammon Club in Kolonaki Square with its luxurious, lit-up canopy and its carpeted stairs down to a welcoming open door is not another clever name for a Kolonaki pub. It *is* a backgammon club -- and *private*. As my friend said, escorting me back up the stairs after being asked kindly to leave: "Why should it be anything more than it says?" *Exactly.*

Julie Brophy

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE


 American Express Cards welcome


The Annex, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy), Tel. 737-221. International and some Greek dishes. Full cocktail bar. Daily 12n-3:30 pm, 8 pm-2am. Closed Sun.

Argo, Akti Moutsopoulou 7, Passalimani, Piraeus, Tel. 411-3729. A view of Passalimani Harbor. Fresh seafood, grills, Italian, French and Greek specialties. Daily 12n-3pm, 7 pm-1 am. Closed Tues evenings.

Athens Hilton Supper Club. Hilton Hotel, Tel. 720-201. International menu. Tues. - Sun. 8:30 pm - 2 am (kitchen closes at 1 am). Dancing to live band in the rooftop discotheque. Call for reservations.

Balthazar, Tsoha 27 and Voumazou, Tel. 644-1215. In a renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Anglo - American menu; turkey, tripe, trout, hare. Nightly 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. Closed Sun.

Blue Pine, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2969.  Country-club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, also favored for charcoal broils. Reserve ahead. Nightly 9 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

Dionissos, Dionisiou Aeropagitou Ave. (just across from the Acropolis), Tel. 923-1936.  Magnificent view of the Acropolis. International cuisine, ground floor coffee shop and snack bar. Daily 12n - 4 pm, 7 pm - 12 m.

Dionissos, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarchou St., Kolonaki), Tel. 726-374. Atop one of the Athenian landmarks with a view of the entire city. International menu. Daily 9 am - 11:45 pm.

AE Dioskoroi, Dimitriou Vassiliou 16, Neo Psychico, Tel. 671-3997. Converted two-storey house. Extensive wine list. Nightly 9 pm - 2 am. Closed Sun.

The Eighteen, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 11 am - 2 am. Closed Sun.

Fatsios, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), Tel. 717-421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Includes some good seafood and grills, and the desserts are well worth trying. Daily 12 n - 5 pm.

AE Gerofinikas, Pindarou 10, Tel. 362-2719. Extensive selection of Greek and Oriental specialties. Businessmen's luncheons. Daily 12:30 pm - 12 m.

AE G B. Corner, Grande Bretagne Hotel, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 323-0251. International cuisine and some Greek dishes at the oldest and perhaps best known hotel in Athens. Daily 12n - 1 am.

Isabella, 2nd Alipedo, Voula. Tel. 895-2103. Latin American music, with piano and harp, accompanies your meal. Nightly 9:30 pm - 2 am. Closed Sun. Attached coffee shop open morning and evening 10 pm - 2 am (including Sun).

The Landfall, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina Piraeus. Tel. 452-5074. Specializes in curry (every Wed.) and the traditional fare of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sun. There is also an English-style bar. Piano music nightly. Daily 12n - 12 m (bar closes 2 am).

AE Le Foyer, winter location Iofondos and Antinoros 36, Tel. 746-287. International cuisine and musical accompaniment. Reservations necessary. Nightly from 9 pm. Closed Sun.

AE Le Grand Balcon, Dexameni, Kolonaki. Tel. 790-711. Atop the St. George Lycabettus Hotel with a view of the Acropolis. Dancing to light music. Nightly 8:30 pm - 2 am.

Lihnari, Athens Tower (behind building A), Tel. 770-3506. Greek and international cuisine, for snacks or full-course meals. Daily 8 am - 1 am.

MC Miltons, Adrianou 91, Plaka, Tel. 324-9129. Restaurant and bar, excellent selection of hamburgers plus wide variety of other American and Greek dishes. Delicious apple pie. Colorful decor, refreshing atmosphere. Daily 11 am - 2 am.

AE Mike's Saloon, Vas. Alexandrou 5 - 7 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), Tel. 791-689. Bar, snacks and full-course meals. Daily 12n - 2 am. Closed Sun. from 6-8 pm.

Nine Plus Nine, Agras 5, Stadium area, Tel. 722-317. Pleasant atmosphere, soft music. International cuisine. Discotheque attached. Daily 12 n - 3:30 and 8:30 pm - 1 am.

AE Papakia, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), Tel. 712-421. Greek and French cuisine. The specialty, as the name (Ducklings) suggests, is duck. Nightly 8 pm - 2 am.

Remezzo, Haritos 6, Kolonaki. Tel. 728-950. Has a bar and lounge as well as dining area. Nightly from 8 pm.

AE Tabula, Pondou 40 (parallel to Michalakopoulou, behind Riva Hotel). Tel. 779-

3072. A varied menu of Greek, French and other international specialties, plus a well-stocked bar. Nightly 9 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

AE Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton. Tel. 720-201. Downstairs at the Hilton, international and Greek cuisine. Well-stocked bar. Music by the Trio Greco. Daily 12:30 - 3:30 pm, 7 - 11 pm.

AE Templar's Grill, The Royal Olympic Hotel, Diakou 28 - 34 (near the Temple of Olympian Zeus), Tel. 923-0315. Good charcoal grill with a variety of spicy sauces. Piano music. 8 pm - 2 am.

AE Terrace, Meridien Hotel, King George 2, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 325-5301. Snacks, and buffet with Greek specialties. Daily 7 am - 2 am.

AE Tudor Hall, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 323-0651. Rooftop restaurant of the King George Hotel with a panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Daily 12 n - 3:30 pm, 8 pm - 12 m. Piano music nightly.

Vassilis, Voukourestiou 14a, Tel. 361-2801. For forty years now, consistently good food and service. Large variety of dishes, both Greek and international. Daily 12 n - 4 pm, 1 - 11 pm.

Vengera, Aristippou 34, Kolonaki (near the funicular), Tel. 744-327. International cuisine and a bar. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

VIP, Apollon Towers, Panormo and Larissis Sts., Ambelokipi, Tel. 360-2862. Restaurant with open buffet, continental cuisine: all you can eat for 440 drs. Music for disco. Open 12:30 n - 2 a.m.

Water Wheel, King George 71, Glyfada, Tel. 893-2119. Chinese, French, Italian and American specialties. Nightly 5:30 pm - 1 am.



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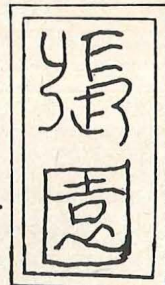
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CHINESE

AE Chang's House, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea, Tel. 733-200, 745-746. Newly opened. Under same management as the China. Daily 12:30 - 3:30 pm, 8 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

AE China, Efroniou 72, Ilisia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus), Tel. 733-200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 n - 3 pm, 7:30 pm - 2 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

AE Mr. Yung's Athens Mandarin, Lamahou 3, Athens, Tel. 323-0956. Daily 12 n - 4 pm, 7:30 pm - 1 am.

AE The Red Dragon, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirini Sports Center). Tel. 801-7034. Specializing in Cantonese dishes. Nightly 7 pm - 12 m.

CYPRIT

Kirky, 1 Pendelis, Kephalaria, Tel. 8080-338. Specialties: haloymi (fried Cypriot cheese); sephthalies (tasty village sausage). Fire place.

FRENCH

AE Brasserie des Arts, King George 2, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 325-5301. The restaurant of the Meridien Hotel, its special feature being the French Nouvelle Cuisine. Reservations necessary. Daily 1 - 3:30 pm, - 8 - 11:30 pm.

Erato, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq.), Tel. 683-1864. Restaurant/Bar. Open nightly 8 pm - 2 am except Sun. when it opens at 12 midday.

AE Escargot, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), Tel. 730-349. Bistro and piano bar in the basement. Daily 12:30 pm - 6 pm, 7 pm - 1 am. Open Sun evenings and also for lunch.

AE Grill Room, Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. Downstairs café-restaurant in the Astir Hotel complex. Piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Daily 1 - 3:30 pm, 8 pm - 1:30 am.

AE Je Reviens, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 711-174. Piano music. Daily 9 am - 2 am.

AE L'Abreuvoir, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 729-061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens. Reservations necessary in the evenings. Daily 12 n - 3:45 pm, 8 pm - 1 am. Closed Mon.

AE Le Calvados, Alkamanos 5 (Hilton area), Tel. 726-291. Nightly 8 pm - 1:30 am. Closed Sun.

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Prunier, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 727-379. Daily 12n - 3 pm, 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

Riva, Michalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Stereo and piano music. A winter restaurant (open Oct. to May), nightly 8 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

ITALIAN

Al Convento, Anapiron Polemou, 4-6 Kolonaki, Tel. 739-163. Gourmet specialties: antipasti, pasta and scaloppine. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

Al Tartufo, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 982-6560. Nightly 6 pm - 2 am and Sun. lunch 2 pm - 6 pm.

Da Walter, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, Tel. 748-726. Spacious bar. Nightly 8 pm - 1 am.

Il Fungo, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 981-6765. A large variety of pizzas and pastas. Nightly 7:30 pm - 2 am, and also Sun. and holidays 12:30 - 3:30 pm.

La Boussola, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vas. Frederikis, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm - 1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.

Pergola, Xenocratous 43, Kolonaki, Tel. 730-151. Under the same management as l'Abreuvoir. Nightly 9 pm - 1 am.

The Trattoria, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. Mainly Italian cuisine. Includes buffet with hot and cold selections. Nightly from 7:30 pm.

JAPANESE

Kyoto, Garibaldi 5 (on Philoppapou Hill), Tel. 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12n - 3 pm and 7:30 pm - 12m. Closed Sun.

Michiko, Kidathineon 27, Plaka, Tel. 322-0980. A historical mansion houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 1-3 pm, 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

LEBANESE

Maralinas, Vrassida 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), Tel. 735-425. Provides a home delivery service. Daily for lunch and dinner from 12 n.

SPANISH

Comilon, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia, Tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Spanish and Latin American stereo music, Nightly from 8 pm. Kitchen closes 12:45 pm. Closed Mon.

GAME

Ahironas, 42 Leof. Amphitheas, Tel. 9421.404; Short orders. Guitarists.

Balkoni Tou Imittou, 3 Pavlou Melas, Kareas bus terminal, Tel. 7640.240, open Sundays for lunch and dinner. Pot-roasted beef, oregano-marinated liver, heart; game cooked over charcoal.

Chryssos Elafi, on the 20th km to the right on the way to Mt. Parnes, Tel. 246-0344. Chalet-like atmosphere. Mainly game and steaks. Nightly 8 pm-1 am. Closed Mon.

Grigoris, 8 Argyropoulou, Kifissia, tel. 8014.632, open also for lunch on Sunday. Casseroled beef, game of the season; retsina and kokkinelli wine from the barrel. Fireplace.

Lagos, 17 km Athens - Lavrion highway, Paiania, Tel. 6642.740, open from 10 a.m. until late at night. deer "lemonato", woodcock, quail.

Mouria, 101 Ailleos, Paleo Phaliro, Tel. 9813.347. Specialty: young pigeons.

To Katsiki, Athinaion 12, Galatsi (off Galatsiou St.), Tel. 292-0700. Specializes in goat (as the name suggests) and quail. Nightly from 8 pm.

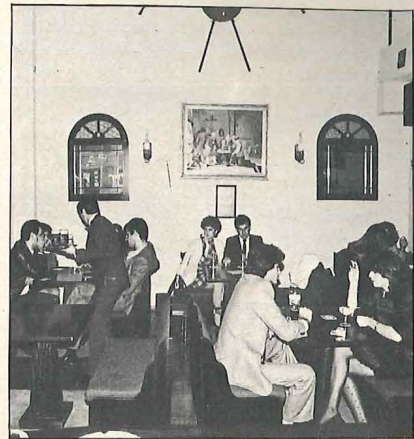
Tou Skorda to Hani, Pikermi (opposite the bus stop, on the main road), Tel. 667-7240. A country taverna. The menu includes a wide selection of appetizers. Daily 1 pm-2 am.

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Zafirios, Thespidos 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-5460. An Athenian landmark since 1918, the specialty is game (which you choose from colorful cards presented by the proprietor). A winter taverna, open to the end of April. Reservations are a must. Nightly 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

SEAFOOD

Andonopoulos, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5636. An old and comfortable seafood restaurant with an extensive menu. Daily 12n - 12m.

Bouillabaisse, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave.), Tel. 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30 pm - 12m, and lunch on Sun.

Lambros, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula, Tel. 896-0144. By the sea with a lovely view of the bay. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Daily 10 am - 1 am. Closed Mon.

Leónidas, corner of Eolou 12 and Iasonos 5 (parallel to the coastal road across from Argo Beach), Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0110. Good, fresh seafood in an otherwise modest spot. Choose your fish from the kitchen. Nightly 8:30 pm - 2 am.

Psaropoulos, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants, usually pleasant and comfortable the year round. Extensive menu. View of the yachts anchored in the marina and of the activity on the boardwalk. Daily 12n - 4 pm, 8:30 pm - 12 m.

STEAKHOUSES

Flame Steak House, Hadziyianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), Tel. 738-540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly 7 pm - 1 am. Open Sunday.

Hickory Grill, Nireos and Posidonos Ave., Paleon Faliron, Tel. 982-1972. Nightly 5 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 737-902. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 n - 3:30 pm, 7 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

Steak Room, Eginitou 6, (between Hilton and US Embassy), Tel. 717-445. Same premises as The Annex, but more luxurious — and rather more expensive. Full menu but featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable. Nightly 7 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. Downstairs at the Hilton, international and Greek cuisine. Well-stocked bar. Music by the Trio Greco. Daily 12:30 - 3:30 pm, 7 - 11 pm.

Templar's Grill, The Royal Olympic Hotel, Diakou 28 - 34 (near the Temple of Olympian Zeus), Tel. 923-0315. Good charcoal grill with a variety of spicy sauces. Piano music. 8 pm - 2 am.

Terrace, Meridien Hotel, King George 2, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 325-5301. Snacks, and buffet with Greek specialties. Daily 7 am - 2 am.

Vassilis, Voukourestiou 14a, Tel. 361-2801. For forty years now, consistently good food and service. Large variety of dishes, both Greek and international. Daily 12 n - 4 pm, 1 - 11 pm.

Vengera, Aristippou 34, Kolonaki (near the funicular), Tel. 744-327. International cuisine and a bar. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

Water Wheel, King George 71, Glyfada, Tel. 893-2119. Chinese, French, Italian and American specialties. Nightly 5:30 pm - 1 am.

TAVERNAS

Aithrito, Profitis Ilias 14, Halandri (third right after Drossou Sq.), Tel. 681-9705. Good basic Greek cuisine in an old neo-classical house. Daily 10 am - 2 pm, 5 pm - 12 m.

Askimopapo, Ionon 61, Ano Petralona, Tel. 346-3282. The name means "ugly ducking". Nightly 8 pm - 2 am. Closed Sun.

Asterias, Folegandrou 41, Patissia, Tel. 864-6817. One of the few remaining charming small tavernas, with soft music and singing without microphones. Nightly 9:30 pm - 2 am.

Bokaris, just below the electric train stop Kifissia, Tel. 801-1204 and 801-2589. Various casseroles, stiphado (rabbit stew), wild boar, quail. Wine from the barrel.

Corfu, Kriezotou 6 (next to King's Palace Hotel), Tel. 361-3011. Menu includes the popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily 12n - 1 am.

Costoyiannis, Zaimi 37 (off Leof. Alexandras, behind the Polytechnic), Tel. 822-0624, 821-2496. An old established taverna with an excellent selection from mezedes to desserts. Nightly 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sun.

Delfi, Nikis 13, Tel. 323-4869. Choice of hors d'oeuvres, light meals and grills. Daily 11:30 am - 12 m.

Doga, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, Piraeus, Tel. 411-2149. Snails, kebabs, kokkoretsi (inards done on the spit), gigantes (giant beans) with bacon, fava (lentil mousse) a la Santorini. Guitars.

Embati, at the 18th km. of the National Road in Nea Kifissia, Tel. 807-1468. Music begins at 9 pm, dance music from 11 pm, Greek music from 12:30 am. Closed Sun.

Epestreffe, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road: follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia), Tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cozy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sun.

Frutalia, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63), Tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

Hatzakos, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT Hospital), Tel. 802-0968. Nostalgic songs. A variety of seasonal dishes. Nightly 8 pm - 2 am, and Sun. 1 - 4 pm.

Karavitis, Pafsaniou 4 (opposite the Truman statue), Tel. 715-155. Known for its broils. Nightly 8:30 pm - 2 am.

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. Nightly 7 pm - 1 am.

Lefkes, 14 Zephyrou (opp. the race track), Tel. 942-0654. Turkish cuisine with a number of specialties: grilled fish, sweetbreads, beki meze (meat cooked in wine); Piano.

Lito, Flessa and Tripodon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388. Rustic surroundings, light Greek music. Closed Sun.

Moustakas, H. Trikoupi/Kritis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4584. On Sundays open also for lunch. Smoked cutlets, goat cooked in the oven with oil and oregano, shrimp sauce; wine from the barrel. Guitars.

O Nikos, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erithrea. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano. Nightly from 9 pm and for lunch on Sun. and holidays. Closed Mon.

O Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-0666. One of the oldest tavernas in Plaka. Daily 12n - 3:30 pm, 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

Ponderossa, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station), Tel. 801-2356. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialties in a converted mansion. Nightly 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun. and holidays.

Rodia, Aristippou 44, Kolonaki (near the Lykavittos funicular), Tel. 729-883. An old house decorated with family memorabilia. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1:30 am. Closed Sun.

Rouga, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 727-934. A few steps from Kolonaki Sq., set off on a small cul-de-sac ("rouga" means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Nightly 8 pm - 2 am.

Roumeli, Panormou 107, Amelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), Tel. 692-2852. At lunch-time a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily 12n - 5 pm, 8 pm until late.

Ta Tria Adelfia, Elpidos 7, Victoria Sq., Tel. 822-9322. Wide variety of Greek dishes. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Sun.

To Steki tou Yianni, Trias 1, Kipseli, Tel. 821-2953. Soft Greek music and vocalists. An old favorite taverna with a huge variety of

appetizers brought to your table, and a food counter where you make your own choice of a main course. Nightly 9 pm - 1:30 am. Tsolias, Metaxa 16, Voula, Tel. 895-2446. Traditional rural taverna with selection of appetizers and broils. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1:30 am, also lunch Sun. Closed Tues.

Vasilena, Etollikou 72, Akti Kondili (Piraeus), Tel. 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. Wide variety of special appetizes. Nightly 7 - 11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

Village 1, 11 Aiginitou, Ilissia, Tel. 759-4479. Greek specialties. Guitars.

Xynou, Agnelou Yerondos 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-1065. One of the oldest and best-known tavernas in the Plaka, it has managed to retain its authenticity. Guitarists entertain with popular Greek songs. Reservations advisable. Nightly 8 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

DISCOTHEQUES

Range from luxury class (comparable both in decor and effects with similar establishments throughout the West) to a combination of disco-café-bar. Drinks are around 200-250 Drs. each and there is usually no entrance fee.

Aftokinisi, Kifissias Ave (between Flikas and Maroussi), Tel. 682-1024, 681-2310. New and popular, with interesting decoration and very good choice of music.

Athens Athens, Leof. Syngrou 253, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 942-5601/2. American-style disco, pop art decor, very modern lighting system, US equipment. There is also a bar upstairs with a pleasant view overlooking the dance floor. Air-conditioning. Closed Tues. evenings.

Athina, Panepistimiou 6, Tel. 362-0777. Has a long tradition as a nightclub, and now operates as a discotheque. Food available. Nightly from 9:30 pm. Closed Sun.

Disco Glass, Voulis 36 (off Syntagma), Tel. 322-7182. Exciting light show with 2001 Tivoli lights flashing in tempo with 2001 disco hit records creating a superb dancing atmosphere. Large black marble bar with a complete range of drinks. Open all year, fully air-conditioned. Nightly from 8:30 pm.

Disco 14, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 745-938. A popular place with the younger generation. Only drinks served, good music. Open all year.

Emantina, Vas. Georgiou 83, Glyfada (below the Hotel Emantina). Air-conditioned year-round disco. Unusual decor and lighting system where plexiglass tubes in chromium plated balls, filled with thousands of small bulbs chase patterns in time to the music. An American-style DJ usually sets the pace.

G & J, Sinopsis 6 (in the Athens Tower), Tel. 779-7241. Sophisticated restaurant-disco, club atmosphere, soft lighting, quiet tables. Nightly 9:30 pm - 2 am.

Olympic Venus, Ag. Glykerias 7, Galatsi, Tel. 291-9128. Modern decor and lighting and an extremely attractive circular bar. Snacks available, friendly and efficient service.

Pinocchio, Adrianou 117, Plaka, Tel. 323-7333. Certain alcoholic and soft drinks are free but you pay an admission fee (around 200 Drs.) and are charged for beers, whisky and wine. This system has proved highly popular with tourists and foreign residents. There is a cafeteria on the ground floor which serves snacks.

Papagayo, Patriarchou Ioakim 37, Kolonaki, Tel. 730-135, 740-136. Good disco with fine cuisine. Dining on the ground floor, dancing in the basement.

JAZZ CLUBS

Half-Note, 56 Michalakopoulou, Ilissia, Tel. 739-552. downstairs into a bistro/salon student atmosphere; both Greek and foreign jazz groups, nightly from 9-2. First drink, 250 Drs, rest according to menu price.

Jazz Club, Plateia Rangava, Plaka, Tel. 324-8055. old house on the edge of the Plaka welcomes serious jazz enthusiasts; mostly Greek jazz groups. Open from 9-2, daily.

The Athenian organizer

The Athenian Magazine, Spetsippou 23, Athens, 139. Tel. 724-204

TRANSPORTATION

Airport Information

Civil Aviation Information,	
East Airport	979-9466
Olympic Airways only	981-1201
Olympic flights (recorded timetable)	144
International flights, except Olympic	
	979-9466 or 979-9467

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Kar. Servias 2	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	323-2516
Alitalia, Venizelou 9b	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bangladesh, Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Canadian Pacific, Stadiou 3	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	323-6965
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Iberia, Xenofontos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Panepistimiou 16	360-7614
Iraqi Airways, Ath. Diakou 28-32	922-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	32-944
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Venizelou 15	324-1116
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4	322-1721
Qantas, Nikis 45 (cnr. Filellinon)	323-2792
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30	322-8211
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
Singapore, Filellinon 22	324-7500
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	324-5872
Tarom (Romanian), Venizelou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 1-5	324-3241
Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8	322-6451
Varig (Brazilian), Othonos 10	322-6743
Yemenia Airlines, Patission 9	524-5912

Taxi Stations

Agia Paraskevi	659-2444
Agia Paraskevi-Stavros	659-4345
Amaroussion	802-0818
Glyfada	894-4531
Halandri	681-2781
Kalamaki	981-8103
Kifissia-KAT	801-3814
Kifissia-subway terminal	801-3373
Kifissia Sq	801-2270
Nea Eritheia	801-3450
Piraeus	417-8138
Psychiko	671-8191
Syntagma Sq	323-7942

Coach (Bus) Station

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	831-7163
Evia (Halkis-Edipos-Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Navdia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914

Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhiolos	831-7186
Recorded station numbers	142

Automobile and Touring

The Automobile and Touring Club of Greece (ELPA) is at the disposal of foreign motorists and motorcyclists... 779-1615. Services include information on road conditions, hotel reservations, free legal advice, car hire, insurance, camping and road patrol service... 174. Emergency road services Athens and Thessaloniki, and list of petrol stations open after 7pm... 104

Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
To Northern Greece	
and other countries	821-3882
To Peloponnissos (English spoken)	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrio)	143
Leaving Piraeus	451-1311
Leaving Rafina	(0293) 2330
Leaving Lavrio	(0292) 25249

Marinas

Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	451-1480
Glyfada	894-1967

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies

Albania, Karahristou 1	742-607
Argentina, Vas. Sofias 59	724-753
Australia, Messogion 15	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	713-039
British Embassy, Ploutarhou 1	736-211
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	739-511
Cyprus, Monis Petraki 8	739-377
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A	672-3282
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6	671-0675
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	713-012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Vas. Sofias 25	718-557
European Communities Office,	
Vas. Sofias 2	743-982/4
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Germany East, Vas. Pavlou 7	672-5160
Germany West, Karaouli Dimitriou	36-941
Hungary, Kalvou 10	671-4889
India, Merlin 10	360-2520
Iraq, Amarillidos 19	671-5012
Iran, Antinoros 29	742-313
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7	732-771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vas. Sofias 64	733-732
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	728-484
Korea (South), Vas. Sofias 105	644-3219
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45	748-771
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Irodou 2	790-072
Mexico, Vas. Sofias 21	362-4974
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7	739-701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17,	
Ambelokipi	641-0311
Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7	746-173
Panama, Vas. Sofias 82	777-9064
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	790-214
Poland, Chrissanthemou 22	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	790-096
Romania, Em. Benaki 7, Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71	671-6911
South Africa, Vas. Sofias 69	749-806
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	714-885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	724-504

Switzerland, Iassiou 2	730-364
Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B. 8	764-3295
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91	712-951
U.S.S.R., Irodou Attikou 7	711-261
Uruguay, Vas. Sofias 7	360-2635
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3	681-8925

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	329-111
Commerce, Kaningos Sq.	361-6241
Coordination & Planning, Nikis 1	323-0931
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education & Religion,	
Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Environment, Pouliou & Amaliados	643-7351
Finance, Kar. Servias 10	322-8396
Foreign Affairs, Zalokosta 2	361-0581
Industry, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Interior, Stadiou 27	322-3521
Justice, Zinonos 2	522-5930
Labour, Pireos 40	523-3121
Merchant Marine,	
Vass. Sofias 152, Piraeus	412-1211
Ministry to the Presidency,	
Zalokosta 3	322-7958
Ministry to the Prime Minister, Zalokosta & Kriezotou	363-0911
National Defence, (Holargos)	646-5301
Public Order, Tritis Septemvriou 48	823-6011
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Press & Information,	
Zalokosta and Kriezotou	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Transport & Communication,	
Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece,	
Diikition, Thessaloniki	(031) 260-659

U.N. Representatives

Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
U.N.D.P. Amalias 36	322-8122
High Commissioner for Refugees,	
Skoufa 59	363-3607

BANKS

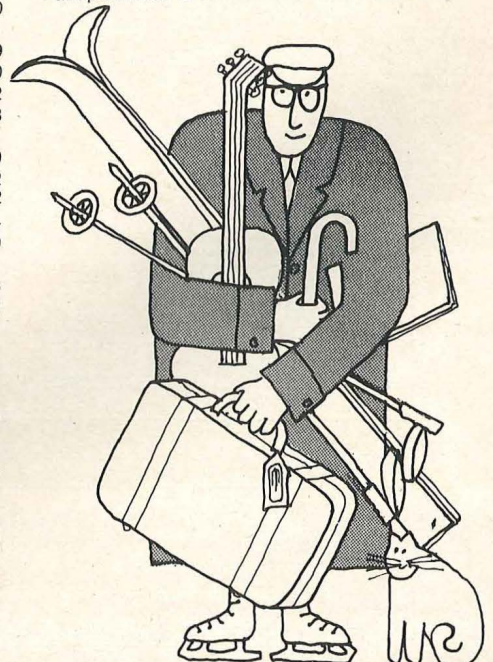
All banks are open from 8 am to 2 pm Monday through Friday. The following banks, however, are open additional hours as indicated in parenthesis, for foreign currency exchange.

Commercial Bank of Greece

Panepistimiou 11 (Mon-Sat 2-3:30pm, Sun 9-noon)	323-6172
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Bank of Attika

Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
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Credit Bank — Exchange Centre
 Syntagma Square (Mon-Sat 2-8 pm)
 Sun 8-1 pm)322-0141
 Kifissias 230
 (Mon-Fri 2-7 pm)671-2838

Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece
 Mitropoleos 1 (Mon-Fri 2-5:30 pm,
 Sat 9-12:30 pm)322-1027

National Bank of Greece
 Kar. Servias 2 (Mon-Fri 2-9 pm,
 Sat & Sun 8am-8 pm)322-2737

The Central Bank
 The Bank of Greece (Central Bank)
 Panepistimiou 21 (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm) 323-0551

Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm)
 Algemene Bank Nederland,
 Paparrigopoulou 3323-8192
 American Express, Panepistimiou 17...323-4781
 Arab-Hellenic S.A.
 Panepistimiou 43325-0823
 Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39...325-1906
 Bank of Nova Scotia,
 Panepistimiou 37324-3891
 Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3322-9835
 Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique
 Occidentale S.A., Filellinon 8324-1831
 Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15361-9222
 Chase Manhattan, Korai 3323-7711
 Citibank N.A.,
 Othonos 8322-7471
 Kolonaki Square361-8619
 Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus452-3511
 Continental Illinois of Chicago,
 Stadiou 24324-1562
 First National Bank of Chicago,
 Panepistimiou 13360-2311
 Grindlays Bank, Kar. Servias 1324-7015
 National Westminster Bank,
 Filonos 137-139, Piraeus452-9215
 Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25-29324-9531
 Williams and Glyn's Bank,
 Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus452-7484

INSTITUTIONS

Churches and Synagogues
Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:
 Agia Irini, Aeolou322-6042
 Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)646-4315
 Sotiros, Kidathineon322-4633
 Chrisospiliotissa, Aeolou 60321-6357
 Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos322-1308

Other denominations:
 Agios Grigorios (Armenian),
 Kriezti 10325-2149
 Crossroads International Christian Center
 Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi801-7062
 St. Dennis (Catholic), Venizelou 24362-3603
 Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5325-2823
 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints,
 Lambrou Fotiadou 2 - Arditou 34... 737-183
 Christos Kirche (German
 Evangelical), Sina 66361-2713
 First Church of Christ Scientist,
 7a Vissareonos St934-5859
 Roman Catholic Chapel,
 Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia801-2526
 Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti
 Themistokleous 282, Piraeus451-6564
 St. Andrew's Protestant American801-3971
 St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29714-906
 St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),
 Filellinon 21323-1090
 Trinity Baptist, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano
 Hellenikon894-3376

Cultural Organizations
 British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17363-3211
 Goethe Institute, Fidiou 14-16360-8111
 Hellenic American Union,
 Massalias 22362-9886
 L'Institut Francais, Sina 29362-4301
 Branch: Massalias 18361-0013
 Instituto Italiano, Patission 47522-9294
 Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8325-2823
 Lyceum of Greek Women,
 Dimokritou 14361-1042
 Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8323-8745
 Professional Artists Chamber,
 Mitropoleos 38323-1230
 Society for the Study of Modern
 Greek Culture, Sina 46363-9872

Schools and Colleges

Educational institutions which may be of
 interest to the international community.
 American Community Schools659-3200
 Athens College (Psychico)671-4621
 Athens College (Kantza)665-9991
 Champion School813-2013
 College Year in Athens718-746
 Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)659-3250
 Deree College (Athens Tower)779-2247
 Dorpfeld Gymnasium681-9173
 Ekali Elementary813-4349
 Italian School2280-338
 LaVerne College801-2377
 Lycee Francais362-4301
 St. Catherine's British Embassy801-0886
 St. Lawrence College671-2748
 Tasis/Hellenic International School808-1426
 Tasis/Boarding School801-3837
 The Old Mill (remedial)801-2558

Youth Hostels

YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28362-6970
 YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11362-4291
 Alexandras 87 & Drosi 1646-3669
 Hamilton 3822-0328
 Kallipoleos 20766-4889
 Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1822-5860

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous989-5711
 American Club, Kastri Hotel801-3971
 AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia801-3100
 Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas923-2872
 Attika Tennis Club, Filothei681-2557
 Ekali Club813-2685
 Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6321-0490
 Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs,
 Dragatsaniou 4323-4107
 Golf Club, Glyfada894-6820
 Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7323-4555
 Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12524-8600
 Hippodrome, Faliron941-7761
 Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos682-6128
 Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas659-3803
 Singles International778-8530
 Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas981-5572
 Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi681-1458
 Politia Club, Aristotelous 16801-1566
 Varibopi Riding School801-9912
 Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano417-9730
 YMCA (XAN) of Kifissia801-1610
 YWCA (XEN) of Kifissia801-2114

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's
 Club, King George II, 29718-152
 Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club
 (Mr. P. Baganis)360-1311
 European Economic Community (EEC),
 Vas. Sophias 2743-982
 Federation of Greek Industries,
 Xenofontos 5323-7325
 Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 23363-7318
 Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA),
 Kapodistriou 28360-0411
 Hellenic Export Promotion Council
 Stadiou 24322-6871
 National Organization of Hellenic
 Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9322-1017
 National Statistical Service,
 Lykourgou 14-16324-7805
 Propeller Club, 9 Patission St524-5912
 Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3362-3150

Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17363-6407
 Athens, Akadimias 7362-2158
 British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4362-0168
 French, Vas. Sofias 4731-136
 German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12644-4546
 Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1323-3501
 International, Kaningos 27361-0879
 Italian, Patrou 10323-4551
 Japan External Trade Organization,
 Akadimias 17363-0820
 Professional Chamber of Athens,
 Venizelou 44361-0747
 Hellenic Chamber of Shipping,
 Kolokotroni 100, Piraeus417-6704
 Technical Chamber of Greece,
 Kar. Servias 4322-2466

Yugoslavian, Valaoritou 17361-8420

SERVICES

Mayor of Athens324-2213
Aliens' Bureau362-8301
Residence Work Permits362-2601

Postal

Post offices are usually open Monday through
 Friday from 7:30 am to 7:30 pm. The main
 offices at Aeolou 100 (Tel. 321-6023) and
 Syntagma Square (Tel. 323-7573) remain open
 until 8:30 pm. PLEASE NOTE: Parcels to be
 shipped abroad and weighing over 1 kilo (2.2
 lbs.) may be mailed from certain post offices
 only. These include Koumoundourou 29 (Tel.
 524-9568); Stadiou 4 in the Stoa at the Tamion
 Building (Tel. 322-8940); Psychico (Tel. 671-
 2701); Ambelokipi (Tel. 646-3541). Parcels
 should be left unwrapped until after inspection.

Telephone

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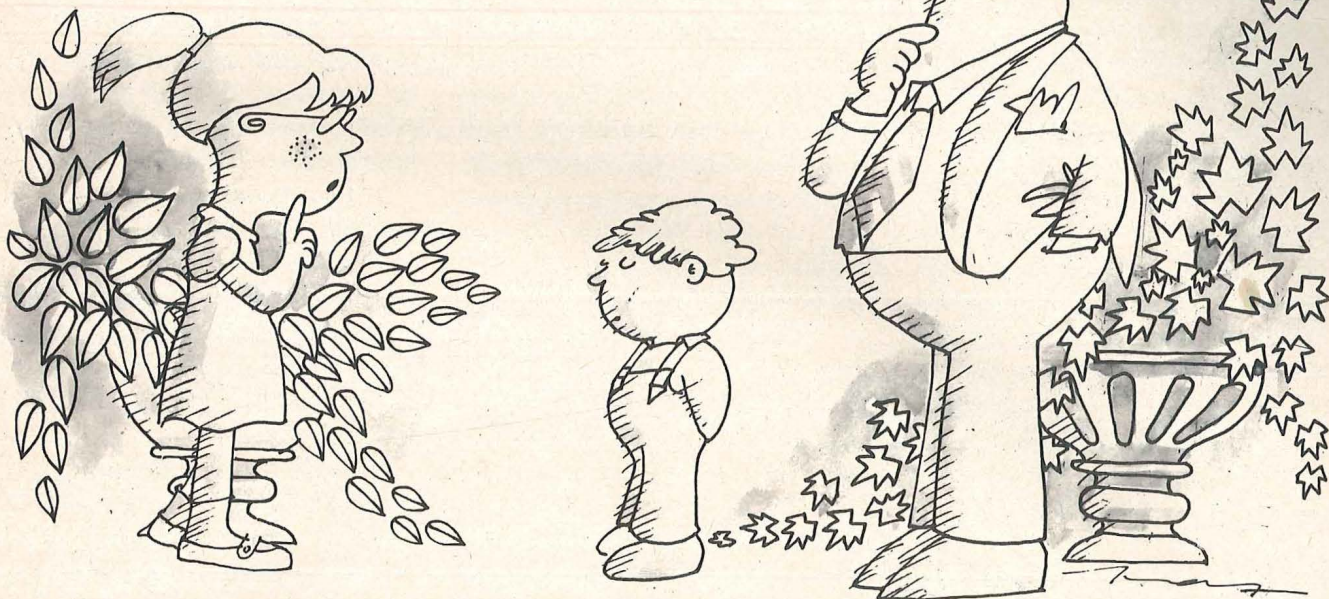
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society
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 Greek Society for the Protection
 of Animals (pets only)346-4445
 Vet Clinic & Kennels,
 Iera Odos 77 (English spoken)346-0360
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 Ministry of Agriculture,
 Veterinary Services, Voulgari 2524-4180

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Youth Will Be Served

ONE of the more intriguing of the PASOK government's plans to improve the quality of Greek life was the promise to set up a Ministry of the New Generation.

By making a few discreet inquiries I was able to find out that the plans for the new Ministry had already materialized and that the Ministry was actually functioning in a large building in Kato Kifissia.

I had already been told that the Ministry had been divided into four main departments, each concerning itself with a separate age group -- the 2-5, 6-12, 13-16 and 17-20-year-olds.

So I was not surprised when I was met at the door of the Ministry by a three-year-old moppet who looked me up and down suspiciously and said:

"What do you want, old man?"

I explained that I had an appointment with the Minister but the little boy seemed unimpressed.

"What's an appointment?" he asked.

I explained what an appointment was and the child then looked up at me coyly and said:

"I'll let you in if you give me a lollipop."

I sighed. I hadn't thought of bringing any lollipops with me and the nearest kiosk was half a mile down the road. So I decided to argue.

"Look here, young man. I may look like Kojak but I'm not Kojak and your Minister will be very angry with you if you make me late for my appointment. So be a good boy and let me in, will you?"

The child immediately burst into tears and ran into the Ministry. A few seconds later he came out again, wiping his cheeks and accompanied by a serious-looking young girl of nine.

"What did you do to our doorman to make him cry, you nasty old man?" she asked, sternly.

I explained the situation, upon which she turned to the little boy and wagged her finger at him: "Haven't I told you that people who have appointments don't have to give you a lollipop?" Then she turned to me and apologized, explaining that when the Ministry first opened, there had been such a rush of children to avail themselves of its services that the Minister had decided to charge an entrance fee of one lollipop from

each visitor.

"It's like a 'hartosimo' (excise stamp)," she explained, "and it helps to keep our staff in Department A happy -- that's the two to five-year-olds."

Finally I was ushered into the Minister's office where I found an eighteen-year-old lad standing before a mirror, anxiously examining a few hairs growing on his upper lip.

He turned to greet me, shaking my hand with a firm grip and ushering me to a comfortable armchair. He switched on his intercom and barked into it: "No calls for the next half hour and ask the cafe to send up two glasses of Nounou, will you?" A squeaky voice at the other end of the machine said: "Yessir."

"I'm sorry I can't offer you coffee or anything stronger but one of our policies is to promote milk-drinking among the younger generation and we have to set the good example."

After he had settled down in another armchair, opposite mine, I asked him how he had come to be selected for the post.

He smiled, modestly. "I really don't know," he said. "The Prime

Minister was very keen to have someone young in this post but it was very difficult to find anyone in my age bracket who had been imprisoned or tortured by the junta, or who was equipped with an acceptable moustache. But I suppose I could call myself a victim of the dictatorship, in a way."

"Oh?" I exclaimed. "How did that happen?"

"Well, when I was eleven, I was watching some workmen dismantling the phoenix emblem from the arch over the main road of my home village which said: 'Long live the 21st of April', when the phoenix fell and hit me on the head. Fortunately it was made of flimsy cardboard and didn't do any serious damage but I had to have three stitches in my scalp."

"And this is what qualified you for Minister of the New Generation?" I asked.

"Oh, no. At least, I don't think so. I've been very active with PASOK in recent years. Did you see the huge PASOK sign on the bridge over the national road to Patras, just after Akrata? Well, I sprayed that with three cans of green spray paint, at

night, hanging upside down from the bridge rail with two of my buddies hanging on to my ankles."

"That must have been exceedingly dangerous." I observed.

"Oh, yes. It was. In fact, Department D in our Ministry is compiling a list of youngsters who have suffered accidents in painting PASOK signs in the most inaccessible places you can imagine. They will all be given life pensions regardless of the extent of their disabilities. We are working very closely with the Ministry of Social Welfare on this score."

"I see," I said. "And what is Department C doing?"

"Those are the 13 to 16-year olds. They're recruiting youngsters in their own age bracket who will be the right age at the next elections to conduct the pre-election campaign. They will be trained in slogan-painting, bill-posting, flag-waving and rhythmic chanting at electoral rallies and distributing pamphlets and leaflets throughout the country."

"Very interesting," I remarked. "And what about Departments B and A?"

"Well, Department A is staffed by the very young, as you

saw from the doorman. They're in charge of collecting lollipops and arranging for the distribution of surplus quantities that are not consumed in the Ministry to kindergartens in the greater Athens area. Later, we hope to have enough to extend the system to other areas where they will be distributed by local self-government bodies. This is in line with PASOK's decentralization policy.

"Department B, the 6 to 12-year-olds, are gathering information from schoolchildren on schoolteachers who give them too much homework, who are too strict with them in class, who tweak their ears when they are naughty and who generally behave toward them in a beastly manner. We are compiling dossiers on them to be used by the Ministry of Education in assessing their general conduct and abilities and their prospects for promotion."

I broke in here to remark: "But surely PASOK has said it will do away with all dossiers!"

"All the old dossiers, yes. But it hasn't said anything about compiling new dossiers," the Minister said, taking a deep draught of Nounou.

Alec Kitroeff

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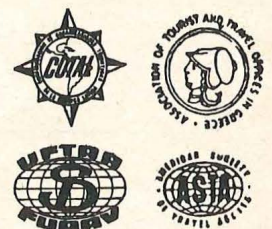
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