

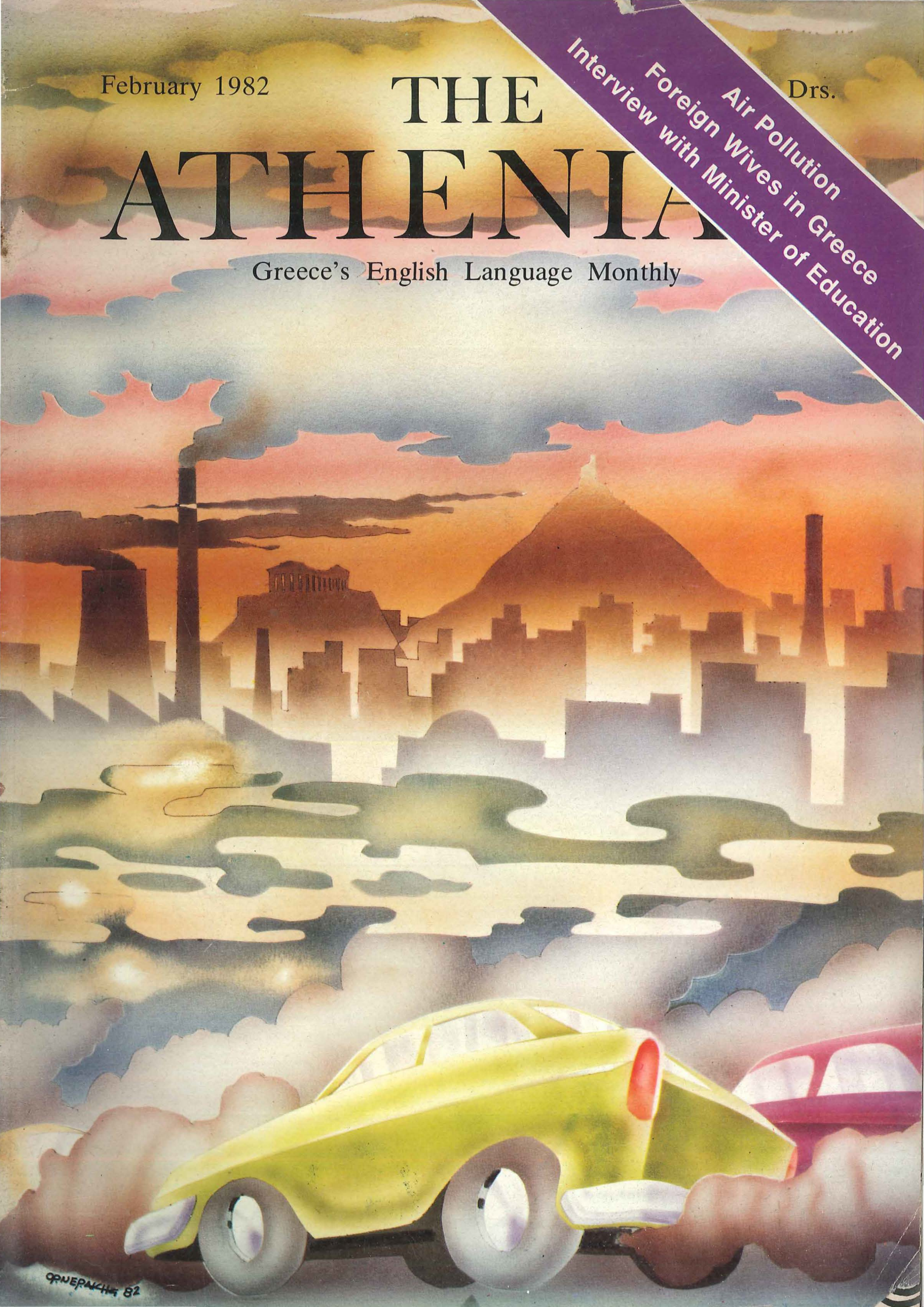
February 1982

THE ATHENIA

Greece's English Language Monthly

Drs.

*Air Pollution
Foreign Wives in Greece
Interview with Minister of Education*



ΟΡΝΕΡΑΚΗΣ 82

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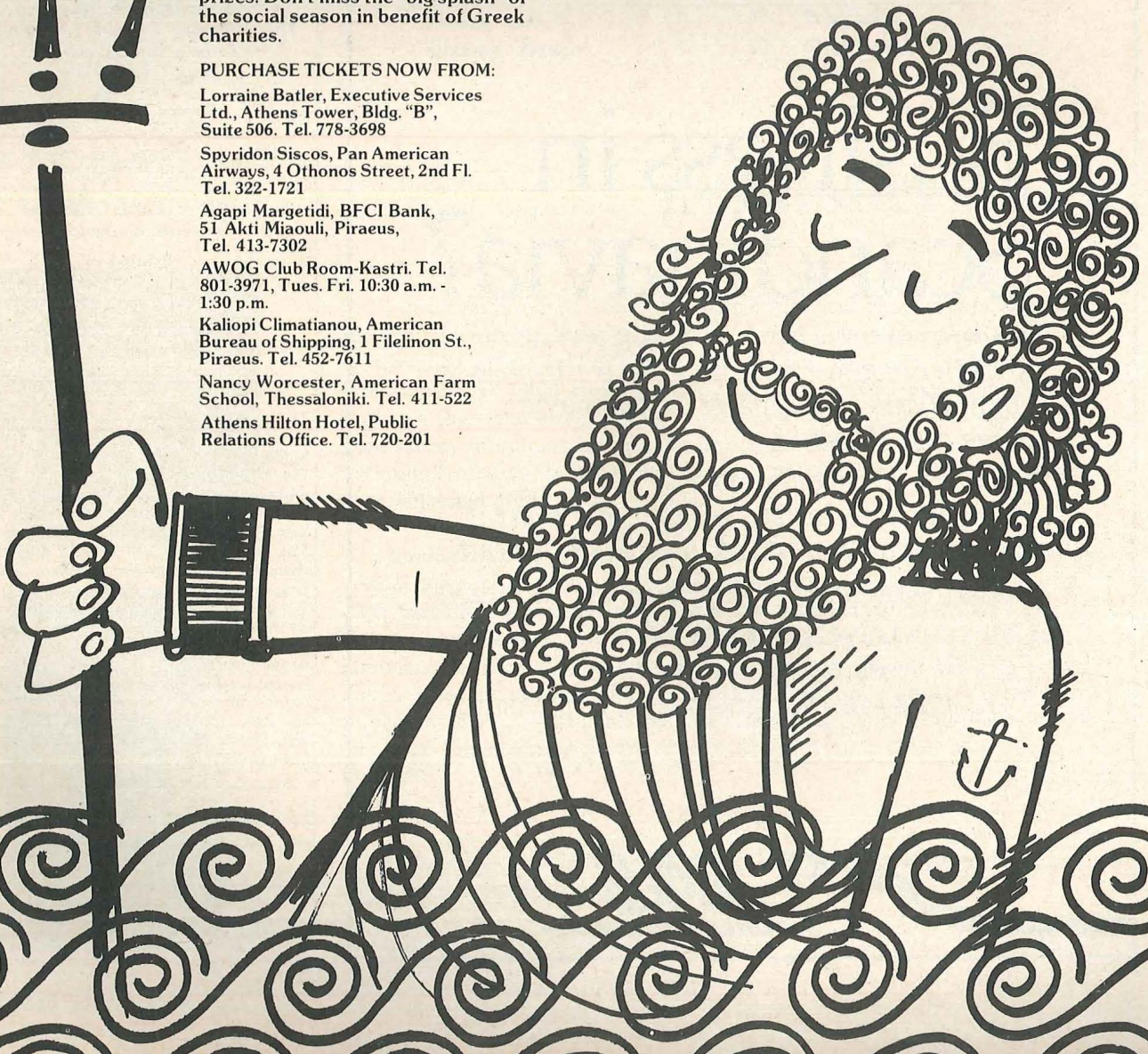
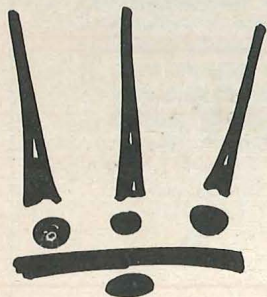
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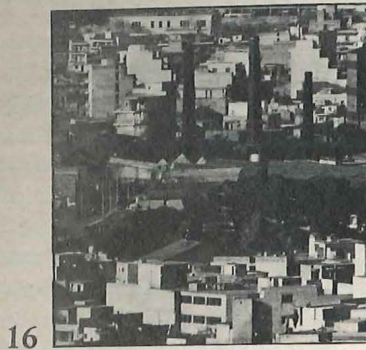
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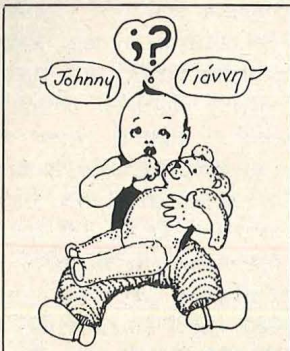
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publisher's note

The air pollution in Athens has been the subject of incessant discussion for several years. In a series of interviews with government officials, environment specialists and health authorities, Emmanuel Hadzipetros discovered that while everyone admitted there was an environmental problem, there was disagreement on who or what was chiefly to blame and a wide variety of opinion in regard to its effect on health. "Up in the Air over Pollution" does clarify what consequences pollution may have on industry, economics and politics.

Among the changes promised by the new government in the pre-election period, the socialization of education played a prominent part. Journalist Haris Livas recently interviewed the Minister of Education on how this change is progressive. Among the many other points brought out in the interview, Mr. Veryvakis stated that private foreign schools would continue serving the foreign community. In "Mixed Blessings", Yvette Varvaressos touches on many of the problems faced by foreign women married to Greeks, and Elizabeth Kouerinis describes how it feels to be one half of a "Mixed Doubles".

In "Steps to Fight Stagflation", Antony M. Economides gives a rundown of the measures by which the government hopes to develop the country's industrial potential while at the same time curbing inflation.

The cover is by Spyros Ornerakis

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Letters

Polytechnion

The letter to your magazine written by A.C. Sedgwick which appeared in your January issue needs some reply. The writer was disputing claims made by The Athenian concerning the Polytechnion affair of Nov. 17, 1973. Mr. Sedgwick writes a long paragraph presenting claims that there were no deaths within the Polytechnion on that particular date in 1973. He supports his argument by stating that "the judiciary" and "the school's governing body" both asserted no one was killed in the school on that day. Just how official or when these bodies made their investigations he does not say. His identification of these investigating bodies is so obscure that he does not even capitalize their names.

Having with his long paragraph supposedly proven no one was killed in the Polytechnion, Mr. Sedgwick then follows it with a short paragraph which says that outside the Polytechnion eighteen people were killed. Of course, outside, since the students were barricaded inside the school. Still, eighteen people (Mr. Sedgwick's figure) were killed, whether inside or outside, including a friend of an acquaintance of mine, who was killed as he left the Polytechnion. Also, the situation lasted for a number of days, not just that mentioned, until tanks finally broke down the gates of the school.

Mr. Sedgwick concludes his letter with a sentence which wishes to show that the military dictatorship was bowing out before the Polytechnion affair. He says, "A civilian and veteran politician, Spyro Markezinis, was designated as head of a democratic government." Might I point out that the head of a "democratic government" is not designated (especially by a military junta), but is elected by the people.

The Polytechnion affair has been part of the trial of the colonels, commented and reported upon numerous times. Still, lacking any thorough and official investigation of what actually went on, it is used by many individuals for particular political purposes, by Mr. Sedgwick in order to belittle what was a very vivid demonstration of public disapproval of a miserable military government. For all of the claims made about the Polytechnion affair, one thing remains at its heart, and

that is . . . it did happen. Only the magnitude is disputed.

Americans speak of the Boston Massacre of the 18th century. Recent historians tend to play down that event, for only a few people were killed in that "massacre", and it had no direct bearing on the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. Still, the Boston Massacre did happen. It represented a sorry state of affairs in colonial America, and it was a step on the path to the American Revolution. The Polytechnion affair did happen, and it was a tragic but dramatic step in the direction toward the downfall of the junta less than a year later.

Constantina Dalkafoukis
Kolonaki

Art for Art's Sake?

For more than two years I've been following Catherine Cafopoulos' art reviews in your magazine and have often found them interesting. But, as a frequent gallery visitor, I've become gradually disappointed in the scope of her reviews. I appreciate Ms. Cafopoulos' effort to communicate the contemporary trends in art and to try to make them known to the public, yet I have found myself wondering why more has not been said about the local Greek painters and sculptors. Perhaps Ms. Cafopoulos finds the Greek scene small and provincial as compared to movements in Germany, Paris, or New York. This should not be a reason for excluding any account of what, in fact, Greek artists are struggling to do. Given the richness and breadth of the Greek cultural heritage which many of these artists are working with, the results of their efforts warrant at least some exploration. The conflicts of modernity clashing against a backdrop of Greece's classical and war-torn past makes for strong potential in the local art: I am personally interested in what, in fact, is taking place among the younger, less known artists and feel they've been neglected, if not ignored.

The galleries which appear and re-appear, the Zoumboulakis and Bernier, are long established and well-known, places with which the Athens community are long-acquainted. I wish more was being said of the exhibitions in the many other galleries in Athens, such as Desmos, Gallery 3, or Nees Morpheis, just to name a few. The Athenian is a



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local magazine catering to the Athens public and therefore should be covering the full range of available art, especially that produced by local artists. The Greeks may not yet have the sophistication or style of those in New York or elsewhere in Europe, but this is not to say their work is to be dismissed, or considered any less valid, given the fact that their real and imagined landscape is entirely different.

I have closely followed Ms. Capopoulos' articles and stress that I appreciate her work, and find it insightful, but, at the same time, limiting. The language is often hermetic and peculiarly impenetrable which will only distance rather than gain potential readers. I would prefer a simpler, more straight-forward approach, one that communicates both the variety and accessibility of the art available.

Areti Argeropoulos
Psychico

New Democracy

I am delighted to see that The Athenian is becoming more of a magazine for all people rather than a very limited elite. Pages 38 and 39 in This Month of the January issue demonstrate your new non-partisan approach. From feminists to body control, from modern dancers to call-girls, The Athenian has something for everybody. Hopefully, this change indicates a new democratic outlook; I look forward to even more variety.

Jane Hunter
Piraeus

Someone cares

Since coming to Athens over two years ago, The Athenian has been a consistently good guide to what is happening in Athens. Even more important, the magazine gives the foreigner an insight into the culture of the country and the thinking of the people.

And you are continuing to improve an already excellent publication. The January issue was the best yet. I particularly liked Carol Reed's lucid article on the effects of Greece's entry to the Common Market and Becky Sakellariou's fine summary of the Greek ski scene. The Our Town section is consistently excellent, the movie reviews informative, and Alec Kitroeff's stories a joy to read.

Warren Dix
Kolonaki



our town

An Uncivil Service?

On the night before Christmas when not a creature was stirring in the House of Parliament because of the holiday recess, civil servants settling down for a long winter's nap were jolted out of their reveries by the sudden presentation of PASOK's plan to reform the governmental bureaucracy. On the third day of Christmas, at an hour when many people were still on the road home after the long, festive weekend, Minister to the Presidency Menios Koutsyorgas explained the proposed Civil Service Bill in a television interview. The major aims, he said, are the renewal of the state machinery, the reduction of bureaucrats and bureaucratic waste and the eradication of patronage. Among the measures itemized are the enforcement of mandatory retirement after 35 years' service (which will also apply to personnel in government-controlled banks); the abolition of the positions of General Director and Deputy General Director in the various departments, and the consolidation of a twelve-rank system into three. As an example of eliminating waste, Koutsyorgas explained that documents which heretofore required seven signatures will henceforward need only three, thus presumably saving time for both civilians and civil servants.

In immediate protest to the proposed legislation, New Democracy leader Evangelos Averof declared that the bill, unprecedented in any democratic country, threatened to dismantle the state. A spokesman of the Union of Civil Servants claimed that the bill was unconstitutional. It

was also widely remarked in opposition circles that the bill politicized the civil service, bringing it under direct control of the individual ministers, who, in the last analysis, are party figures.

Koutsyorgas retorted that opposition to the bill was deliberately creating an atmosphere of anxiety, that there had been no "mass dismissals", and that the cutting down of the bureaucracy by half, far from dismantling the state, would increase its efficiency. He pointed out that when New Democracy came to power in 1974, the government had 1,622 civil servant jobs in the four categories of "director" and when it was voted out of power in 1981, the number had been increased to 4,598. The civil service, the Minister said, had become like an army of generals without soldiers.

Several days later, New Democracy deputy Anastasopoulos claimed that the chief architect of the bill was Dimitri Economou, a Junta-turned-PASOK technocrat who had been dismissed from the Supreme Council of Civil Servants under the dictatorship in 1973. The bill, Anastasopoulos declared, was illiberal, reflected totalitarian ideas, and pushed the country back seventy years.

Although the final vote on the bill could not be in doubt in view of PASOK's absolute majority, the debate, which began the week of January 18, gave New Democracy a chance to register its official disapproval in Parliament. Amid accusations and counter-accusations of cronyism, nepotism, and corruption, Koutsyorgas' Christmas present to the nation left a lot of people less than merry.

Melina in Crete

Last year Melina Mercouri won applause when, in calling attention to the poverty of her ministry, she stated that the Ministry of Culture was just as important as the Ministry of Defense. Given the wealth of its heritage and the flourishing present state of its poetry, music and fine arts, it is true that culture gives Greece its particular distinction today.

After a four-day visit to Crete in January, Mercouri announced the first of a series of measures to protect the island's cultural heritage. Softening her previous position on foreign archaeological schools and the deterioration of the palace at Knossos, Mercouri said the extent of the damage to the Minoan site was not as great as she had been led, at first, to believe. The course which tourists take through the palace, however, would be restricted at once to prevent further damage, and a committee closely following Evans' original designs would work up plans for restoration.

Slated for Iraklion was the creation of a Byzantine museum and the acclimatization of the interior of the Archaeological Museum. Sixty million drachmas will be allotted for repairing city walls and the Venetian shipyards of both Hania and Iraklion which will be made suitable for the presentation of cultural events. Since the only public library in Rethymnon is in poor condition, Mercouri announced that not only would libraries be established in many Cretan towns, existing ones would be restored, enlarged and enriched.

Rethymnon will become the

base for a new Byzantine ephor and a theater will be built in the Public Gardens; the Siteia Museum will be granted six million drachmas for new display cases; a theater in Agios Nikolaos will be placed under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture; the Nearchos Koundouros house in Hania will be converted into a folk museum or picture gallery, and Kastelli will receive a new theater named after its native son, actor Manos Katrakis.

Concluding her remarks made to the press at the Ministry, Mercouri said there will be more careful and closer collaboration with foreign archaeological schools in the future, adding pointedly, "We should not be learning from foreign newspapers about what is going on in our country."

In heeding Mercouri's recent warning that Greece is in danger of losing its cultural face, we must unanimously accept that the Minister knows all there is to know about the importance of a face. Indeed, if she is able to gain a larger share of state money for her Ministry, her own striking personality will be a major contribution to the country's cultural life.

The Athens Academy Awards

On December 29, President Karamanlis attended the annual presentation of the Academy of Athens prizes. Among other notables attending the gala ceremony were Archbishop Serafim, former President Tsatsos and Mrs. Ioanna Tsatsou

and former Prime Minister Panayiotis Kanellopoulos.

The stars of the occasion were three leading figures of the Greek theater, all honored for careers that have extended over fifty years. Mary Aroni, best known perhaps for her roles in Aristophanes, and Vasso Manolidou, acclaimed for her portrayals of Shakespeare, Ibsen and Schiller heroines, have both been long associated with the Royal, later the National Theater. Manos Katrakis, one of the most acclaimed Greek actors of the century, and one of the most versatile by any standard — his latest success in Hugh Leonard's *Da* is now in its third year — founded the National Popular Theater in 1955.

Special awards went to the lyric poet Lena Pappa; the dean of Greek journalists, Pavlos Paleologos, now in the sixty-sixth year of his career; to Aglaia Mitropoulou for her seminal books on Greek film; and to Popi Zora, for many years director of the Museum of Greek Folk Lore. Byzantinologist Beata Kitsiki-Panagopoulou won special mention for her *Cistercian and Mendicant Monasteries of Medieval Greece*. Silver medallions went to Nicholas and Dolly Goulandris, whose unique collection of Cycladic Art has been on tour around the world; to Basil and Eliza Goulandris for their gifts of the Andros Archaeological Museum and the Andros Museum of Modern Art to the state; and to Mrs. Perroti-Konstantopoulou for the 400-million-drachma gift which has established the Nea Ionia General Hospital.

Steps to Fight Stagflation

The new Greek government of Andreas Papandreou has outlined a whole series of measures designed to get the country out of stagnation and inflation and to attain a more equitable distribution of the national income and the tax burden.

The government admitted that there was no easy solution to the serious crisis facing the economy. This crisis, it said, was due to the accumulation of economic and social problems since World War II, to the policies followed by the previous government and to long-term international economic problems.

Symptoms of this crisis were: an inflation rate hovering in recent years at around 25%; a minimal increase in the gross national product; fewer investments; a lowering in working people's purchasing power; a record deficit in the balance of payments (estimated at \$2.5 billion in 1981); a Drs 350 billion deficit in the public sector, etc.

Here is a rundown of measures to face the economic crisis, announced in stages since the government was sworn in office on October 21, 1981:

Incomes: In order to protect incomes from inflation, the government will be re-adjusting wages and salaries automatically every four months, as from May 1, 1982, to follow cost of living rises. The re-adjustment will follow changes in the consumer price index fully in the case of incomes up to Drs 35,000 monthly but will be scaled down thence for incomes up to Drs 80,000, beyond which there will be no re-adjustment. In addition, pay rises were granted in January 1982 of Drs 5,000 for monthly incomes or pensions up to Drs 20,000, scaled down to pay rises of Drs 2,000 in the case of incomes up to Drs 50,000.

Tax reliefs: In view of the above increases in incomes, the personal income tax scale in force will be revised, for incomes earned in 1982 onwards, in order to attain a fairer distribution of the tax burden. Ownership of a private motor car of up to 8 horsepower will no longer be referred to as evidence of income for



Mary Aroni being honored by Athens Academy, while beaming President Karamanlis looks on.

tax purposes. Likewise, presumed income from self-occupied own housing will be exempted for up to Drs 120,000 annually, plus Drs 24,000 for every child. Other income tax reliefs will be announced when the 1982 budget is tabled in Parliament. On the other hand, certain tax exemptions now in force will be reduced or abolished altogether. The present system of taxing distributed or non-distributed profits of Greek or foreign corporations will be revised. There will be a small real estate tax for the benefit of local self-



Two architects of PASOK economic policy: Coordination Minister Lazaris

government. In addition, tax evasion, which is estimated to deprive the state budget of about one-third of its rightful revenue, will be fought in several ways. Income which, at present, evades taxation is believed to be either exported illegally or channelled inside the local market, contributing to inflation.

Labor benefits: The work week has been reduced from 42 hours to 41 as from January 1, 1982 and will be further reduced to 40 hours as from January 1, 1983. All working people will enjoy four weeks' paid holiday a year. Working people who are students will benefit from increased paid holidays (subsidized by the government) in order to sit for examinations. Certain other fringe benefits are provided to working people with three or more children, to invalids, to emigrants whose children study in Greece, to workers for the acquisition of houses, etc.

Pensions: Married women farmers will henceforth get a pension equal to that of their husbands (and not a half-pension as hitherto). A married

couple of farm pensioners will now get a combined pension of Drs 8,000 monthly. Minimum monthly pensions for traders (paid by TEVE) will be Drs 9,000 and for workers and employees (paid by IKA) will be Drs 11,000.

Small-to-medium enterprises: Bank loans granted to such enterprises engaged in small industry are being raised from Drs 3 million to Drs 5 million. The government guarantees 100% of loans up to Drs 2 million, 80% up to Drs 5 million and 60% for bigger sums granted after permission from a government committee. Drs 2 million may be granted to commercial enterprises whose annual turnover is below Drs 20 million. Special technical assistance will be granted to small-to-medium enterprises and incentives for the formation of cooperatives.

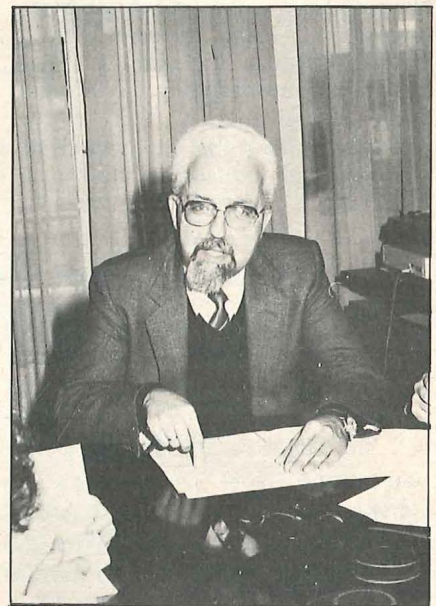
Utility rates: Public utility companies have run up heavy deficits, due to rising costs on the one hand and mismanagement on the other. These deficits have been borne by the public sector, thus contributing to inflation. To face the situation, telephone rates have now been set at Drs 1.60 per call for up to 150 calls a month and at Drs 2 thereafter. Basic monthly charge for the first telephone set is Drs 250, for the second set owned by the same subscriber Drs 500 and for the third Drs 1,000. Water charges for private consumers will now be Drs 15 per cubic meter for the first 4 meters, Drs 25 for 4-15 cubic meters and Drs 40 for 15 cubic meters and over. Public services, benevolent societies, industrial and business enterprises will pay Drs 25 per cubic meter. Petrol has gone up by Drs 3 per liter, diesel fuel by one Drachma per liter, fuel oil (mazout) by Drs 0,85, while the cost of liquid petroleum gas has remained unchanged.

Incentives: Government assistance granted under the recent investment incentive Law 1116 of 1981 will henceforth be linked with the broader development strategy, giving special emphasis to regional development and decentralization of economic activities. Special services will evaluate applications for incentives under this law and will follow implementation of the projects involved. Criteria for evaluating the applications will be the projects' contribution to further employment of labor, promotion of exports, substitution of imports, saving of energy, technological development, protection of the environment, etc. In short, the investments concerned should aim at development of the national economy, viability of the enterprises in-

involved in the projects and actual contribution of the private investors.

Investments: Principal target of the government's investment policy will be materializing the country's industrial and handicraft potential. Enterprises in these fields, however, face problems of financing, modernization of equipment, productivity and marketing of output. Bank credits to enterprises should aim at solving some of these problems rather than contributing to profiteering.

Industry: Besides reviving idle industrial potential, the government's



... and Finance Minister Drettakis

plans aim at strengthening investments in industrial sectors employing high technology and in enterprises making greater use of the country's mineral wealth and sources of energy.

Agriculture: Plans are afloat for the creation of model agricultural-industrial cooperatives within the framework of a five-year plan for 1983-1987. Other cooperatives will undertake the distribution and marketing of agricultural produce. Funds will be made available for land improvement works, development of water resources, fighting forest fires, and insurance of agricultural production.

Construction: Funds allocated for workers' and farmers' housing will be increased this year in order to cover major needs in low-cost housing, particularly linked with plans for regional development. Rising prices of building materials will be controlled in this respect.

Environment: Immediate priority will be given to investments aimed at facing air pollution caused by industries and other technical installations and at solving sewage problems. The

environmental crisis in the capital and other areas as well as air and water pollution are becoming more acute with every passing day.

Foreign capital: The government welcomes the investment of foreign capital in Greece, on condition that such investments are also of benefit to the national economy. Interest has already been expressed by foreign concerns for the undertaking of investment activity in the country. To this effect, a special service is being created at the Ministry of Coordination, with the purpose of "harmonizing" foreign capital investment with the country's development program, promoting "joint ventures" with foreign investors (including Arab interests) and investigating the international capital market. This service will also see to it that the practice of "over-pricing" certain foreign investments is stopped, as it leads to

tax evasion and loss of foreign exchange.

Credits: Credit policy should provide necessary funds for the investment program without feeding on inflation and without channelling funds to non-productive activities. Within the framework of a radical revision of the credit system, the present Currency Committee will be abolished. Credit policy will henceforth be determined by the government and implemented and controlled by the Bank of Greece acting as a central bank. In this role, the Bank of Greece will set the total sum of credits required for the financing of various investment programs and the terms for such financing.

Heavy debts: A number of industrial enterprises are in heavy debt, mainly on account of improper financing channelled to profiteering activities. Any solution to this problem must

involve the necessary structural changes within the enterprises concerned, leading to their viability, without creating any further social problems. Criteria for determining the viability of the enterprises will be their contribution to the national income, to employment, to the balance of payments and to the overall strategy of economic development as well as their international competitiveness. If the enterprises are considered not viable, then procedure will be undertaken for their liquidation with adequate provision for the fate of those employed. If, on the other hand, they are considered viable, then they will be either reorganized or sold to other enterprises, possibly with an increase in the share capital or the transformation of bank loans into capital stock. In any case, there will be a form of "social control" of such enterprises, with the participa-

Government Reacts Guardedly to the Polish Question

"They pre-empted what should have been *our* issue. We didn't hesitate when tanks moved into *our* streets."

So spoke a PASOK supporter concerning New Democracy's attempt to discuss the Polish question in Parliament a few days after the military takeover there. The government reaction was guarded; the President of Parliament Yiannis Alevras postponed debate indefinitely, ostensibly to gather more facts before opening the question to discussion.

Greece's official reaction, a delicate balancing act between East and West, became clearer in the aftermath of the abrupt firing of Assima-

kis Fotilas, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, on the night of Jan. 5. Fotilas was sacked for signing an EEC communique on Poland which, according to the official explanation, did not follow the Greek government directives as outlined to the Undersecretary before his departure for the meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers in Brussels on January 5. Nor, when it came time to put the communique to a vote, did Fotilas clear the final content of the communique with his superiors before signing it.

To the dismay of official circles in Brussels, the government withdrew from the communique, in spite of Fotilas' signature. Shortly after, however, some vestige of agreement was salvaged: a footnote was added stating that Greece did not support those sections which implicate the

USSR in the military takeover and which refer to possible sanctions.

Fotilas' actions in Brussels were apparently not the only reason for the humiliating circumstances of his dismissal. He was also implicated in the diplomatic muddle which led Greece's UN ambassador to vote the wrong way (as far as the government was concerned) on an issue involving the Palestinians, right on the heels of PLO leader Yasser Arafat's visit to Athens in December. Whether the result of poor communications within the Foreign Ministry, or Fotilas' faulty analysis of a situation combined with what was deemed unacceptable personal initiative, his fate served as a warning to PASOK stalwarts and members of government that deviation from the Papandreou line would not be lightly tolerated.



The sinking of the F(l)otila: Assimakis Fotilas was reprimanded among other things for not keeping in constant telephone contact with his superiors in Athens. Even pro-government dailies couldn't resist when Foreign Minister Haralambopoulos went to Brussels right after the incident: Ta Nea's Mitropoulos showed him with phone ever-ready, and Eleftherotyria's KYP depicted him in a Brussels hotel phoning the PM for permission to sign for his room.



tion of employees and representatives of local self-government in management, side by side with actual stockholders. A special agency will probably undertake the reorganization of such "problematic" enterprises.

Socialization: The government aims at ensuring social control over certain key sectors. The government already controls the totality or majority of shares in a number of banks, insurance companies, shipyards, enterprises dealing with energy, telecommunications, public transport as well as utility companies. Representatives of employees and, in certain cases, of local self-government will take part in the governing boards of many of these enterprises. The government aims at the creation of a unified insurance agency to include insurance companies presently owned by government-controlled banks. A "supervisory council" will be set up in every one of the major shipyards, steel, cement, fertilizer and mining companies not coming under procedures provided for companies under heavy debt described above. These supervisory councils, made up of elected representatives of workers as well as representatives of the central government, local self-government and the companies' management, will seek to "harmonize" these companies' policy as determined by their boards of directors with the government's overall development policy and the national interest as a whole. The government will proceed with the study for the creation of a national pharmaceutical industry, which will produce medicines, possibly in collaboration with private Greek drug companies.

Public sector: Present public investment projects will be re-examined as regards their social value and productivity. The value of incomplete projects is estimated at present to exceed Drs 250 billion, which limits the government's ability to implement its development strategy. The investment plans of public corporations and government-controlled banks will be revised in order to increase their profitability and decrease their deficit.

Prices: The government intends to intervene, wherever necessary, to protect the people's incomes. Its prices and costs policy will aim at protecting consumers from fraud and poor quality of products. Price and cost controls will affect a limited number of basic consumer products, raw materials and intermediate products. Close price examinations will be applied to local as well as import-

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ed products.

Appealing for popular support in applying its economic measures, the government said it was hoping to reduce inflation under 20% and increase the national product by approximately 2.5% in 1982, before opening up the way for a further dynamic development of the national economy.

Antony M. Economides

At Random

Over five thousand people marched peaceably through Athens and gathered before Parliament on December 18 in protest against the military takeover in Poland. Most prominent among the demonstrators

were left wing students and members of the Communist Party of the Interior proclaiming, "Solidarity with the people of Poland".

The chiefs of all 65 Internal Revenue bureaus in Athens were replaced on December 18 in a major move by the government to wipe out tax evasion.

During the visit of Yasser Arafat in mid-December, composer Mikis Theodorakis announced his intention to write a national anthem for the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

A strong earth tremor registering 6.7 on the Richter scale on December 19 had its epicenter in the nor-

thern Aegean. Subsequent tremors felt throughout most of the country, and seismologist Drakopoulos' warning that Greece should start worrying about future quakes for the next two years, may have hastened the government's decision to finance the VAN earthquake predicting devices. The establishment of five of these machines in sensitive areas, which would be later increased to twenty, was announced by Minister of Public Works Tsohadzopoulos in December.

In December, Kostas Nitsos was appointed president of the National Theater replacing actor Alexis Minotis who resigned after the October elections. Mr. Nitsos is a journalist and publisher of the periodical *Theatro*.

The Ministry of Public Works has announced that 270 new traffic lights will be shortly installed in Athens. At present, there are 617 such lights, many of which operate erratically.

To proposals made over the years that the derelict Fix brewery on Syngrou Avenue be torn down to make way for a deluxe hotel or a shopping center or a park, the Ministry of Planning and Environment has added that of a cultural center and underground garage. The building, however, has remained standing as one of the chief eyesores of Athens.

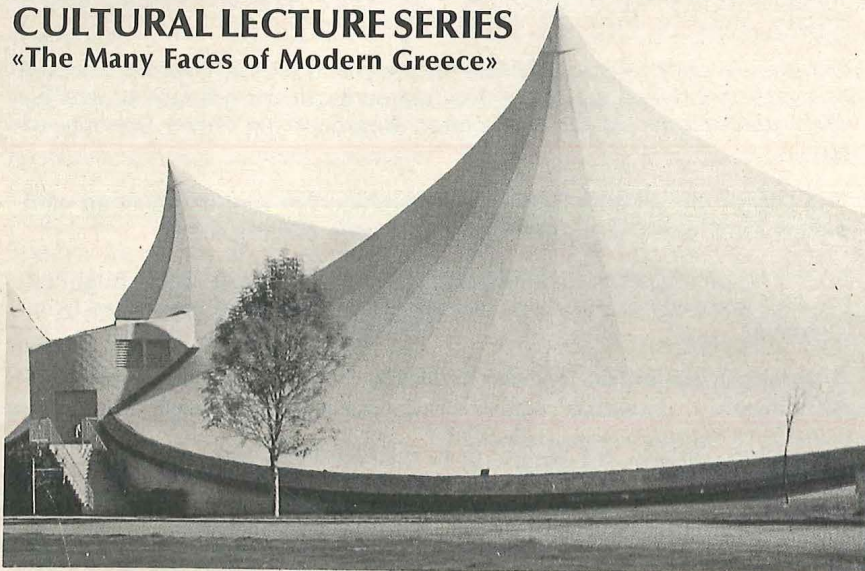
On December 28, the Supreme Court handed down the decision that baptism is valid without the consent of the father.

French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson, arrived in Athens on December 28 for a two-day visit. Cheysson staunchly defended Mr. Papandreou's foreign policy and stated that Greece's difficult relations with Turkey, the EEC and NATO were sympathetically understood by the French government.

The real-life dramas in Korydallos Prison that appear to have been incited by the Ministry of Culture's

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presentation of a play there in October, continued into December when 400 prisoners revolted on Christmas Eve demanding reduced penalties.

In its 1982 debut, the *nefos* made an upstage entrance over Athens on January 11 setting pollution levels to record highs. Odd-even bans on private cars throughout Attica on January 12-13 increased bus circulation with the result the pollution level continued to soar until blown away by a cold front descending from Europe.

The government announced early in January that large state-owned mineral companies mostly financed by Arab capital would be created soon. Arab countries will supply the energy needed to operate the industries and will be the major purchasers of the products made.

Philippe de Montebello, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, announced in early January that the "In Search of Alexander" exhibition would appear next autumn. Originally, the museum had declined to exhibit the show because the objects did not meet the museum's standards. With certain deletions and additions agreed upon, however, the museum reversed its earlier decision.

Former Chancellor and leader of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, Willy Brandt, stopped briefly in Athens on January 5 on his return from Cyprus. Following a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Papandreou said that Mr. Brandt's visit to Cyprus may be of decisive importance in the future developments there. The Prime Minister has postponed his state visit to Cyprus until February.

The Greek Workers Union of Foreign Air Lines went on a proposed two-day strike on January 3, seeking a twenty-five percent wage increase and other benefits recently won by their colleagues on Olympic Airways. The strike, in fact, continued for ten days causing major dis-

ruptions at Hellenikon airport and was only settled when the workers won all their demands.

On January 4, Mayor Beis announced that Schliemann's Iliou Palace on University Street would be renovated and made into a historical museum. The building, designed by Ernst Ziller, was, until recently, the seat of the Supreme Court.

Prime Minister Papandreou attended the seaside Epiphany service in Piraeus on January 6. In recent years there have been no divers

retrieving the cross because of pollution. This year there was even less reason to do so as the cross, made either of plastic or cork, floated.

On the morning of Epiphany, a Greek hunter searching for game from a small boat in the Evros River, was shot and killed by a guard stationed on the Turkish side of the river. The incident occurred during a period when Greek-Turkish tensions were mounting — and a full investigation was ordered by the Greek government. ■



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Up in the Air Over Pollution

*Just about everyone agrees
on the causes and no one on the cures*

By Emmanuel Hadzipetros

CLEARING the air about Athens pollution is like trying to guess the sex of a baby in the womb. Everyone has an opinion. And the only point on which everybody concurs is that a problem exists. After that, it's a wide open discussion.

But there are a few areas of general agreement. The composition of the pollution, for example. The *nefos*, the Greek word for that gritty smog cloud which often overhangs the city, is a chemical soup composed of smoke, dust, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and small quantities of nickel and lead.

The geographical situation of the city — metropolitan Athens occupies a basin ringed by mountains and hemmed in by the sea — is similar to that of Los Angeles. In this restricted area, as much as two thirds of Greece's industry and 40 percent of its population are concentrated. The rapid influx of people — the city has tripled its population in the last 25 years — has transformed Athens from a pleasant Mediterranean seaside town composed mainly of single-family dwellings into a sprawling concrete forest of multi-storied apartment and office buildings. And everywhere are the cars, a million of them, according to some estimates.

Athenians often complain of symptoms such as headaches, light

nausea, watery eyes, and even occasional dizzy spells. These are compounded on days of temperature inversions, where the air temperature increases with altitude, locking surface air with all its pollutants on the valley floor. On rainy days, falling rainwater combines with the sulphur dioxide in the air forming sulphuric acid. This acid rain then eats into the marble so abundant in the archaeological monuments of the city, slowly turning it into plaster.

There is also an economic cost which is almost impossible to estimate, according to John Vournas, coordinator of environmental programs at the Ministry of Social Services, Athens Environmental Pollution Project (AEPP). The AEPP is conducting a study on the effects of pollution on the deterioration of materials, Mr. Vournas confirms, but the results aren't in yet. However, the project does have data from past research which suggests that pollution cost the Greek economy 2.5 billion drachmas in deterioration of materials in 1973 alone.

What are the major sources of pollution in Athens? That depends on whom you talk to, although most sources agree that industry, traffic and central heating are the big culprits. But the fur really begins to fly when you try to pin down the worst offenders from among this group.

Panayiotis Christodoulakis,

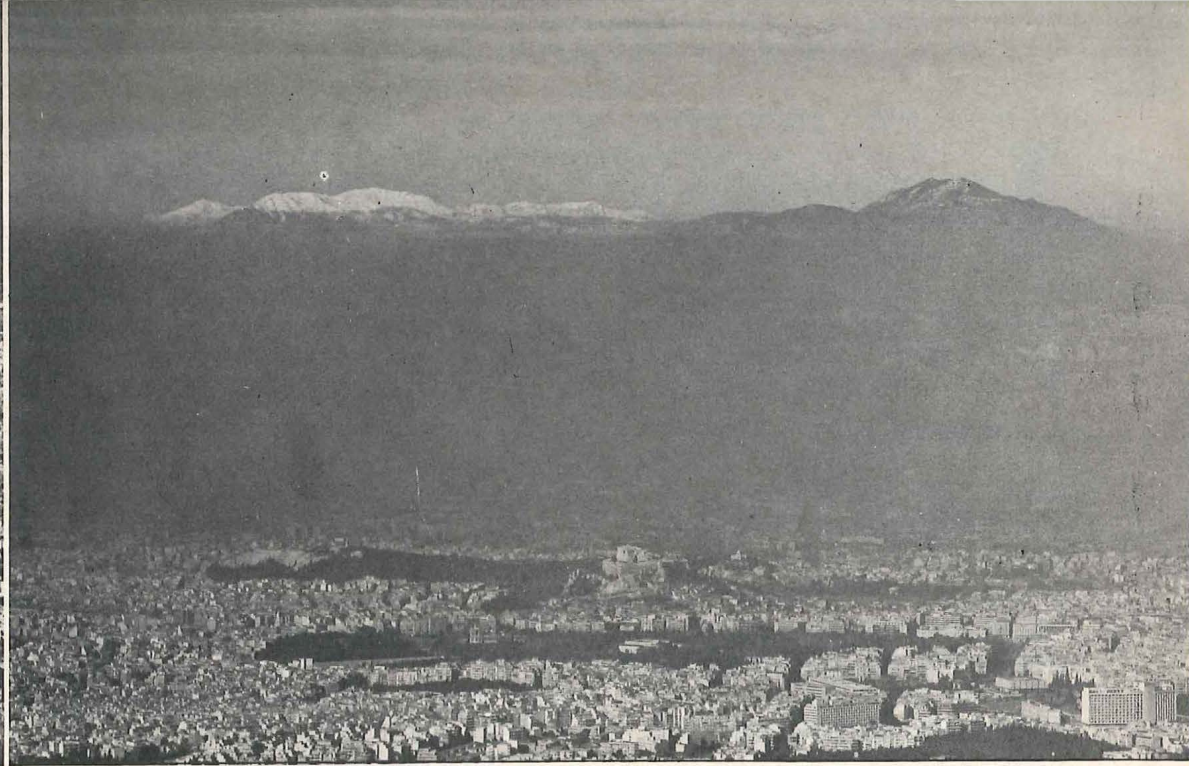
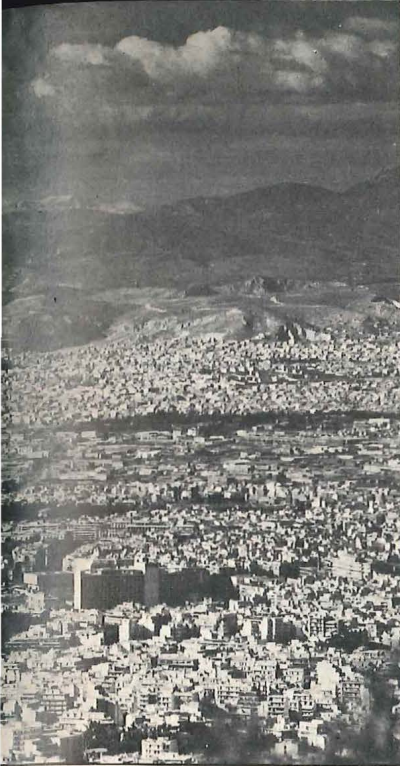


On a clear day, you can see all the way to Aigalio: Athens without, Ja

president of the Panhellenic Center for Environmental Studies (PAKOE), a privately funded organization, fixes most of the blame on industry, although he concedes that cars do contribute to the problem. "Athens, Piraeus and the suburbs have become industrial sites," he charges. "On Piraeus Street alone, there are 285 industries. This November, the smoke levels had passed the allowable limits by more than two times. The government took emergency measures to restrict traffic for two days, the odd-even system. But even after this, the levels of pollution were not any lower. This shows the contribution of industries to pollution is very, very strong." However, Mr. Christodoulakis went on to say that studies by his own organization had established that cars and industry were about equally to blame for the *nefos*.

Maria Neofostistou, a journalist specializing in environmental issues for the pro-government daily, *Eleftherotypia*, blames industry, cars and central heating, with greatest emphasis on the first. She points to heavily industrialized districts such as Drapetsona in Piraeus, where big cement and fertilizer plants are located, and Elefsina, site of steel mills, oil refineries and dockyards, and claims these areas are important contributors to the Athens smog.

George Kardhassis, the official in



ary 6, 1981 and

... Athens with, January 13, 1981.

Eugene Vanderpool Jr.

charge of industrial pollution monitoring for the Ministry of Industry, is not prepared to pin the problem to any one source. "It is difficult to discover the contribution of each category (of polluter)," he maintains. "For example, it is true that central heating lasts only three or four months of the year. But over this time, we consume 900,000 tons of diesel fuel."

Kardhassis, who helped write a general law on pollution that was never passed by the last government, adds that either industry, traffic or central heating could be said to be the main contributor, "depending on the time of year and the specific area. In industrial areas, industry is probably the main source. But in central Athens in the winter, heating and traffic are to blame."

John Nimphakos, a World Health Organization (WHO) official who was long associated with the AEPP, says that central heating, traffic and light industry are the big polluters. He dismisses claims against heavy industry because, "Athens is basically not an industrial city. Thessaloniki is much more so. People here work mostly for government, the service sector and light industries employing between 5 and 50 workers. There are only a handful of heavy industrial units which are located in areas like Elefsina, Aspropyrgos and Drapetsona."

Industrial pollution in these areas is a serious problem affecting the health of the people living there, Mr. Nimphakos adds. He cites birth defects and respiratory problems but insists that the factory wastes from these regions do not reach the greater part of metropolitan Athens. "The prevailing northerly winds in these districts blow the pollution towards the sea 95 percent of the time," he asserts, basing his figures on meteorological studies done by the AEPP. "And the Aigalio hills act as a barrier keeping most of it away from Athens. But this will be challenged because it goes against the political beliefs of many people."

Disagreements exist also over the effects of pollution on health. Mr. Christodoulakis reports that PAKOE studies have noted a 300 percent increase in deaths from cancer and respiratory diseases in Attika over the last ten years. But a WHO-backed survey conducted by the AEPP of 2500 children in three districts of Athens indicated that the present levels of pollution in the city have had only a minor effect on the health of its residents. A group of Greek doctors approached on the subject said they had never treated anybody suffering from problems associated with air pollution. They dismissed it altogether as a potential health problem. "Nobody has ever died from it," one said.

However, research in major industrial countries has shown a high death rate among patients with cardiovascular and respiratory problems. Aside from this group, the elderly, the young and the sickly are the ones most likely to suffer from pollution. There is, however, little information available on the effects of long-term exposure to low levels of pollution.

In terms of health, neither Mr. Nimphakos nor Ms. Neofostistou feel the quality of Athens air has reached critical limits. "I don't think we are at the edge of the grave because of pollution," Ms. Neofostistou maintains. Adds Mr. Nimphakos: "It doesn't look nice, but on a world scale Athens is not that dirty."

In fact, Mr. Nimphakos feels the most serious problem has already been licked: sulphur pollution. "This problem existed only in winter," he claims. "That's because *mazout*, a heavy oil derivative containing four percent sulphur, was being used for 25 to 30 percent of space heating in apartment buildings." Mazout, he says, is only 12,000 drachmas a ton, while the much cleaner diesel (with less than one percent sulphur), runs at about 20,000 drachmas a ton.

"So we convinced the government to ban mazout because our sulphur dioxide problem was one of the worst in all of Europe. During the first year of the ban (the winter of 1977-78), there was a more than

60 percent drop in sulphur dioxide levels."

But in recent years sulphur dioxide levels have been noticed to rise slightly. Industry was still allowed to use mazout and AEPP officials suspected that some quantities of this heavy oil were being diverted illegally to apartment building owners.

Since June, however, even industry has been barred from using mazout. But, admits AEPP's Mr. Vournas, "I'm not sure about the efficiency of the enforcement. I doubt it very much." Mr. Vournas hastens to add that he speaks from the experience of the last government. "Now we have a new political will and perhaps things will change also in this area."

Politics is really the crux of the pollution problem. Typical among Athenians is the attitude of PAKOE's Mr. Christodoulakis. "Past governments have not taken any measures to preserve the environment. Instead, new industries were constantly built around Attica," in spite of the fact that the previous government passed measures to restrict licensing of new heavy and light industries in Attica, and to grant tax and other incentives for establishing industries outside of this area. The PAKOE president also claimed that his group was the first to bring the nefos to public attention and into the popular vocabulary in September 1979, shortly after the organization was founded by ten

scientists.

As for future policy from the new PASOK government, Mr. Christodoulakis is not very confident. "When PASOK was in opposition, we helped them with our research and the problem became very much evident. The big newspapers that were with the opposition then — Ta Nea and Eleftherotypia — were very sensitive to the pollution question. But now they don't show the problem as big as it is."

Ms. Neofostistou, for her part, dismisses the criticisms of the PAKOE president and points out that "the new government has so many problems to solve that at least for the time being, the solution for this one is not possible. But as far as I know, they are doing their best. I am willing to give them time."

Ms. Neofostistou, who has served as secretary general of PAKOE, adds that she doesn't really trust the ecological movement anyway. "I think there is something missing in the whole story," she charges. "Behind them are other, hidden purposes. Their principles seem confused and they seem to leave windows and holes for the industries. I have no proof, but it is possible that the industries are behind them. And who are behind the industries? I will tell you that it is the capitalists and the imperialists."

Disagreements apart, both Ms. Neofostistou and Mr. Christo-

doulakis feel that only the state can really clamp down on pollution. And both agree where the regulations should be aimed. "Only the state can take strict measures to remove industries and decentralize giant cities like Athens," asserts Ms. Neofostistou. Says Mr. Christodoulakis: "I would like to see a law based on Article 24 of the 1974 constitution (concerning protection of the environment) that would protect the health of the people from industry. The industries don't have the right to put out waste products that would be harmful to my health." But, points out Mr. Nimphakos, "you can pass all the legislation you want, but if nobody is going to enforce it, it's useless."

Despite popular cynicism, there has been government action in the past against pollution. Since 1959 there have been ongoing studies of Athens smog and from 1973, when the AEPP began its work with the help of the United Nations Development Program and the WHO, a wide range of recommendations have been made and regulations passed. The AEPP has presented 39 short term and long term measures that they believe would dramatically improve the quality of the city's air. These run the gamut from the restrictions on mazout to prohibition of uncontrolled burning of wastes, planting of trees and grass on open spaces, insulation in buildings, and construction of a subway system. Professor



Strength through numbers: eight ministers spoke of the new anti-pollution measures at a press conference on January 17. From left to right: Ministers of Public Order; Transportation; Planning, Housing and Environment; Interior; Industry; Under-Minister of Social Services. Not shown are Minister of Public Works and Minister without Portfolio Couloumbis.

Susan Muihhauser

Gregory Markantonatos, director of the AEPP, feels his group's thinking has been taken into consideration in the formulation of the present government's policies, although Mr. Vournas admits the AEPP project has nothing to do with emergency measures, such as the temporary imposition of an odd-even system of controls on cars and the one-third cutback in the production of certain industries, imposed by the government during January's smog scare.

When on January 16, the government finally announced — after considerable build-up in the pro-government press — the steps it would take to control pollution, reactions were lukewarm at best. In a theatrical press conference, eight ministers fielded questions on the measures, which included compulsory installation of pollution control devices in factories, purchase of higher quality fuel for industrial purposes, and application of restrictions on driving and industrial production only in cases of a smog alert. Says PAKOE's Christodoulakis, "The new measures are impromptu. Only when the government does something about the industries will any progress be made on pollution control. The new measures will accomplish something, but they are only temporary."

The AEPP, for its part, was disappointed, an inside source told me. "These measures are very unspecific and taken almost verbatim from the recommendations in our 1975 report." The only concrete step being taken, the source adds, is the removal of licence plates from parking offenders.

Mr. Nimphakos agrees with this criticism. "When you see general measures such as these being announced, it shows that nobody has really sat down to work out how to apply them." He adds that the newspaper reactions amused him greatly. "The shopkeepers are saying, 'don't stop the cars, it's the industries,' while the industrialists say, 'no, it's the cars.' Even the ministers seem to be divided according to their political philosophies, with some blaming the industrialists and others the cars." Mr. Nimphakos, for his

part, believes the cars are the biggest problem.

Financing the measures is a real problem. "Greece doesn't have the money to do anything about pollution," asserts Mr. Nimphakos. He went on to say that the government has two choices. "Firstly, they can shut a lot of small industrial units, make them install expensive filtering equipment, force them to move, which they can't afford, or provide them with higher quality fuel, which the government can't afford. Secondly, they can do something about the cars. But this is not as simple as it looks."

A permanent odd-even system for weekdays would help, Mr. Nimphakos believes, because it would remove about 40 percent of the cars from the streets. This would also improve traffic flow and mean increased speeds which, by itself, would significantly cut back on pollutants emitted by private cars. Strict enforcement of no-stopping regulations for major thoroughfares and of parking rules throughout the city, would also have the same effect, Mr. Nimphakos feels.

But acting against cars is politically very unpopular. This is underlined by Mr. Christodoulakis, who points out that it costs the average Greek as much as one million drachmas to buy a car. "It is unthinkable to control the cars," he says. "The Greek spends so much every day to run a car. It is a necessity to get him to work quickly. The odd-even thing is undemocratic and it doesn't help anybody because pollution is still going up. It's only good for those who want to say that pollution is due to the cars and not the industries."

For the average resident of Athens, smarting from the daily irritations many face as a result of the city's air, something has to give. The government, finding itself faced with the realities of power, is trying to make the best of a bad situation. But whether they will find their way is another question.

Emmanuel Hadzipetros is a Canadian journalist living in Athens.

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Radical Changes in Store for Greek Education

Interview with Education Minister Lefteris Veryvakis

By Haris Livas

Born in Crete in 1935, Lefteris Veryvakis has been active in politics since his days as a student of economics and political science, when he was a leading member of the Youth Movement in George Papandreou's Center Union Party. As a result of his activities in the first anti-junta group, the National Movement of Democratic Resistance, and his association with Alexander Panagoulis' attempt on the life of George Papadopoulos, he spent most of the dictatorship in jail. A member of PASOK since its establishment, he was elected to Parliament in 1977 from the Athens B district and was returned in October 1981, when he received the Education portfolio in Andreas Papandreou's first Cabinet. Mr. Veryvakis was interviewed by journalist Haris Livas at the Education Ministry on January 11.

Livas: What changes in education have you made so far?

Veryvakis: The greatest changes since the Socialists came into power have been cutting the entrance examinations to the classical Lyceum [equivalent to grades 10-12] and eliminating all but one accent in the writing of the Greek language. Tonight [January 11] the latter will be voted on in Parliament. [The measure was passed.] Of course, some time will pass before the amendment is fully operative in all public services.

Livas: What about future changes PASOK spoke of before the elections, such as the criteria for altering university entrance?

Veryvakis: [This] is part of the basic principles for the government's political line. We are going to change, after a certain time period, the system for judging a student's worth and replace the Panhellenic exams, "Panhellenion", with a new system.

The committee which will elaborate this new system for the calculation of a student's merit will begin work this week and will report at the end of February.

Livas: What do you think was the main fault of the old system including the Panhellenic exams?

Veryvakis: [It] did not provide unlimited opportunities for the student to enter the university. It stopped the students. We will not stop them. The scholastic content of the first three classes in the gymnasium and of the first two of the Lyceum will be changed. The *third* year of the Lyceum will be preparation for the students who want to go to the University or other institutions of higher learning.

Livas: Will the decision of where they want to go be up to the students?

Veryvakis: Yes. And they will pick the group of subjects they want to specialize in ...[for example] math and science, the humanities, etc. It will no longer be up to the computer! The third year of Lyceum will prepare them for a specific course of study. Only the students who elect the special preparatory courses in the third year of Lyceum will be able to go on to the university. But if a student doesn't want a higher education he will follow regular Lyceum classes.

Livas: Since it will be up to the students, suppose all of them decide they want to go to the university. How will there be room for them? Where will you find the classroom space, the professors. . .?

Veryvakis: We will increase the number of students at the university, but their entrance will be based on their performance during the three years of Lyceum and on the final exams and their comparative positions on the grade list for the sub-

jects in their area of preference. As to how we will manage the increased number of students: the new State Budget will be ready in March. The budget for education in 1981 was 50 billion drs. We are asking for 84 billion.

Livas: When will the new system be incorporated into the school system?

Veryvakis: Third year Lyceum students will take the Panhellenic exams this June, but in September, the new system will go into effect so next year's Lyceum graduates will not take those exams.

Livas: Will they take some other kind of exam?

Veryvakis: There will be a final examination, but within the school, not outside of it. And there will be a continuous process of evaluation throughout the student's three years of Lyceum, which will be taken into account.

Livas: Will the Technical Lyceum be operating side by side with the Classical Lyceum?

Veryvakis: It will be something similar, but the details are being elaborated by a committee now. The content of the entire school system will be changed with new ideas and new programs. We can only talk about general principles now and more in detail after the committee's report. We are trying to make the whole system more valuable both in terms of a student's interest and his future. We will give him better armour for the future.

Livas: But you are making it easier for the students to enter the Lyceum and the university. What kind of incentives will you offer to get students into the Technical Lyceum or the technical schools? The country needs technicians.

Veryvakis: We will soon announce those incentives which will give the students more motives to join the production machine. Finding each student's professional orientation will then allow us to establish some equilibrium between the technical schools and the academic. Our system will be far more democratic than the previous one.

Livas: How can they be sure at that age what they want to specialize in?

In America, for example, we give batteries of psychological tests so a student can be more sure of his career choice.

Veryvakis: Professional and scholastic orientation will start at the beginning of the Lyceum. Information will be given both to students and their parents to help them decide on their calling.

Livas: What about your changes with the frontistirion?*

Veryvakis: The supplementary help that now is offered students by frontistirion outside the school system, we are ready to offer within the school system for any student who feels in need of it. This supplementary help will be offered in all three classes of the Lyceum; and for the student who was in the preparatory class for the university during the final year of Lyceum and didn't get in, we will offer him another chance by attending a frontistirion after Lyceum, a frontistirion under government control where he will follow classes similar to that of the third year Lyceum in the field of his choice.

Livas: But the problem remains for the poor student. How will he be able to afford this frontistirion after the Lyceum?

Veryvakis: He won't pay. The State will pay. So anyone who wants to continue his attempts to reach the university will be able to.

Livas: Will private frontistirion still exist?

Veryvakis: We won't forbid it. But the State will be offering a frontistirion for whoever wants it, both within the Lyceum and afterward.

Livas: Will the State frontistirion within the Lyceum operate after normal school hours?

Veryvakis: Yes. For any student who feels in need of it.

Livas: Where will you get the teachers?

Veryvakis: For the frontistirion within the school system [for the weaker students], we can use regular teachers, but they will be paid extra. The same is true for the so-called National Frontistirion after the Lyceum, but one subject the committee is studying is the possibility of using teachers other than the regular ones.

The State will offer to those teachers currently working in private frontistirion the opportunity to work in the state ones.

Livas: The quality of teaching has often come under attack in Greece and many have said that children are forced to memorize, rather than learn to think. Are the teachers themselves going to be encouraged to change?

Veryvakis: The changes in method will begin to be apparent with the new school year. Not that it will be fully operative, because we need a transition period. All this will be studied by the committee that will begin work this week.

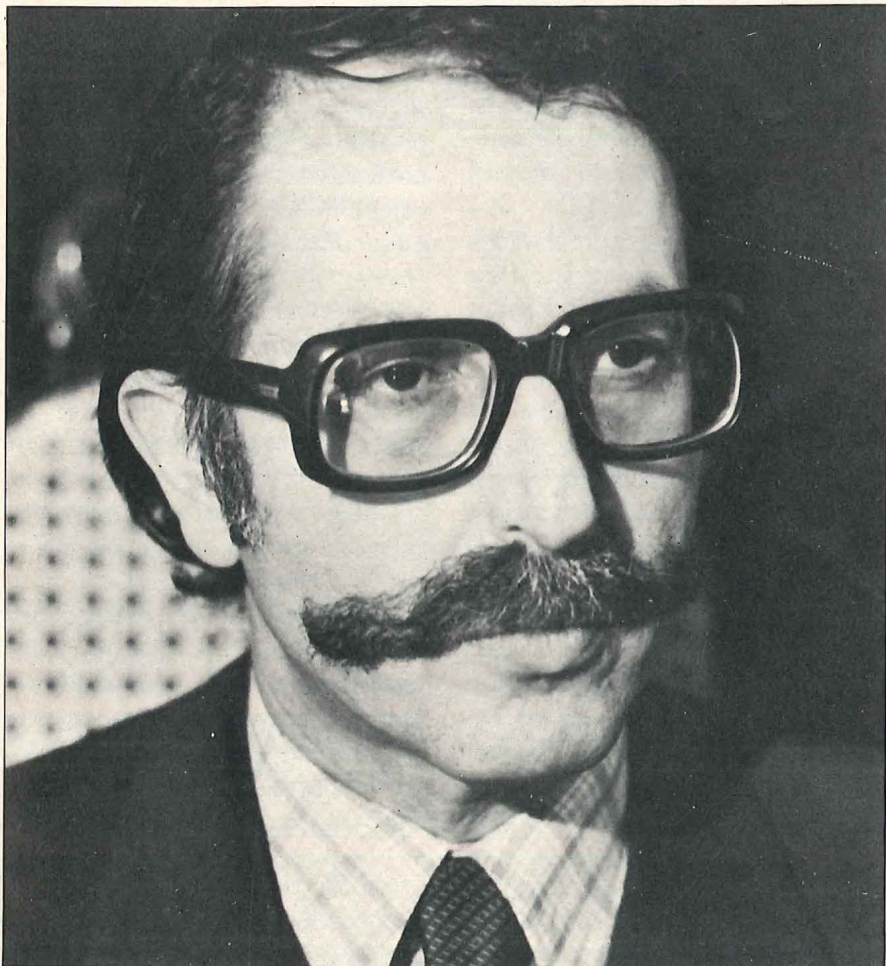
Livas: The high schools are facing many behavior problems — drugs, smoking, general unruliness. What solutions do you propose?

Veryvakis: That's another problem, one that will not be under the auspices of the committee we've been talking about. Another committee will deal with this, especially the narcotics problem. We are looking for a permanent, not a temporary solution, and the committee has not formed its conclusions yet.

Livas: What will happen with the private schools?

Veryvakis: The committee reporting at the end of February will be giving specific solutions. But it's in our program to absorb the private schools into the public circle. The private schools are a detail closely connected to the whole scene. With our new system of determining a student's worth during the three Lyceum classes instead of in Panhellenic exams, we cannot have the determination of grades in private hands

* The system of frontistiria — private tutoring academies — is peculiar to Greece. Because of intense competition for places in schools of higher education, and certain inadequacies in the public school system, these private educational establishments have flourished. Almost all Greek school children have attended frontistiria at some point in their careers — it is a financial drain, obviously putting poor families at a disadvantage, and there have been many accusations of abuses within this system, both from students and from employees.



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where often high tuition equals good grades. The determination must be in the hands of the State, as in private hands the system is not objective.

Livas: That will mean the end of private schools?

Veryvakis: Not in the lower grades, but at the level of the Lyceum, yes.

Livas: What will happen with the private foreign schools?

Veryvakis: That's a different problem, closely connected with our relations with the foreigners. The problem is under close study as a part of the total change in the school system, and I can be more concrete at the end of February. But I can say now (and there's been a lot of concern from foreign ambassadors. The American Ambassador was in my office the other day with this query) that the foreign schools will continue to exist to serve the foreign community.

Livas: What about the Greek students who were attending these schools?

Veryvakis: That's what I cannot discuss until the end-of-February report.

Livas: On the whole, the school system does little for either the slow learners or the gifted, although there were some progressive schools designed for the latter, where admission was very difficult. How do you plan to deal with this problem?

Veryvakis: The slow learners will be helped by the frontistirion within the school system. We are not in favor of the progressive schools. We promise that for everyone we will offer a better school.

Livas: According to many, among those the voters of PASOK, social revolution is necessary in this country, and can only be carried out if the people's mentality is changed, both at school and home. What are your long-term goals?

Veryvakis: Our goal is to give everyone more and better education. Especially the poorer classes. The Greek citizenry of the future will contain more educated persons than that of today. There will also be more specialists, and that will be the result of our new system and the changes in the third year Lyceum

where the students will specialize.

Livas: Past attempts to make the school program more responsive to childrens' needs have not been very successful. What makes you think that your changes will be any more successful?

Veryvakis: When any changes are made, we can never be 100% sure that they will be successful. But we believe the previous government did not make any truthful attempt to improve the school system. Well, we don't have either the psychological or the social impediments to true change that the previous government had. We have only, maybe, an economic impediment. We believe that the times are ripe, though, for a deep and real change in the education system and one which will give new and wider opportunities, especially to the poorer classes. Many of Greece's problems are the problems of the poorer classes and we intend with scholarships or other means to help these families.

Livas: Scholarships to study outside Greece?

Veryvakis: Scholarships within Greece.

Livas: But why? Since the educational system is free.

Veryvakis: There is not just the problem of going to school, but the problem of the cost of living while in school. We will help with that.

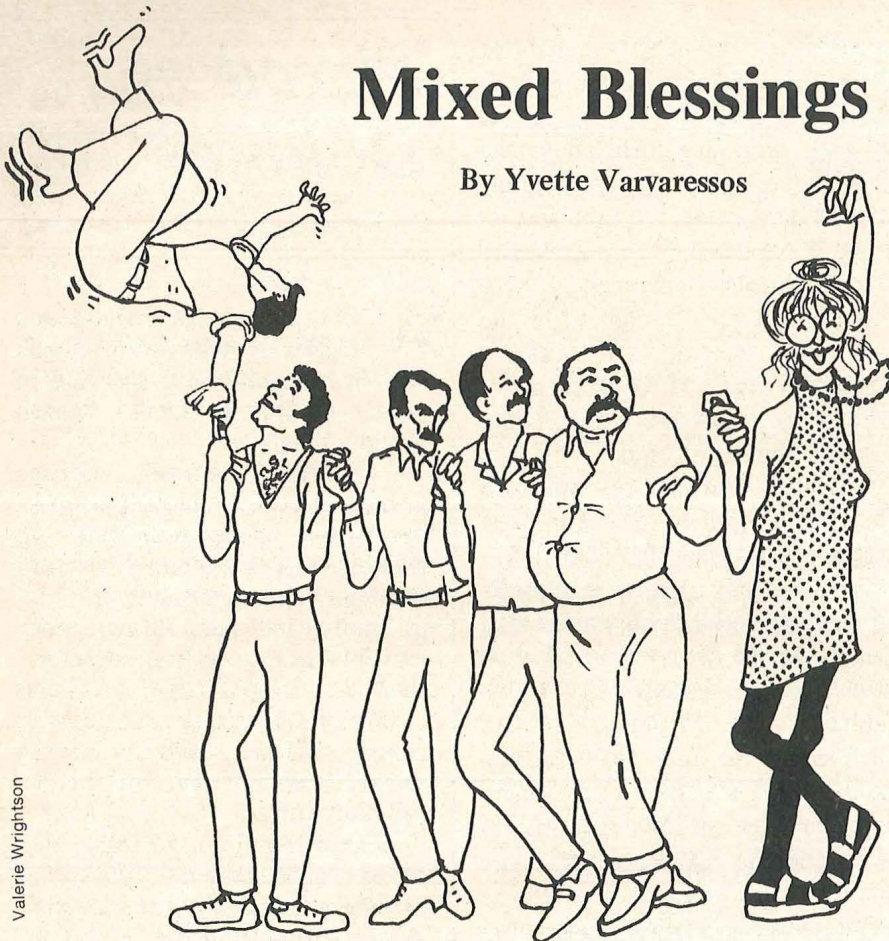
Livas: Finally, since you are also the Minister for religious affairs, would you rate for me the cooperation between Church and Government at the present time, keeping in mind the big issues, such as civil marriage, abortion, and church property. . .

Veryvakis: We would like to have excellent relations with everyone. Our relations with the Church might not be excellent at the present time, and we have not yet touched the great problems. We are just beginning discussions. Of course, we insist on the implementation of our program. We want the best possible relations, but we also desire to offer the best to the Greek people.

Journalist Haris Livas will be interviewing political figures regularly for The Athenian.

Mixed Blessings

By Yvette Varvaressos



Valerie Wrightson

Look at Jenny! She says
she feels 100% Greek now.

THOUSANDS of women from all over the world have settled in Greece as wives of Greeks; one estimate puts the English-speaking women alone at 20,000. Most are having to come to terms with a way of life quite different from the one they left behind. The problems they face — isolation, the potential loss of their own cultural identity, and raising their children — often seem insurmountable. Even if the marriage survives, the woman may be burdened with the conviction that she will never fit in her husband's society, and her resentment and conflict is often communicated to her children.

Although, according to several surveys, most of the women think they ought to integrate to some degree, there is a great deal of controversy as to how much of their cultural identity must be sacrificed to be able to live harmoniously in a foreign culture. Some opt out altogether, sometimes to the extent of refusing to learn Greek, a refusal

which sometimes is unconsciously translated into a professed *inability* to learn. Some have gone to the other extreme, to the point where even their own children do not speak the foreign parent's language, or experience the second culture. An Australian who went to Kavalla as a young bride fifteen years ago tells how she was criticized from all sides for speaking English to her two young sons: "I finally had to give up. I was the only English-speaker in my circle of acquaintances". As Angela Kiossoglou, a New Zealander with two children in primary school, says, "Being only partially competent with the language, and unwilling to tackle newspapers, has isolated me to some degree from life in Greece. It wasn't until I became active in the community that my Greek began to gain in fluency. Because I am not completely fluent however, I stay 'safely' on the periphery — a handicap that I have yet to overcome."

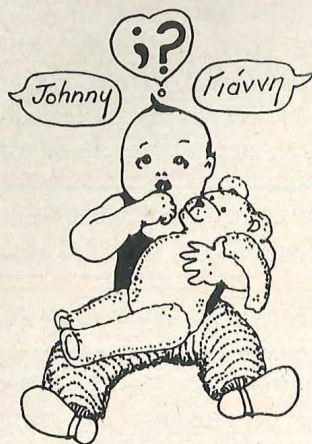
Ideally, a person who marries someone from another culture is more open to change and new experiences than his or her compatriots. Therefore, theoretically at least, there ought to be an ability or willingness to compromise and adapt oneself on both sides. In reality, this is not always the case. Those who have found a measure of support from their Greek husbands, whether in learning Greek or in understanding the cultural conditioning which affects their behavior, have adjusted far more easily than those who have had to go it alone. But there are many who feel a lack of adequate support from their Greek partners. As one woman observed, "My husband married me for my foreign-ness and then tried to make me Greek. He discouraged me from having foreign friends and did not understand the isolation a foreign wife in Greece can feel."

The normal problems of marital adjustment are compounded when the partners have entirely different frames of reference and different ways in their daily lives. Many women find that, as the foreigner here, the burden of change rests on them; they find their husbands' ways and those of his culture inflexible. One Englishwoman who has lived here for years still finds that marital misunderstandings are often based on culture: "We have different expectations, different values and have grown up with different lifestyles."

Many of these women, and some of their husbands, have grouped together in an effort to confront and understand the issues involved in cross-cultural marriages. Over the years, these groups have offered legal and educational advice, baby-sitting, or just social contact with one's own kind. As one English member of the Foreign Wives of Greece, an informal support group, explains, "It helps to know that others have the same problems. You get support for your own ideas — whether in relation to the way you bring up your children or how you deal with your in-laws. You have to stand firm on these ideas, and support counts."

One group, Link Up, was begun

seven years ago by Maggie Logothetis, an Englishwoman who has lived here for twenty years. Her continuous efforts have been a major factor in keeping the group alive. She says of her initial motivation, "I recognized a need. Young mothers had nowhere to go to meet and communicate with others of their kind. Some women joined for very specific reasons of their own. These are not always obvious in the beginning. Suddenly one day it'll come out into the open, which usually means that the problem is on its way to being solved."



Valerie Wrightson

A major source of conflict lies in the subject of child-rearing, and as one woman noted, cultural identity must be firmly established on both sides — the differences and similarities need to be clearly understood and discussed before they can be passed on to the next generation. Sabina Fitzgerald-Melidis, the director of Stepping Stones, a center for cross-cultural children, is a firm believer in the child having access to both parents' cultures. "Some of the parents who come here say they should bring up their children to be Greeks only, to avoid cultural confusion and to protect their children from suffering painful feelings of alienation. These children need not feel alienated, but they *are* different from their mono-cultural peers. They may look different, they may occasionally behave differently, and very often they will be speaking a different language. One of their parents is not Greek." Melidis' intention at Stepping Stones is to present the children with an environment that enhances both cultures without

emphasizing one at the expense of the other. She also plans to extend the Centre's activities to help parents as well, informing them about the Greek education system and offering counselling services for problems related to education. New Zealander Angela Kiossoglu has formed a more informal support group with the same aims, where women can, as Kiossoglu says, "share experiences with a view to helping each other help our children in school."

Groups that try to emphasize the value of both cultures seem to be taking a step in the right direction — even if it is only to open up channels of communication between the two camps. At one Cross-Cultural Association meeting where the Greek husbands were encouraged to give their side of the story, Nikos Papadopoulos, who is married to an American, remarked on the importance of accepting the differences: "To live with someone you must be willing to compromise on certain things, overlook others, or adapt your culture to the other person's. My way of life *has* changed. I've adapted and widened my horizons. There are problems, but not insurmountable."

Research on migrant groups in other parts of the world has shown that when the minority group *itself* becomes active in finding solutions to its problems, it makes the most progress. Whether based on a need for social contact, legal advice, educational or other forms of help, organized effort brings people together to compare problems and deal with them. It fills the need to belong, to feel that one is not alone in dealing with a new society. Says an American woman who lives on the outskirts of Athens with her husband and small child, "Belonging to a group has given me a sense of the positive contribution I feel we, as cross-cultural parents, are making to the world, that given the right chances, our children will be extraordinarily flexible, tolerant adults."

Yvette Varvaressos, a Greek born in Australia, teaches English and works with the offspring of cross-cultural marriages.

Mixed Doubles

By Elizabeth Herring Kouerinis

WHAT do Loukianos and I, and Maggie and Andreas Papandreou have in common? We're all halves of what I lovingly call "Mixed Doubles."

Marriages between foreign women and Greek men are, at worst, pyrotechnic affairs as fraught with invisible hazards as minefields; one or the other partner constantly going up in smoke and ash. At best, they resemble newly evolved organisms, tingling at every synapse, producing lovely hybrid offspring and coining cultural neologisms of every hue and texture. Verbage aside, they're either hell or dynamite.

But I *still* think I'd rather be a Mixed Double than not. There must be, there are, very strong, primal reasons why I and Angela and Isabella and Jennifer et. al. got into these alliances. Dick and Jane may live next door to one another all their lives, grow up, exchange vows, die of boredom, and leave you wondering (or caring less) why they ever connected at all. Mixed Doubles are another story.

So then, here we all are now, permanent party in Maroussi or Ambelokipi — you know you're permanent when Mother absolutely refuses to send you any more vitamins, pantyhose or ginger snaps; after three years can you blame her? —and you find that while the romance is still there (somewhere), so are a host of problems you'd not anticipated: you're losing your identity, not simply growing or modifying, and whole parts of your psyche are being amputated. He's become antagonistic toward your foreign friends. His parents seem as pleasant as Mr. and Mrs. Australopithecus. The lines of communication are down. And the man you thought was going to be your equal partner now refuses to wash a dish, make a bed with you, or stoop to pick up a sock (his). There are two things of which you should be aware: 1) Woman, you are not alone, and 2) None of these seemingly union-threatening problems *has* to be

serious.

If Mixed Doubles *choose* — and choose is the crucial word in all human endeavor — they can make molehills of their mountains. First of all, you've got to accept your "difference." You've got to avoid catching what I'll call F.W.G. Syndrome.

On the back of the International Herald Tribune recently, there was Maggie Papandreou smiling a la Farrah Fawcett and saying, "I think Greek, I think of myself as Greek." (Oh God, said I to myself, she's got it! She's got F.W.G. Syndrome and doesn't even know it.) I read on, and sure enough, another symptom surfaced. Maggie was saying, post-election: "I asked Andreas the next day did he know what my role was supposed to be now." And what does Andreas, bless his little black-eyed-pea-sized heart, say? Not, "Woman, define thyself!" but, "How would I know? This is the first time I've been Prime Minister."

Alas, it's *not* the first time I've seen a Mixed Double hailing from Illinois (or North Dakota, Sidney or Sussex) with an advanced case of Foreign Wife of Greek Syndrome. Heal thyself, Maggie née Chant! You aren't Greek, you'll never speak like a native, and you can't really believe

you *think* Greek. So why deny what you are and set a lousy example for the rest of us? She who indulges in such verbal suicide ought to attempt writing poetry in the second language or walk into a mountain village and try to convince a yiayia she's from right down the road.

If you would at first succeed, be yourself. Dorothy *never* claimed to be from Oz.

Another Syndrome symptom: thinking you can give up your extra-familial friends — that little informal women's group you meet with Saturday mornings — *and* whatever work you'd chosen before you met him, whether you chose it for love or money, without turning into a sort of female King Kong, seething with rage.

I wouldn't fight about what to name the baby (though Chrysostomos would be a cross to bear), nor would I quarrel over whether potted plants asphyxiate you in the bedroom at night, or whether yogurt can safely be eaten with fish — all topics friends have all but committed murder over. But interfere with the weekly meeting of my little women's group, W.A.W.M.W.N. (Women Asking Why Me and What Now?) and I and the other members become a

cast for *Lysistrata*. Without some sort of forum of other Mixed Doubles, my identity and sanity would be up for grabs. (Also, I'd surely lose the knack of making Gingerbread Men, forget how to pun in my own language, and miss out on those needed hugs that only female friends can administer.)

I guess my advice, and that of my friends, is: Avoid the real temptation to let go of your self, your friends and your work, and the other assorted problems you and Mr. Four-Syllables have will sort themselves out, given love, passion and friendship in whatever proportions you possess them.

One of the images I treasure most from our invisible family album is Loukianos in black turtleneck and beret eating Japanese food with chopsticks for the first time and grinning across the table at me. Beside that picture is one of me, Elizabeth, that former city girl, chasing Sunday dinner, in the form of a rooster, all around a winter field in Mykonos.

Languages *can* be learned fairly well, minds and viewpoints *can* be broadened, Greek men *will* see the logic of helping around the house, foreign wives *will* learn to cry less, manipulate less, lean more on themselves for emotional support. Even reflex behavior such as the tendency of Pappou to beat rather than talk to Yiayia *can* be eased out of their grandson's emotional repertoire. Choose to succeed, as you chose to marry and be here. Choose together, and the center will hold.

For what would I do, really, without that man singing Istanbul Greek songs in the shower? What would I do without the daily struggle to survive and create here that keeps me alive and full of Athenian adrenalin? And though it's certainly not the Greece I loved as a tourist, but a very real modern nation of vinegar and some occasional honey, Dorothy, having seen Oz, doesn't really want to go back to Kansas.

Elizabeth Herring Kouerinis, a published poet who formerly taught English Literature at the University of South Carolina, makes her home with her husband, a Greek physician, in Athens, and teaches at the Ionios School in Filothei. Her group, W.A. W.M.W.N., really exists.



Eugene Vanderpool Jr.

A Walk with the Flowers

Even February can be spring in Greece

By Timothy Salmon

PEOPLE who know only the parched lowlands and seashores of summertime Greece would never guess at the extraordinary profusion of flowers that graces roadside, olive grove, city wasteland and rocky hill in springtime. Indeed, there are few times in the year when the knowledgeable cannot find something interesting.

Very early in the year the anemones begin to bloom — pink, mauve, blue, crimson. At Cape Matapan, the most southerly point of continental Europe after Cape Tarifa in Spain, near the point where the ancients believed the entrance to Hades was located, I found the stony ground covered with the intoxicating many-flowered *narcissus tazetta* one New Year's Day, and all the spiniest, most uncompromisingly hostile bushes sheltered the delicate feathered blooms of the blue *iris cretica*.

In February and March the blossoms start to come out, first the almond, then the wild pear and gawdy rose-mauve judas. There are fields of scarlet poppies, and drifts of pink silene and blue pimpinels under the olive trees. The verges are full of dark purple grape hyacinths and the green Snake's Head iris. The goat-cropped hillsides are all euphorbia and asphodels (assfiddles, Edward Lear called them) to the distant eye, but close to, you find the ground covered with little colonies of orchids and ophrys, the most spectacular of which, to my mind, is the Mirror of Venus, with its enamelled azure lip reflecting the sun.

Some spring days are so beautiful they make your heart ache. I remember such a day in the island of Samos, when I found Holy and Anatolian orchids, Woodcock ophrys and, most exciting of all, a great clump of the now uncommon peony, *mascula*, growing by a spring close to the terraced apple orchards on Mt. Lazarus. I had two other, non-botanical, surprises that day. One was seeing an unbelievable golden yellow "blackbird" sitting in a tree: a Golden Oriole that had popped over from Turkey for the day. The other was finding a yellow-green miniature dragon, with little black swivelling eyes, teetering across the road. It was, I learned, a chameleon; Samos is their only European home.

Altitude, of course has much to do with the timing of the seasons. A



Eugene Vanderpool Jr.

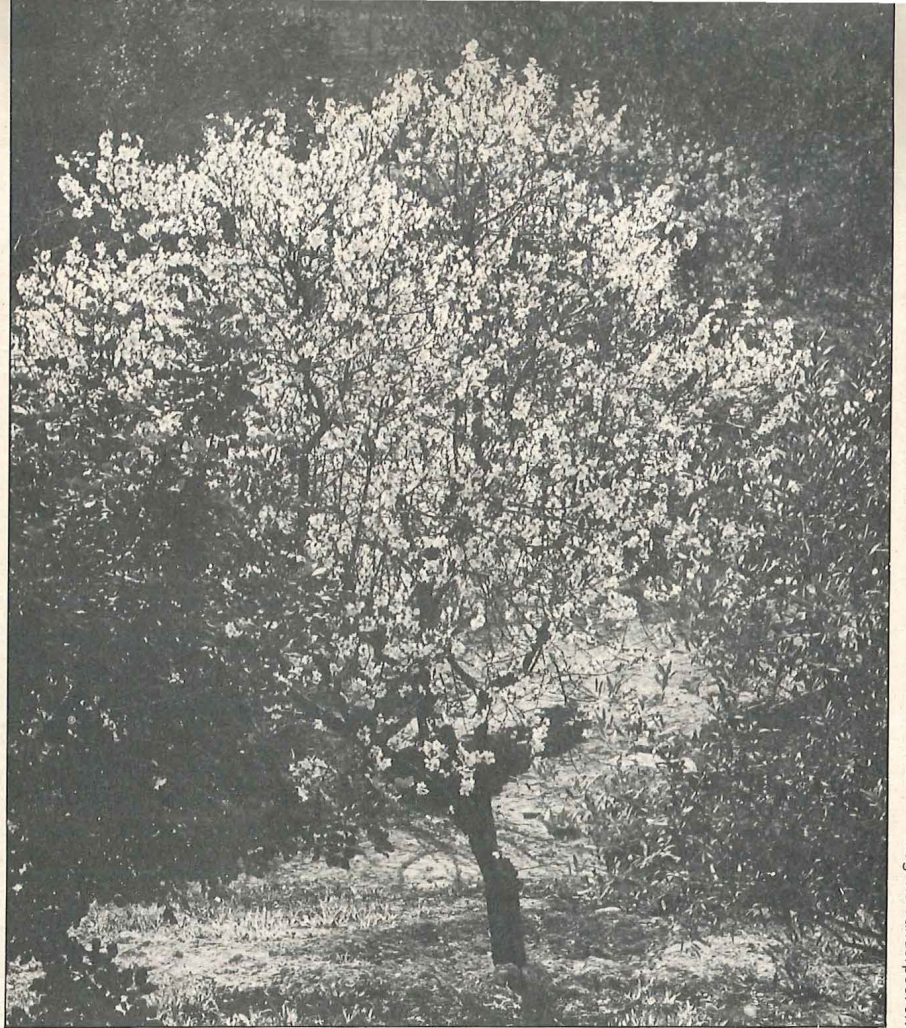
species like the yellow *ophrys lutea* can be in flower at sea level in late February and still in flower above 1000 metres in northern Greece in July.

By mid-April, the thaw is well in progress in the mountains of central and southern Greece. Masses of crocuses bloom round the edges of the retreating snow. The most common variety is *sieberi*, which has purple-blue flowers with an orange throat. In some high meadows, it forms dense carpets hundreds of square meters in extent. An especially pretty variety is *tricolor*, which grows in the mountains of the northern Peloponnese; its flowers have horizontal bands of yellow, white and purple.

Alpine squills, gageas, ornithogalums, hellebores and aubretia are common in the mountains. So is the many-petalled blue *anemone blanda*, and the cool pink trumpets and velvety leaves of *corydalis solida*. There are colonies of violets, both the yellow and lilac varieties of *viola graeca*, and orchids (*pallens*, *simia*, *tridentata*, *italica*, *laxiflora*, pink and yellow dactylorhizas). Many of these species grow together and in large numbers. All you need to see them is a good pair of legs to carry you into the mountains.

The flowers themselves are exquisitely beautiful, but appreciation of them is greatly enhanced by the magnificence of the setting and the adventure of getting to remote places. Coming down from the frozen summit of Mt. Athos, I paused by the edge of the oak forest to examine the green and maroon bells of a fritillary, and a party of medieval monkish hunters rode by in a jangle of harness and reek of sweat, with the bloody carcass of a wild boar lashed across the saddle. After a nail-clawing traverse along the snowy side of a deep and gloomy ravine on Mt. Helmos, with one eye anxiously cocked for rocks falling off the great crag above my head, I came to the source of the Styx, the river of the dead. In a cave behind the 70-meter waterfall that gives birth to the river grows a rare and beautiful columbine — not in flower for me: spring was late! On a mountain in Euboea, I stopped at a spring by a gnarled and stunted plane, and there at my elbow were two fritillaries, the yellow *sibthorpiana* and dark brown-red *ehrhartii*.

As summer burns up the low-



Eugene Vanderpool, Jr.

lands in July and August, spring comes to the high mountains of the north. The weather becomes more settled. Sunlight dapples the forest floor, which is lush with grass and tall stands of bracken. Peacock butterflies crowd on the purple bursts of thistle flowers. Camberwell Beauties bask in the warm path or on the rocks by the delicate sprays of a wild rose. The air is filled with the resinous smell of warm conifer. The ravines and gullies are bright with icy streams of melted snow. The forest flora here includes helleborines, limodorum, butterfly orchids and the superb lilies, *candidum*, *chalcedonicum* and martagon.

When I climbed up to the bare slopes and crags beyond the last storm-blasted, lightning-seared firs, I found, to my surprise, that I was not alone, for the last of the transhumant shepherds, Vlachs and Sarakatsans, had moved up to the alpine pastures with their sheep and goats for the summer. In this region are campanulas, *daphne oleoides*, rose-pink violets, gentians, doricum, saxifrages, alyssums, sermpervivums, fritillaries, *narcissus poeticus*, geranium subcaulescens, the bronze-gold tulip *australis*, and countless others.

While not much is left in bloom

by the end of August, the first days of September see the beginning of the autumn flowers. Cyclamen appear everywhere, their fragile, elegant flowers preceding the beautifully patterned leaves by several days. Brilliant yellow sternbergias grow profusely on rocky slopes exposed to the sun. The colchicums appear and the bewildering variety of autumn crocus, ranging from the very local *niveus*, which inhabits the Taygetos range, to the ubiquitous *cancellatus*. And before you know where you are, spring is on the way again.

Unfortunately, inaccessibility and scarcity do not guarantee the survival of these remarkable plants. Some species have already been driven from certain of their original habitats, and others are in danger of extinction. The Greek public is not aware of the uniqueness of this natural heritage, and the rallying cries of ecology and conservation have made no impact yet. But professional collectors have done their share of damage too; a great deal of educating has to be done, so that people learn to look, but not touch.

A long-time resident of Greece, Timothy Salmon has spent many weeks, in all seasons, walking through the Greek countryside.

reviews

books

The following books about Greece were brought to the attention of the Book Editor at the close of last year and should make stimulating reading during the winter months of '82.

MY BROTHER GEORGE SEFERIS
by Ioanna Tsatsos
(Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press)

This important biography written by Greece's first Nobel Laureate's sister, covers his childhood years and student days in Paris, the first stage of his career as a diplomat, and his rise as a poet. Ending with the onset of the Nazi occupation, it includes many letters and hitherto unpublished verse. Vibrant with emotion, it reveals the deepest feelings of the poet and the intense response of his younger sister, who is a noted writer in her own right. Jean Demos, who has translated other works by Mrs. Tsatsos, has done English readers a service by bringing this book into their language.

RUSSIAN AVANT-GARDE ART: THE GEORGE COSTAKIS COLLECTION
Edited by Angelica Lander-Rudenstine
Preface by George Costakis
Introduction by S. Frederick Starr
(New York: Harry Abrams)

The 275 pieces from the George Costakis art collection electrified even ultra-sophisticated New Yorkers this past season (Oct. 16-Jan. 3, '81) when it appeared at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. Suppressed in the Soviet Union, most of the items remained unknown until Costakis began investigating and collecting them during the many years he lived in the Soviet Union. He was able to bring out about 1200 objects when he left for the West in 1977. This encyclopedic volume features the collection and includes biographical data and commentaries about the artists, who are scarcely known to the public. Thus, it serves as a

comprehensive guide to the trends in modern art that flourished in Russia between 1908 and 1932.

FUNERAL GAMES
by Mary Renault
(New York: Pantheon Press)

Mary Renault has done it again, producing what will probably be another best seller. This, her third novel in a trilogy — (*The Persian Boy* was the first and *Fire From Heaven* was the second), is about Alexander the Great. It is loaded with sex and historical erudition. If she paints an ancient world somewhat distorted by her own fantasy, few of us will mind. She has obviously studied the times with an historian's eye and knows how to animate a tale. Through her verve and dash, Alexander, as the Greeks say, "zei kai vasilevi" (lives and rules) on her pages.

ALPHA TO OMEGA: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE GREEK ALPHABET
by Alexander and Nicholas Humez
(Boston: David R. Godine)

Greeks use an alphabet of 24 characters beginning with alpha and ending with omega, but their alphabet was not their own invention: it came to Greece from the Phoenicians in the 9th-8th centuries B.C., some five centuries after the Jews had already transcribed parts of the Old Testament. The authors of this decidedly readable book go beyond the story of the development of the alphabet and ingeniously take each Greek letter to explain contributions that the ancient Greeks gave to the modern world — astronomy, zoology, physics, philosophy, etc. The book is full of charming trivia as well as helpful etymology.

THUNDERBOLT AND RAINBOW: A LOOK AT GREEK MYTHOLOGY
by Guy Billout
(Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall)

This picture-book for children from 8 years and up, by a French author, presents a tantalizing proposition: suppose the gods of Mount Olympus moved to Manhattan? With unfettered imagination, the author puts Zeus on

top of the World Trade Center. Poor Zeus is momentarily incapacitated from his favorite frolic by a sign that says, "Throwing of Objects Forbidden." Hephaestus, god of fire and smiths, is found below the sidewalk grates that disgorge steam. Helios' Golden Chariot is none other than the yellow taxis of Manhattan. Such perspective puts gods and goddesses in a framework which children can understand, although admittedly it does erase much of the mystery which their original habitat on top of Mount Olympus did provide.

THE PELOPONNESE: A TRAVELLER'S GUIDE TO THE SITES, MONUMENTS AND HISTORY
by E. Karpodini-Dimitriadi
(Athens: Ekdotike Athenon)

It would be difficult to find a guidebook as satisfying as this paperback, which covers, in general, the history of the peninsula from neolithic times through the Turkish occupation. Moving from area to area, it also describes the sites, monuments, history and museums of specific places. The quality of the photographs, charts and illustrations is equal to that of the most expensive hardbacks. Even veteran travellers in Greece would enjoy a tour of the Peloponnese with this useful guide in hand.

THE REDISCOVERY OF GREECE: TRAVELLERS AND PAINTERS OF THE ROMANTIC ERA
by Fani-Maria Tsigakou
Introduction by Sir Steven Runciman
(Athens: Ekdotike Athenon)

Nineteenth-century romantics from England, France, Germany, and Italy, making their perilous way to Greece, came to see the ancient ruins. Their perceptions, honed by reality and myth, were written down as accounts, sketched on paper or painted on canvas. They noted the landscape, stared at the people and in a sense, put Greece back on the map. This book quotes from their descriptions and reproduces oils and water colors, many of which are printed here for the first time. In spite of the power of photography, there is truth in the comment of one

critic that the paintings "conjure up the eternal spirit of Greece with a sensitivity and feeling beyond the scope of even the best of today's photographers."

MYSTRAS: THE MEDIEVAL CITY AND THE CASTLE: A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE CHURCHES, PALACES AND THE CASTLE
by Manolis Chatzidakis
(Athens: Ekdotike Athenon)

Manolis Chatzidakis, scholar of the Byzantine period, wrote his first guidebook on Mystras over thirty years ago. Since then, archaeologists and other experts have toiled, excavating the hill, cleaning and restoring the frescoes. The author has watched the work in progress and includes in his pages various interpretations and insights that have emerged about the exotic Byzantine city in the last three decades.

A note to all booklovers: one of the best services for English readers who live abroad is The Good Book Guide. Conceived by two Americans, Bing Taylor and Peter Braithwaite, and produced in London, the guide fulfills the literary needs of people from over 150 countries. Actually, it consists of two parts: a consumer magazine giving independent recommendations and advice (the Guide) and an international books-by-post service. The Guide mentions and reviews (on merit alone, i.e., no paid advertisement) books from all British publishers. THE BOOKPOST CENTER carries in stock all of the books selected by the guide and can dispatch them to customers anywhere in the world. There are no book ordering commitments. The Good Book Guide is only available from the publishers:

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Brenda Marder

art

VASSILIS SKYLAKOS
Desmos Gallery

It was a pleasure to all Athenian art lovers that the Desmos Gallery opened once again in December at its new premises at 4, Syngrou Avenue. A much smaller area than its former location on Academias, it is a penthouse with a breathtaking (and distracting) view of the Temple of Olympian Zeus.

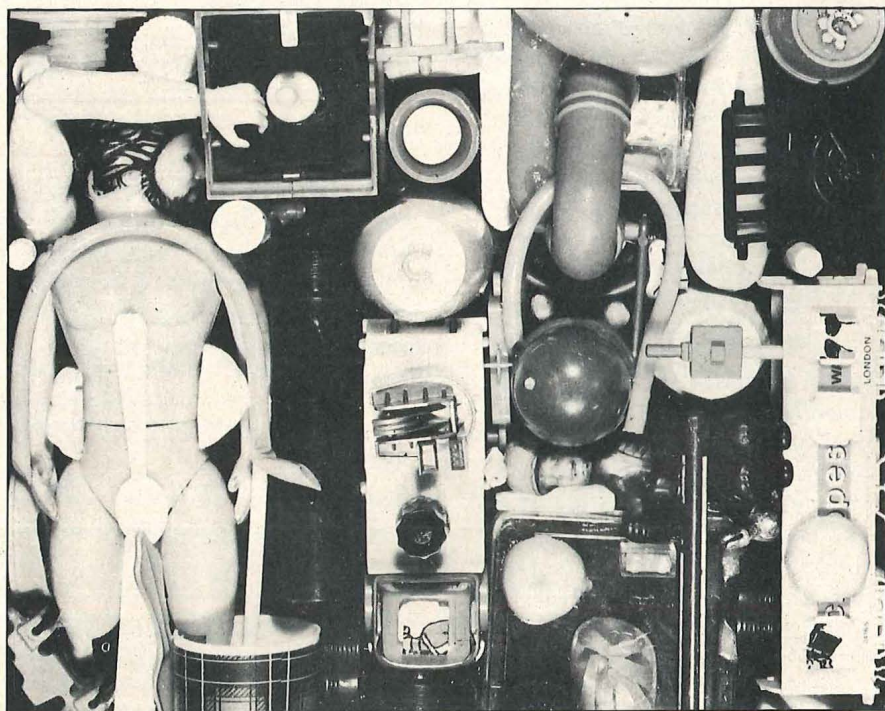
The inaugural exhibition of works by Skylakos proved to be a little disappointing. The artist's last exhibition at the Desmos about three years ago was a fairly good example of environment art whose subject was the mythification of women through the media. Having left the domain of his charming and "chatty" assemblages of pieces made up of *objects trouvés*, with their attractive, interesting, and warm patina of the old and worn and their pleasing

aesthetic overtones, the 'newer' Skylakos has lost his personal authenticity of expression. This time he has made color compositions of the mundane plastic objects of consumerism. This may be a belated critique of our junk-culture, or he may merely be trying a hand at color arrangement using plastic instead of paint. If the subject is consumerism, it comes as over-digested and lagging a good twenty years behind, making his message grossly redundant. If it is to be read as an exercise in pretty color compositions, which Skylakos easily succeeds in achieving because of his strong sense of aestheticism, this is not only redundant but simplistic, and pretty pointless.

GEORGE LAPPAS
Zoumboulakis Gallery

This past month, the Zoumboulakis Gallery, (Kolonaki Square) exhibited works by a young and promising sculptor, George Lappas, who completed his studies at the Athens School of Fine Arts last year. Some of his works were highly abstracted, traditional, cast sculpture studies, while for the large grid-iron works, Lappas used the welding techniques initiated by the tradition of Constructivist sculpture.

For Lappas, space is as essential a component for sculpture as the mass or volume itself, an idea which infuses the constructivist sculpture of the first half of our century. The



Detail from assemblage, by V. Skylakos

artist is concerned with the exploration of Euclidian space as a static and absolute concept, and following the Euclidian idea of the object as the central and pivotal point in a space, he uses the traditional cubic or geometric space as the point of departure for several of his works. This approach is exemplified in smaller works such as *Construction*, in which he places a greatly reduced, schematic human form within a cylindrical sphere. In his larger works, Lappas departs from this idea and attempts to create an interaction between object and space, thereby giving equal status to volume and void.

In the work, *Seated Figure with Diagonals*, it is not the figure that is sculpted, but the space surrounding the would-be figure. The 'area' is marked out by a grid-iron wiring, giving the space a concentrated, yet transparent presence. In his *Like a Mountain*, the form and the voluminous mass of the mountain are clearly indicated by the sculpture's shape, while the space this "mountain" occupies can be easily "seen" because of the transparency of the grid material.

Lappas' approach to his work reflects a thorough research into the historical course sculpture has taken and a mastery of theoretical and technical demands of past sculpture. For these reasons, it is perhaps too analytical, cerebral and regressive. Within the impressive network of research and analysis, Lappas seems to have totally overlooked the element of self-expression. It will be interesting to see his future sculpture once he has absorbed History's lessons as his interpretations are direct and controlled and show distinct seeds of promise.

POST-1945 PAINTING IN GREECE
Nees Morphes Gallery

In December, the Nees Morphes Gallery presented the first of four annual shows devoted to trends in Greek painting from 1945 to the present. This difficult project will coincide with the publication of a book about each related period by art critic Eleni Vakalo. The periods have been divided as follows:

a) abstract painting in Greece,
b) trends in Expressionism and hyper-realism, c) the "School of Athens" and neo-popular art,

d) post-abstract trends: new realism.

From the outset, the collaborators on this collective effort state that they have not taken a particular stand regarding the art movements in post-1945 Greece, but that their primary aim is to do the required research and to record all the important facts and aspects of each period. The contribution, value, and necessity of this type of documentation is indisputable, and on the whole, the exhibition and the accompanying 20-minute video film devoted to the abstract artists were informative and interesting.

The first exhibition consisted of a good selection of the more prominent Greek abstract painters working from the late 1950s through the 1960s, including Yiannis Spyropoulos, Alekos Kontopoulos, Takis Marthas, Vlassis Kaniaris, Thanos Tsingos, and Yiannis Gaitis. However, the video presentation paid too much attention to each individual artist's interpretation of Abstract art instead of attempting to treat it as the revolutionary and radical movement it was, to emphasize its significance, and to place it in its true historical context. Substantial explanations as to why the Greek artists turned to Abstract painting were not offered, nor was the inevitable development of Abstract art in painting illustrated, while none of the theories supporting it were enumerated. The film told *who* the Greek abstract artists were and *how* they painted, but not *why* they painted in this manner. Not having read Mrs. Vakalo's text, I am not in a position to know if her book has filled this gap. However, when one considers that, by their very nature, the exhibition and video, which are to travel throughout Greece, will reach a much wider audience than the book, it does seem a pity that this information about Abstract painting has not been included.

Catherine Cafopoulos

TAKIS

"Three Totems, Musical Space"
Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris

Takis, a Greek sculptor whose current show at the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris *Three Totems, Musical Space* has brought in large

crowds, has lived and worked abroad since 1954.

When he left his homeland for the first time, Takis recalls, he went to Calais: "I felt a jolt in the face of the heaps of rails, tunnels and signaling lights. In Greece at that time, technology was still practically non-existent and I had never left Greece previously. I suddenly realized that signals had invaded the modern landscape, that we had entered into the electronic age."

He hasn't gotten over his shock yet; his fascination with the forms and symbols provided by railroading has influenced his art ever since. After his arrival in France, Takis began experimenting with the construction of signals. The first ones were long metal stalks with little striped, metallic plaques to simulate signal lights. Today, Takis' signals, enormous telelights, are far more complex. Built on a giant scale, they fill the entire ground floor of the museum and are combined with magnetic fields and music to create a total environment.

The display goes into action every hour on the hour. The telelights, roughly anthropomorphic mercury lamps which recall Cycladic sculpture, are molded according to sketches by the artist. Suspended over the floor of the exhibition are large black spheres, whose movements are controlled by magnetic fields. Says Takis, "I have been fascinated by magnetic fields and other invisible forces ever since I saw "The Battle of London", which showed how London was saved by radar in World War II".

The sounds which flood the exhibition hall are amplified noises produced by the objects in the room themselves — magnets, mercury, and electrons. Although he is unschooled in musical techniques, Takis' sound creations have been elevated to concert status — to his flattered surprise, his works have been performed publicly along with those of Stockhausen and John Cage.

There is an air of mystery hanging over the show created in part by the sheer size of the objects, and in part by their simplicity. Takis calls himself an "archaic sculptor" and indeed his pared-down forms do hark back, in a way, to the creations of early man. The blue of the telelights recall, in Takis' words,

"the mauve color of the sky at the end of the day when the atmosphere cools down." It is the primary color of Greece, its sky and its sea, as well. Thus Takis allies science and technology with the primitive mysteries of form to illumine the modern world about him. The show runs through February.

Kiri

cinema

MAN OF IRON

Directed by Andrzej Wajda

THE MINE

Directed by Yavuz Ezkan

"The whole world is watching": the phrase was coined to describe the violent clashes between demonstrators and police in Chicago during the 1968 Democratic Party Convention. In today's turbulent times, the whole world is again anxiously watching the evolution of political events in many countries, especially in Poland and Turkey, which have both suffered major internal upheavals recently. Two current releases, Poland's *Man of Iron* (*Czlowiek Z Zelasa*), directed by Andrzej Wajda and Turkey's *The Mine* (*Maden*), directed by Yavuz Ezkan, offer local viewers an insight into the domestic struggles in the two countries, with the focus on labor relations.

Man of Iron arrived with much prior publicity, since it won the Golden Palm Award at the 1981 Cannes Festival. It is of even greater interest now in light of the recent developments in Poland. *The Mine* was made several years ago, before the military take-over in Turkey. Although it won first prize in the 1978 Turkish Film Festival, it received little attention from the outside world. The success in Greece of two other Turkish films, *The Flock* and *Hazal*, paved the way for this movie's recent release.

Wajda and his crew had an opportunity afforded few filmmakers when they made *Man of Iron*, leading up to the Gdansk agreement of August 1980 between the Solidarity movement and the Polish government. The scenario unfolded before their eyes in fast and furious



Tarik Akan (right) and Cuneyt Arkin in "The Mine"

sequence. Skilfully integrated with the more recent footage (which included the appearance of strike leader Lech Walesa himself) are black and white flashbacks, which record the brutal suppression of labor uprisings in 1968, 1970, and the mid-1970s. Wajda, an accomplished director of nineteen feature-length films since 1954, has provided a technically refined and dramatically concise historical analysis of this political uprising, which provides a sequel to his *Man of Marble* (1976). Because Wajda does not hide behind metaphors but lets the issues speak for themselves, the movie is more than an historical document; it emerges as a compelling narrative tale as well. Wajda evokes natural performances from his actors, who are portrayed as average human beings, dedicated but flawed, rather than as martyred heroes.

The plot concentrates on the attempts of the secret police to slur the reputation of Tomczyk (Jerry Radziwilowicz), a leading activist in the strike movement. Marian Opania gives a remarkable performance as Winkiel, an alcoholic radio reporter who is forced by blackmail to obtain or fabricate information about Tomczyk under the guise of investigative journalism. Through his investigations, he meets Dzidek, an old university friend of Tomczyk's. Dzidek relates events of Tomczyk's past, including the rupture of the relations between the student Tomczyk and his father Birkut, a radical worker, when the workers refused to go to the aid of the students in the 1968 demonstrations. Later, in 1970, the

students reversed the situation and ignored the pleas for help from the striking workers, a situation that caused the death of the father. Tomczyk is subsequently confined to an asylum; upon release he goes to work in the Gdansk shipyard, where he becomes one of the labor leaders. Winkiel also meets Agnieska, Tomczyk's wife, who is imprisoned and separated from her husband and son. Their love story, as well as the bitter side of enforced repression, is revealed through her monologues. Winkiel eventually decides to break with the news station and join the triumphant workers as the historic Gdansk agreement is being signed. But it is too late: he has been discredited by his earlier efforts to slur Tomczyk.

The Mine is technically less sophisticated than *Man of Iron*, but nonetheless it provides a viable, fictionalized account of the struggle between mine workers and management in Turkey. The broad historical background is absent here, but the film captures more of the actual daily environment, including some lively street celebrations and variety show scenes. The cinematography in these scenes is quite clear, but unfortunately they are marred by poor sound-lip synchronization.

Elias (Meral Orhusou) is the organizer of the mine workers who are protesting dangerous conditions that have cost the lives of a number of men. He, a staunch figure like the father Birkut in *Man of Iron*, is in contrast with his co-worker Nurentin (Tarik Akan), who espouses the cause without really being dedicated

to it. In Nurentin, as with Tomczyk in *Man of Iron*, we see the growth of a radical. His energies are at first diffused, and he is censured by Elias for his amorous pursuit of a singer, a diverting influence. But his conversion, and that of the others, becomes complete by the end of the movie. After a tragic accident, the miners emerge from their prismatic and precarious underground environment into the sunlight. As a symbol of unity, they link arms as though this final blow has catapulted them into true coalescence.

Neither movie is meant to be optimistic, nor are they, in view of the ensuing events. In an ominous footnote to *The Mine*, the Turkish military regime has imprisoned several key figures of the Turkish cinema world, including Tarik Akan, Nurentin in *The Mine* and a star of *The Flock*. In the final scenes of *The Man of Iron*, an anti-labor figure is explaining that the Gdansk agreement is void, as it was extorted under force; no court would ratify it. Wajda himself stated in an interview after he finished the film, "Never have I seen the Polish people have such hopes and such optimism as in these last few months." Yet, in the same interview he said, "The opening of the gates of the shipyard and that extraordinary joy which conquered the world following the signature of the agreement was not the end ... there was to be after that a sound of irritation in the air, like iron grinding on glass, which would be like a warning."

Barbara Stenzel

dance

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY Athens Ballet

The Athens Ballet (formerly the National Ballet) will perform a children's version of the "Sleeping Beauty" at the Rialto Theater most weekends remaining in this season.

"The Sleeping Beauty", one of the best-known and loved of all classical ballets, tells a tale with a happy end (unlike the Romantic ballets) and so is suitable for even small children. But for a child, dance is not necessarily self-explanatory,



Renee Kammer as Princess Aurora

the story becomes difficult to follow, and he/she loses interest; even the spectacle and colours cannot win back his/her bored, confused mind.

With its young audience in mind, however, the Athens Ballet has managed to get across this famous fairy tale. They have shortened the ballet, filling out story details through a narrator in the person of the Princess' nurse, played by Despina Agapitou. As the classic outspoken, tough-on-the-outside, teasing, lovable nanny, Agapitou involves the audience in the dark stalls in the brilliant fantasy world on stage in masterly fashion.

Although the cast has been cut down to a minimum, the small stage seems full. Petipa's original choreography has been retained, although much has been replaced by narration (in Greek) or cut completely, like the hunting scene and the boat journey. Tchaikovsky's glorious score has been correspondingly shortened but keeps all the most loved pieces.

The dancers enjoy themselves and the story. The bad fairy Karaboom, danced by Ann Reid, seems a particularly careful characterization, her wickedness a combination of impotent anger, and wild glee when she triumphs. In a new twist to the old story, she finds herself without power near the end and makes overtures to the nurse to gain a friend, remaining on stage as her comic rival.

Renee Kammer (Princess) shows us that being a ballerina is not only perfect technique. Miss Kammer is also an accomplished actress, and throughout, her youthful verve and smile never faltered. The prince (Conrad Bukes) and she not only danced but acted in their final pas-de-deux — an inclination of the head, a lingering hand-hold, eyes locked on eyes, made what could have been a mere shell of steps strung together into a brimming dance of joy, understanding and love. Their champion, the Lilac Fairy, is a difficult role to sustain with interest, but Thea Connelly's height, her controlled dancing and quiet smile gave her great presence, even though she has no emotions to portray.

Even the supporting roles were carefully thought out, and well directed by Leonidas de Pian. Nicholas Gabriel made a flirtatious Prince of Persia, Henri Berestoff a weak but gallant Prince Florestan, Christina Beskou a rather coquettish Red Riding Hood. There is fun, color, beauty, a bit of spine-tingling fear, and wonderful music — no child can resist this combination.

On two important points however, the production ought to be tightened up. The lighting cues were either early or late a number of times. Was this due to inexperience, panic, faulty equipment? Whatever the reason, it should be corrected. Both backdrops were painted in shades of mud only relieved by the red bed curtains. An enormous boost to the gaiety and fantasy would be given by more distinct and colorful portrayals of inside and outside the palace and the enchanted forest. A very little money and time, combined with ingenuity in the use of colored lighting and gauze curtains, can achieve wonderful effects.

This production is not pretending to be the equal of those by more established companies, although the dancing by the principals was entirely comparable. This is a children's production and, judging by one little girl's reaction, a successful one — "Mummy, can we come again tomorrow and the next day and the next ..."

Julia Petch

fashion

15th Hellenic Fashion Fair

A few weeks ago I was asked whether or not I would go and review a fashion show. Remembering similar occasions in Paris, London and New York, I jumped at the idea.

"It's the 15th Hellenic Fashion Fair," I was told. "It's at the Caravel, between the 15th and 18th of January."

Time was short so I went straight into training: one cannot take these affairs too lightly. The big night came, and it was with some excitement that I made my *toilette*. I slipped on a soberly-cut suit and, looking forward to a first-class binge, jumped into a taxi and careened off to the Caravel, stopping briefly to grab a button-hole.

When I arrived there, I discovered that there wasn't really a fashion show; I mean that by any normal standards there was nothing which could be described as a fashion show.

In the genus 'fashion show', there are two beasts: the haute couture, and the pret-a-porter. Both are large and lavish affairs, and both are very social. In haute couture, the clothes are made to order and will set you back a few thousand pounds. The *raison d'être* of the show is to promote the designer's name rather than the particular outfits which are displayed. The pret-a-porter show runs along similar lines except that the outfits are less expensive and a few hundred copies of each design are produced. Characteristic of both is that each fashion house will have devised for the season a special look, with its own colors and materials.

None of this, unfortunately, was evident at the 15th Hellenic Fashion Fair. The mezzanine of the Caravel was filled with the type of display cases one sees in airport lounges. The clothes in them were of the sort one sees sold in the Plaka and around Omonia Square: vaguely folkloric woolen jumpers and suits, and anorhous krinkly crepe and gold lurex-threaded dresses, skirts, blouses and jumpsuits. The social atmosphere was closer to that of a trade fair, and there was not a butler nor a tray of

drinks in sight.

Eventually it was time for the show to begin. The Undersecretary of Commerce, Mr. I. Paspasyrou, cut the ribbon when no one was looking and quickly declared the fair open. Then, the organizer of the fair, Mr. G. Koutsoubelis, Chairman of Link International, made a prolix speech praising the importance of the expanding Greek fashion industry in the export market.

The audience fidgeted in the hot and crowded, low-ceilinged conference room. The 15th Hellenic Fashion Fair, EUROMODE '82, Ready-to-Wear for Winter 1982-3



"the dreaded krinkly crepe bag dresses"

Fashion Show began. There was a burst of slushy film score music, some rain, thunder and lightening effects — presumably to give the idea of winter — and the first items... bathing suits. The music then changed to strophic disco, the first models disappeared, and some more entered the stage wearing the dreaded krinkly crepe bag dresses. They waved their number-cards around, made earnest attempts to move to the music, then strutted off the stage. From then on, to a variety of different tunes, the audience was presented with more krinkly crepe creations, all equally shapeless, some with minor variations — a lace collar, a synthetic satin yoke — nightwear, sportswear, woolen jumpers, furs, plastic macs, back to krinkly crepe — this time a jumpsuit — underwear, single knit woolen suits, more crepe and so on and so on.

There were 168 numbers in all, a

great majority of which were uninspired in design, and cheap. There were a number of concessions to the general fashion trends of the past four years — billowy, romantic blouses, knickerbockers, breeches, harem trousers, angular, loose-fitting sci-fi outfits and, of course, the metallic look: nothing very new, with one exception. In the endless succession of unvarying designs, at one point came a glimmer of hope: an elegant red, see-through chemise with a white, soft Eton collar and sash, and a full, red skirt; a black velvet page-boy suit with a white blouse, frilled and gathered, both by Pierre Clarence of Paris.

The clothes presented in the show were only a fraction of what was actually offered. Two floors of the Caravel were devoted to the stalls of the companies which had presented collections. Much the same sort of clothes were to be found there — different colors, slightly different designs — along with a few extra categories, such as children's clothes.

The collections, designed to be popular and easily and cheaply manufactured, are not destined for the smart boutiques of Europe, but for the large chain stores and, via the wholesalers, for small, inexpensive, provincial clothes shops. Buyers at this kind of fair are there to make bulk orders. All of the collections (thirty-six companies were represented) were designed and manufactured in Greece for export. The fair offered the buyers a large selection of clothes in one place at one time. Indeed, the Hellenic Fashion Fairs have been very successful as proven by the rapidly increasing export figures

Wandering amongst the stalls after the show I came across the Pierre Clarence collection. I told the pretty, young Frenchwoman that I thought her clothes better than the rest.

"But what are you doing here?," I asked.

"Eh, mon Dieu," she sighed, "we thought it was a fashion show. No one is interested in our clothes, they're all too expensive. But we've made some good contacts in Kolonaki. Champagne?"

"That's more like it."

Matthew Horton

food

Hearts ... and Livers ... for February

Strong heart, broken knees.

—Greek proverb

Greek sayings about the heart like that quoted above may be much older in tradition. Usually about goodness and character, which are associated with the heart, the proverbs urge kindness even in people so poor their knees are crippled by hard work. *Kardia Kathara Kai Pata Opou Thelies* (Clean heart and step wherever you wish) is for the warm-hearted with a clear conscience. Much is also said about the liver in Greece, another organ closely tied to the emotions. No doubt most of the quips such as *Efages to Sikoti Mou!* (You ate my liver!), exclaimed in anger, derive from Prometheus, warm-hearted Titan, the champion of mankind who, mythology tells us, enraged Zeus by bringing fire to mankind in a fennel stalk and tricking Zeus into allowing humans to eat the best meat cuts instead of continually sacrificing them to the gods. For a punishment, Zeus had Prometheus bound to a rock in the Caucasus and sent an eagle to eat the Titan's liver which then grew in again, the torture to be repeated, one writer states, daily for thirty thousand years.

There is a wealth of recipes for cooking hearts and liver (much more popular in Greece than many other countries) and the rich stores of iron, proteins, riboflavin and vitamin A they contain. Pork liver, surprisingly, offers one-third more iron or 24 milligrams per slice, than lamb's liver, which contains slightly more than calves' liver and twice the iron of chicken livers; protein content ranges from 22 to 25 grams per equal serving. A cupful of sauteed hearts provides from 36 to 44 grams of protein, beef, pork and lamb slightly higher than veal and chicken.

Since hearts and livers cook very quickly, they may be substituted for each other and combined. When hurried, a cook need only saute them lightly, add a dash of sherry or dry wine and lemon juice, pepper and an

herb for a delectable flavor. And for those who don't like the flavor of liver, try dipping the sauteed liver in fresh yogurt. Delicious and a total taste change for both ingredients.

Hearts and Livers, Korean style

This dish provides a totally different taste adventure. Prepare Sesame Salt in advance (Very slowly brown 1 cup sesame seed in heavy fry pan, shaking pan until seeds are pale chestnut and swollen; reserve about half and grind the other half with 3/4 teaspoon salt, then mix with the unsalted seeds. Store in covered jar).

Marinade: 1 tablespoon oil; 1-2 cloves garlic, crushed; 1½ -2 tablespoons soy sauce; 1 tablespoon Sesame Salt (see recipe above), 2 teaspoons sugar.

- 1/2 kilo or 1 pound lamb, chicken or calves' heart and liver, cut very thinly into 1 1/4" by 1" slices
- 2 tablespoons oil
- 1 onion, minced

In a bowl, mix the marinade and dip the heart and liver slices into the bowl; marinate at room temperature 15 minutes or in refrigerator all day or overnight if you wish. When ready to serve, heat oil in fry pan and saute onions until translucent; stir in the liver slices and saute 2 minutes over low heat, stirring constantly until raw color disappears. Pour one cup water over the liver, cover and simmer until tender, about 10 minutes. Serve warm over a bed of steamed rice with a crisp salad, garnished with more Sesame Salt. Serves 4-5.

Liver and Onions

Zesty and wholesome, this dish is known as *higado* in the United States South.

- 1/2 kilo or 1 pound liver, cubed
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 3 tablespoons red wine vinegar
- Salt and fresh-ground pepper
- 1 bay leaf, crushed
- 1/4 cup vegetable oil
- 2 onions, chopped
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 1 tablespoon flour (optional)

Combine liver, garlic, vinegar, a dash of salt and pepper and bay leaf in a bowl; marinate 1 hour at room temperature or longer in the refrigerator. When ready to cook, heat the oil and saute onions until translucent; then add the green pepper and cook until softened. For a thicker sauce, stir in the flour. Pour marinade and liver into the pan and stir-fry steadily for 2 to 3 minutes until raw color disappears. Cover pan and simmer over low heat for 10 minutes or until tender. Serve warm with hot cornbread, collards, kale or cabbage and chilled dry wine. Serves 3-4.

Masala Liver and Hearts

Masala is a curry and how divine it is — always different, always a personal expression, perhaps more cumin or cinnamon, chili or coriander. The following need be only a guide to your own individualistic touches.

- 1 onion
- 1 inch piece fresh ginger
- 1 clove garlic
- 1 teaspoon coriander seeds
- 1/2 teaspoon chili powder
- 1/2 teaspoon ground turmeric
- 2 tablespoons ghee or clarified butter
- 1/2 kilo or 1 pound liver and hearts, chopped
- 1 inch stick cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon cumin seeds
- 1 fresh or canned tomato, peeled, seeded and chopped

Grind together in mortar or blender, the onion, ginger and garlic to make a *masala* paste. Pound or beat in the coriander seeds, chili and turmeric. Heat the *ghee* or butter in a fry pan and add the *masala* paste; cover and cook over very low heat adding 1/2 cup water to continue cooking until it smells cooked and flavorful. Tuck in the liver and hearts and simmer covered 10 minutes. Stir in the cinnamon, cumin and tomato and continue simmering 10 minutes. Remove stick cinnamon. Serve warm over hot rice or cracked wheat. Serves 4-5.

Sikotaria

A classic Greek way of serving all the lamb innards . . . but hearts and livers alone make a fantastic appetizer. (See note below).

Lungs, heart, spleen, kidney, liver and intestines of lamb, washed thoroughly and cut up into bite-sized pieces

Juice of 2 to 2 1/2 lemons

1/2 cup fine olive oil, more if necessary

Salt and freshly ground pepper

1 teaspoon dry oregano

1 teaspoon tomato paste (optional)

2 potatoes, cubed (optional)

In a casserole combine the lamb innards you are using with enough lemon juice and olive oil; season with salt, pepper and oregano, add 1/2 cup water and the tomato and potatoes, if using. Cover and bake 25

to 30 minutes or until tender, adding a little more water if necessary. Serves 5-6.

Note: Intestines require special cleaning; work over a pan to avoid losing them down the drain. Wash thoroughly and reverse with a pencil to wash inside with warm water as well.

Vilma Liacouras Chantiles

marketplace

Health food stores

Although the natural-food craze hasn't hit Greece yet, the quality of the food we eat has become an item of concern even in the daily press. Often nostalgic for the simple foods of less than a generation ago, people talk of the rampant imports of processed and packaged foods, the local food industry, the lack of proper inspection and health facilities, the addition of chemicals and colorings, the uncontrolled use of insecticides, the improper inspection of meat entering from abroad, and the use of hormones in locally raised meats.

Perhaps this concern over the quality of food will broaden the clientele for the three struggling health-food and vegetarian stores that exist now in Athens. Set up with hope and enthusiasm, these establishments make available to a small group of loyal aficionados high quality, fresh, and varied food stuffs. These stores and the open-air fresh-fruit and vegetable markets all over the city can provide even the most demanding health-food fanatic with a well-balanced diet.

The newly-opened *Propolis* is located at 3, *Fidiou St.*, which runs parallel to (and between) *Academias* and *Panapistimiou*, off *Harilaou Tricoupi St.* The *Vlassopoulos* brothers, who own the shop, also run the *Ideal Restaurant* at 46, *Panapistimiou St.* All three vegetarians, the brothers have opened *Propolis* for the love of it more than anything else. The shop is located at the end of a renovated, white-washed

alley, freshened with climbing vines and potted plants, an unexpected cul-de-sac of serenity which branches off a bustling, noisy *Athens Street*.

Just some of the items you will find at *Propolis*: books on vegetarian cooking, on knowing your foods, on food additives, on vitamin needs, (in Greek, English and French); honey from sunflower, clover, acacia, and eucalyptus-fed bees; wheat-germ for 28 drs a pound; long-grained brown rice at 50 drs a pound; cereals, jams, flours, juices; fresh whole-wheat bread each day; organically-grown beans and lentils; packages of honey graham-crackers at 160 drs; dried vegetables; yeast extract; Ginseng; natural teas with a detailed guide to their medicinal uses; lecithin; macrobiotic seaweed and plankton; and much more, both familiar and unfamiliar to those who care about what they eat. Almost all the foods, teas, and accessories (like Japanese stretch bandages and magnetic pillowcases for relaxing tense muscles) are imported, and the owners haven't any local suppliers of organically grown vegetables and fruits, yet. The prices are fairly reasonable; even in the U.S. you have to be prepared to pay a bit more for natural, organic foods. For further information, call 361-4604.

The Center for Physical and Spiritual Renewal (*Kentro Somatiki kai Pnevmatiki Anagenisis*), devoted to the holistic concept of a sound mind and body, runs a health-food store on its large premises in *Maroussi* and a branch at 168

Kifissias Ave. (between exits A and B, *Psychico*). The Center's shop itself is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., and the *Kifissias St.* branch during shop hours. The latter is an airy, practically-designed store pervaded by a wonderful smell of cleanliness, wood, and fresh-cooked spinach pie. Behind the shelves is a small food-bar with soyburgers, spinach pies, walnut pies, apple pies, and fresh-squeezed juices. Tables and reading materials on the whole spectrum of eating and health are an invitation to take your time. Some of the grocery items in this store are: *trachana*, 800 gms for 149 drs; 1 kilo of whole-wheat noodles for 75 drs; split peas for 59 drs the half-kilo; organically grown mushrooms, lemons, oranges, apples; dried herbs; natural soaps; raisins; sesame seeds; almonds for 61 drs the quarter-kilo package.

Although the *Maroussi* shop continues to operate, the whole area (*Syngrou Park*) was almost destroyed by the forest fires of last August. Previously, a beautiful, peaceful area that invited walks, wandering, and lingering, it is now a burned-out relic. The natural-food store operates bravely amidst this devastation, open to all comers. The Center has many of its own suppliers: fruit growers who use no fertilizers, a pasta manufacturer who produces only whole-wheat pastas, beans from villages in the provinces, yogurt without preservatives, honey in the comb, local wheat germ, cornflour, saltless olives. The snack bar serves delicious fresh foods and juices. For information, call 8020-219 or 802-9942. The Center is located at *Evkalypton 12, Maroussi*. (Take the *Melissia* turn-off and follow signs.)

Becky Dennison Sakellariou

this month

Editor's Note: If the listings appear thin this month, it is due to the holidays at the beginning of January. Both the Hellenic American Union and the French Institute did not have any information available at the time of printing. Both institutions will have scheduled activities in February. We suggest you call them for further information.

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 Rallis Kopsithis, Feb. 1 - 20. And George Mavroithis will also exhibit his paintings from Feb. 22 to March 13.
- Contemporary Graphics**, Haritos 9, Tel. 732-690. Paintings by Opy Zouni, Feb 8 - 27.
- Dada**, Antinoros 31, Tel. 742-377. Also open Sat. evenings and Sun. mornings. A group exhibit of sculptures. The artists are Rokos, Vlassis, Rothos, Papadoperaki.
- Desmos**, Leoforos Syngrou 4, Tel. 922-0750. Structural paintings by Yannis Michas until Feb. 12. Experimental art by Rena Paspapiro from Feb 12 until the end of the month.
- Diogenes International**, Nikodimou and Nikis 33. Tel. 323-1978. Open Monday to Sun. Paintings by John Flynn, entitled "My Greece", until Feb. 27.
- Engonopoulos**, Dinokratous 53, Tel. 723-888. Paintings by Takis Dimopoulos until Feb. 13. Paintings by Vangelis Haritopoulos, Feb. 17-28, and photographs by Dimitrios Pantazithis during the same dates.
- Gallery 3**, Fokilidou 3, Tel. 362-8230. Oils and drawings by Theofilactopoulos, Botsoglou, and Psychopedis, beginning Feb. 6 and lasting through the month.
- Hydrohoos**, Anapiron Polemou 16, Tel. 723-684. Spiros Lefkokilos will exhibit a group of 30 paintings, oils done with geometric forms. Beginning Feb. 1 till Feb. 16.
- Kreonides**, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261. Paintings by Tassis Livanis through Feb. 15. Heracles Tsagas will exhibit paint-

- ings from Feb. 15 till March 3.
- Medusa**, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 323-0698. Information was not available at the time of printing. Call for details.
- Nees Morphes**, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Yannis Paranakelis will exhibit his sculptures till Feb. 10. Paintings by Souili Souiri and Yannis Zikas on exhibit from Feb. 11 till Feb. 25.
- Ora**, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698. Ira Economidou and Tassos Sougouil will exhibit paintings until Feb. 12. Painting by Kiriakos Katsourakis, Feb. 27 to March 8.
- Polyplano**, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. A permanent exhibit of Greek paintings and sculpture. Call for details.
- Technohoros Bernier**, Kaftanzoglou and Ziller, Patissia, Tel. 735-657. Paintings by Mario Mertz will continue until March.
- Syllogi**, Vas. Sofias 4, Tel. 745-136. Paintings by Theodoros Markellos, till Feb. 13. Eugene Korou-Katsifi will exhibit paintings, Feb. 13 till March 2.
- Tholos**, Filellinon 20, Tel. 323-7950. Closed Sat. mornings. Paintings by George Papoutsis, Feb. 3 - 27.
- To Trito Mati**, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 714-074. Sculptures by T. Papayotou, Feb. 4 until end of the month.
- Jill Yakas**, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2773. Permanent exhibition of prints of various English artists. Call for details.
- Zoumboulakis**, Kolonaki Sq. 20, Tel. 360-8278. Details were not available at the time of printing. Call for further information.
- Zoumboulakis-Tassos**, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. Permanent group show of silk screens, lithographs and multiples.
- Zygos**, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel Hotel), Tel. 729-219. Paintings by Yerasimos Dionatos, Feb. 11 until Feb. 25.

EXHIBITIONS

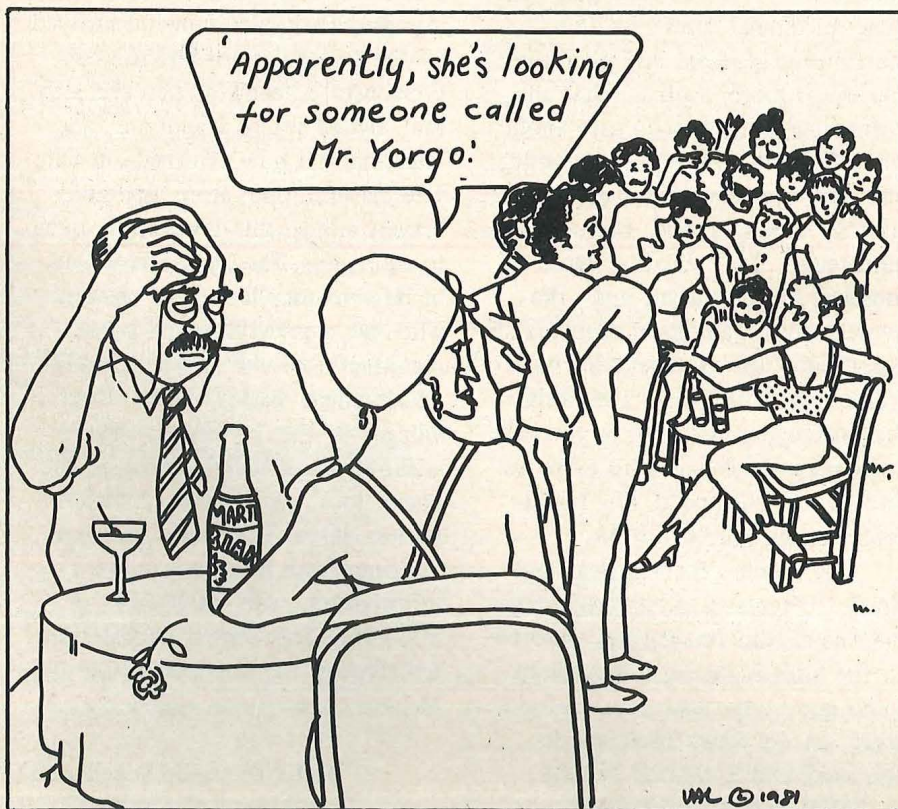
Addresses and phone numbers not listed below are found in the Organizer or under Museums. Exhibitions may be visited during the institutes' and Museums' regular hours unless otherwise noted.

- Athens Conservatory** — Rigillis St. and Vas. Konstantinou. An exhibit titled, "Art for Children", until Feb. 10.
- British Council** - Kolonaki Sq. 17, Tel. 363-3211. Seascapes by Iris Xylas - Xanalatos continues. Silk-screen prints exhibited

- until Feb. 12. An exhibition of watercolors and drawings by Nikos Stavroulakis, Feb. 19 - March 5. Both exhibitions will be open Mon. - Fri. 10 am - 1 pm, and 6 - 9 pm.
- National Gallery** (Pinakothiki) - Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton Hotel, Tel. 711-010. An exhibit of woodcuts by George Moschos will continue through the month. Works by the Greek painter Steris will open sometime in the middle of the month. Though only recently receiving recognition, Steris was active in the 1930's and is now considered one of the most avante-garde painters from that decade.
- Parnassos Hall** - Ag. Georgiou, Karytsi 8, Tel. 322-1917. An exhibit of oil paintings by Valya Steryoti, Feb. 1 - 15. And Dimosthenis Synothinos will exhibit his paintings. Feb. 16 - 28.
- The Spanish Embassy** - Skoufa 31, Kolonaki. Tel. 360-3568. The Spanish Cultural Institute is sponsoring an exhibit of modern Spanish painters titled, "Trayectorias 80". The exhibit will continue through Feb. 4. Exhibition Hall hours are 10am - 1pm, and 6 - 9 pm. Closed Sat. and Sun.
- Zappeion** — Next to the National Gardens, Tel. 322-6678. An exhibit of office machines, computers and office furniture, Feb. 15 - 20. Tel. 682-7582. An exhibit of naval equipment and boat interiors, Feb. 27 - March 10, Tel. 959-2058.

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. A guitar recital by David Russell with works by Albeniz, Regondi, Bach, Rodrigo, Byrd, Hunt, Morel and Asencio. Feb. 4, 8pm. A piano recital by Anthony Peebles, Feb. 11, 8 pm.
- Campion Senior School** — Dimitros and Antheon Streets, Ekali. Tel. 813-3883. Guitar recital by David Russell, Feb. 3, 8:15 pm. A piano recital by Anthony Peebles, Feb. 8, 8 pm.
- Dance Workshop** — (Ergastiri Horou) Solonos 34, Tel. 644-8879. Denny Vahilioty will give a dance seminar with a demonstration of Greek dance costumes, Feb. 6, 7pm.
- Hellenic American Union** — Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Ilanga will be giving a dance performance with the Athens Center Jazz Dance Co. Feb. 11, 12, 8 pm.
- The Jazz Club** - Rangava Square in Plaka. Tel. 324-8055. There were no scheduled programs at the time of printing. But call for information in case a group is scheduled for the end of the month.
- Parnassos Hall** — Agiou Georgiou, Karytsi 8. Tel. 322-1972. Violin recital with Matheo Kariolou, Feb. 3, 7 pm. Piano recital with Victoria Victoratou, Feb. 15, 7 pm. An evening of song with Fofi Sarandopoulou, with Nellie Myrotheou on piano, Feb. 24, 7 pm.
- National Opera Company** — (Liriki Skini) Olympia Theater, Akadimias 58, Tel. 361-2461. The following works are scheduled for February. Ballet, Feb. 3. *Der Fledermaus* by Strauss, Feb. 6. Ballet, Feb. 7. Memorial evening for Maria Callas with talks and concerts, Feb. 4. Ballet, Feb. 10. Ballet, Feb. 13. Operas: *Gianni Schicchi* by Puccini and *Die*



Valerie Wrightson

Apokries Dinner

The Canadian Women's Club of Athens is holding an annual Apokries Dinner Dance on Saturday, February 6 at the King George Hotel. For reservations call Voula Laskaris at 865-2780, or Mary Tsihlias at 725-381.

Kluge by Carl Orff, Feb. 14. The premier of *La Traviata*, Feb. 21. *La Traviata*, Feb. 22, 27. *Gianni Schicchi*, Feb. 28.

National Ballet — Rialto Theater, Kypseli, Tel. 822-7284. Performances of *Sleeping Beauty* for children, Sats. and Suns. at 11 am. Performances for adults every Monday night. Call for more details.

The Players — Tel. 692-4853. A number of rehearsed play - readings will be given at the XEN Auditorium, Amerikis 11, Feb. 3. Call for exact time.

David Russell



Born in Scotland, David Russell lived and studied in Minorca, Spain where he learned to play guitar from the old men of the island. Among the many guitar competitions he has won are the Alicante Guitar Competition prize, and the Andres Segovia International Guitar Competition prize.

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. Tryphon's Day (Feb. 1). An agricultural festival. This saint is considered the protector of vines and fields. Icons show him holding a pruning-knife most of the time. The feast begins with a religious service attended by all vine-growers and owners of vegetable gardens, and the holy water from the church service is sprinkled over vineyards and kitchen-gardens.

Candlemas (Feb. 2). This is considered the most important of the three early February feast days. It is the day Jesus Christ was first presented at the Temple. Also called Miller's Holiday, people say if the miller attempts to start his mill, the boards will refuse to turn (Crete). It is also a good day for weather forecasting. The Cretans believe that if the weather is fine at Candlemas, there is a long winter ahead.

St. Simeon's Day (Feb. 3). St. Simeon received Christ at the Temple as a child; the day is held in particular honor by pregnant women. They abstain from work and take great precautions for fear the child should be born "marked". No knives, scissors, axes or

sharp instruments should be used on this day for fear of marking the unborn child.

St. Charalambos' Day (Feb. 10). It is said this saint will protect all Christians against the plague. The offerings made on this day include an apron, or a shirt made of "one-day" cloth, woven by a group of women and young girls gathered together in one house. The weaving is done to the sound of incantations, providing the shirt with magical powers.

St. Vlasios' Day (Feb. 11). On this day no work is allowed. But if you want to work you must first sew a cloth bag behind your back. The dish of the day is wheat cooked in butter and honey, and mutton or goat. The sheep or goats which are to be eaten at the banquet are slaughtered in public, in front of the church, as a sacrifice to the saint.

LECTURES

Costumes of Naoussa — Mrs. Anna Papamihael will give a lecture on the costumes of the Macedonian province, with a slide show. Feb. 22, 7pm, at the Lyceum of Greek Women at Dimokritou 44, Tel. 361-1042.

Greece and the British — A lecture given by Sir Steven Runciman on the British in Greece during the 18th century. ("The Background to Byron".) Feb. 25, 8pm at the British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17.

Odysseus Elytis — Will be the subject of Kimon Friar's lecture on the Nobel Poet Laureate. At the Univ. of Laverne Auditorium, Feb. 3. Xenia and Artemidos Sts. Kefalari, at 8:30 pm.

James Joyce — A cultural event commemorating the 100th anniversary of Joyce's birth will be held at the Athens Cultural Center for the Creative Arts, Archimidous 48, Pangrati. Professor Augustine Martin, a Joyce scholar, will speak and a taped recording of Joyce will be heard. The event will begin at 8pm, Feb. 6, call for more information. Tel. 701-2268.

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. New Language class session begins Feb. 11.

Dance Workshop, Solonos 34, Kolonaki. Tel. 644-8879. Mon. - Fri. 9:30 am-10pm. Sat. 9am-4pm. Disco, Classical, Modern, Primitive, Afro and Jazz Dance, Tap, Latin American and Greek Dancing, Movement for actors. Julie Blackman will be back teaching Tai Chi in February.

The Body Control Studio, Dimitriou Soutsou 12. Tel. 641-1629. A special program of exercise developed for each individual according to his requirements. Open Mon. 8am - 1pm; Tues. 10am - 7:30 pm; Wed. 8am - 9pm; Thurs. 10am - 1 pm and 5pm - 9pm. Fri. 8am - 7 pm. Sat. 9am - 1pm. A 10 week introductory yoga course starting Feb. 9.

Center for Meditation, Souidias 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, 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.

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

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

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.

Feb. 5 Agathi (Agatha)
Feb. 10 Haralambos, Harilaos, Haris (Harry) Hariklia

DATES TO REMEMBER

Feb. 6 Waitangi Day (New Zealand)
Feb. 14 St. Valentine's Day
Feb. 16 Lincoln's Birthday (USA)
Mar. 1 St. David's Day (Wales)

"Botsoglou"



Theofilactopoulos, Botsoglou, and Psychopedis decided in a taverna one day to paint each other's portraits. They went to an island together for some weeks and painted what has resulted in the collection on exhibit at Gallery 3 in Athens. See "Galleries".

this month

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.

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 - 1 pm, 5-10 pm.

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, Ellinikon).

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 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 the American Club, Kastri) Tues-Fri. 10:30 am - 2pm. Very little is scheduled for February, and the activities were not available at the time of printing. But call for more information.

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, Amphiheia, 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.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group, Diofandou 1, Pangrati, Tel. 791-397. Meets at 9pm every 1st, Fri and 3rd Thurs. of the Month. Fri. Feb. 5, "Sexual Harassment on the Job", discussion of personal experiences and tactics to counteract. Thurs. Feb. 18, a report on continuing anti-pornography campaign with taped interviews of women on the street. Preparation for International Women's Day (March 8) action.

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.

"Ilanga"



Ilanga, a jazz dancer from the United States, has been living in Athens for the past two years. He will perform this month at the Hellenic American Union. See "Music, Dance, Drama".

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*.

Shocking Asia (Afti einai i Asia), Another pseudo-documentary in the style of *Mondo Cane*, this one focuses on Asia, featuring sin, sex and sukuyaki. Promised are views of "disaster and miracles, sex, lust and brutality as well as humour and curiosities." I'd recommend it only for fans of the perverted.

Borderline (I grammi ton synoron), Rugged Charles Bronson stars as Jeb Maynard, a patrolman at the Mexican-United States border who feels a tremendous compassion for the suffering of the illegal Mexican aliens who are smuggled across the border.

EXPRESSION '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.) For further information call 324-6064.*

Feb. 1, 2, 3

The Rambert Ballet of London will perform at the Demotic Theater of Piraeus. Matinees on Feb. 1, 3 at 6 pm.

Feb. 6, 7

The Semi-state Theater of the Aegean will present "Trissevgeni" by Costas Palamas.

Feb. 9

An evening of singing, with Nomidou and Skarlatou.

Feb. 11, 12

The Aenaon Dance Company of Daniel Rommel will give a performance.

Feb. 15

A Greek Theater performance of "Old Times" by Harold Pinter.

Feb. 16

An evening of Greek classical music.

Feb. 19, 21

The Semi-state Theater Company of Epiros will perform a Greek play, "Internal News", by Marios Pondikas

Feb. 23-27

Various film shows will be shown. The titles are as yet unknown. Call for details.

Although this thriller does not offer any solutions, it espouses an humanitarian view-point which may be lost in the shoot-outs and beatings. Directed by Jerrold Freedman.

Mommie Dearest (Mia yinaika apokalyptei), Already established as a cult movie in the United States, this is the story of legendary movie great Joan Crawford (Faye Dunaway), who attempted to continue her movie career while raising two adopted children. The movie focuses on the sordid aspects as it graphically depicts her descent into alcoholism and child abuse. Directed by Frank Perry.

Violent Streets (I leofori tis vias), James Caan is a high-line thief, one who plans large heists of jewels or money. After serving a prison term, he falls in love with Tuesday Weld and attempts one last robbery so that he can have enough money to realize his dream of having a family and home. Despite its title, the movie is an interesting psychological study of criminal mentality and combines fine acting with an excellent technical production. Directed by Michael Mann.

Only When I Laugh (Mono otan yelao...), An adaptation of American Neil Simon's play, Glen Jordan directs a somewhat serious comedy-drama dealing with the perennial theme of mother-daughter conflicts. In this

case Marsha Mason is the heavy-drinking divorced mother of precocious Christy McNichol. We view their struggle towards real understanding of one another as they spend a holiday together.

Modern Problems (Moderna provlimata), The popular American star of a television series, Chevy Chase, stars in this light-hearted comedy directed by Ken Shapiro.

Years of Casanova, A dramatization of the early years in the life of the famous lover Casanova (Leonard Whiting) and his first experience with love (Senta Berger). Directed by Luigi Comencini.

The Hope (Umet), This was the first internationally successful film by actor-director Yilmaz Guney, who has now fled Turkey and is in hiding somewhere in Europe. Cabbar (Guney) is an impoverished worker who goes to live in Adana to drive a taxi. The movie follows his misfortunes as he attempts to eke out a minimal existence in a corrupt and exploitative social environment.

Taxi to the Loo (Taxi Zum Klo), "Peggy" and Bernd are a homosexual couple who are grappling with society's prejudices against them as well as Peggy's need to find fulfillment with other men. Written and directed by Frank Ripplow who also stars as Peggy, this is a frank examination of the problems that face all couples, but "gay" ones in particular.

So Fine (Ola einai iperoxa), Bobby Fine (Ryan O'Neal) leaves the halls of ivy for a fashion house in Manhattan, where he attempts to save the faltering family business. Consequently he creates a new craze in designer jeans and becomes involved with a tempestuous soprano (Mariangela Melato) which places his life in jeopardy. This mischievous comedy is based on the life of

Andrew Bergman, who wrote and directed it.

RE-RELEASES:

Midnight Cowboy (O Kapuoy tou Mesanyktiou), This academy award - winning film directed by John Schlesinger presents the bittersweet tale of a modern hobo, Ratsco, (Dustin Hoffman) and his street hustler pal, (Jon Voight) as they struggle to survive on the fringes of society in New York City. A poignant but depressing movie.

Strawberry Statement, Bruce Davidson, Kim Darby and Bud Cort are seen as student rebels who occupy an administration building at an American university during a demonstration. What was considered controversial in 1970 now seems quite dated.

INCLUDED IN NEW RELEASES:

Escape from New York, A futuristic thriller set in 1997 in a devastated New York City which has become a maximum security prison. Kurt Russell stars as the master-mind who plots to save the president who is being held by force after his plane crashed over the city. Also starring Lee van Cleef and directed by John Carpenter (*Halloween*).

Griffin and Phoenix (Pote then einai arga yia erota), Originally an American television movie, this tear-jerking tale features Peter Falk and Jill Clayburgh as two people suffering from terminal diseases who fall in love.

NEW RELEASES — HELD OVER FROM JANUARY:

Blow Out
Body Heat

Competition

French Lieutenant's Woman
Rich and Famous

EXPECTED TO CONTINUE:

Raiders of the Lost Ark. An exciting science-fiction adventure directed by Steven Spielberg, featuring Harrison Ford and Karen Allen as lovers who become involved in a series of far-out adventures in their search for the lost Ark of the Covenant.

Montenegro or Pigs and Pearls (Montenegro: gourounia kai margaritaria) This is Dusan Makavejev's delightful satire of the sterility of the Swedish bourgeoisie. It features Susan Spath as the archetypal frustrated housewife who chucks it all and disappears into the earthy immigrant underworld at the Zazi Bar where she meets the sexy Slav Montenegro.

Juan Miro

Copper engravings by Juan Miro on the subject of Mallorca, at the Spanish Cultural Center, Skoufa 31, Kolonaki. The exhibit will be from Feb. 9 to 26. Open 10 am-1 pm, 6-9 pm. Tel. 360-3568.

FILMS AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 363-3211.

All's Well that Ends Well (a BBC production), with Celia Johnson, Ian Charleson, Michael Horden and Angela Doun. Directed by Jonathan Miller. Feb., 15 at 7:30 pm.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew — with Alfred Lynch, Michael York, Elizabeth Taylor, and Richard Burton. Directed by Franco Zeffirelli. Feb. 1 and 18, 8pm.

Short films on Pop Music — Paul McCartney's "Music in Progress". He describes the various musical influences of his childhood, and goes on to describe his work with John Lennon and the Beatles. Feb. 8 and 22, 8pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Information not available at time of printing. Call for details.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. The institute was closed in the beginning of January so we had no time to get in formation. Call for details.

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. Aliki Vouyouklaki and Dimitri Malavetas lead the large cast (*Allikis*, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146).

The Last of Mrs Cheney (To telos tis Kyrias Tsenev) — Frederick Lonsdale's famous comedy (1925) stars Yiannis Fertis, Smaro Stefanidou and Ketty Lambropoulou. Sets by Dionyssi Fotopoulos (*Athina*, Derigney 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)

Featured Movie: "Mephisto"



An adaptation of Klaus Mann's novel based on the life of the German performer Gustav Grundgens, this is the portrait of an actor who, like Mephisto in Goethe's "Faust", sells his soul for personal advancement, allowing him to survive in a totalitarian state. However, Hungarian director Istvan Szabo's viewpoint is unique at a time when it is popular to set movies in the Nazi era, because he utilizes an objective viewpoint. The Nazis are seen as insidiously rather than blatantly evil, and Klaus Maria Brandauer gives a superb performance as the chameleon-like actor who is both charming and detestable. The movie is excellent, profound and thought-provoking.

this month

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).

I'll Make a Queen of You (Tha sou kano vasilissa) — Comedy by Sakellarios and Yianakopoulos. (*Minoa*, Patission 91, Tel. 821-0048).

Governments Fall but the Song remains (I kyvernisis peftoun, ma to tragoudi meni) — A musical starring Zorbalas, Dalaras and Glykeria. (*Superstar*, Agiou Meletiou 61, Tel. 861-1982).

Potiche (Ephirissi Goitia) — Barillet and Gredy's comedy stars Jenny Karezi and Kostas Kazakos who is also the director. (*Athineon*, Akadimias 3, Tel. 363-6144).

Change and Shake (Allagi kai pano tourla) — A satirical musical presented by Eleftheri Skini. Music by Loukianos Kiliadonis, sets and costumes by Zarifis, and choreography by Yiannis Fleri. (*Vebo*, Karolou 18, Tel. 522-3453).

The Bellowing Coat (To Sakaki pou velazi) — Stratiev's satirical play presented by Spyros Evangelatos' Amphitheater company. (*Kava*, Stadiou 50, Tel. 321-0237).

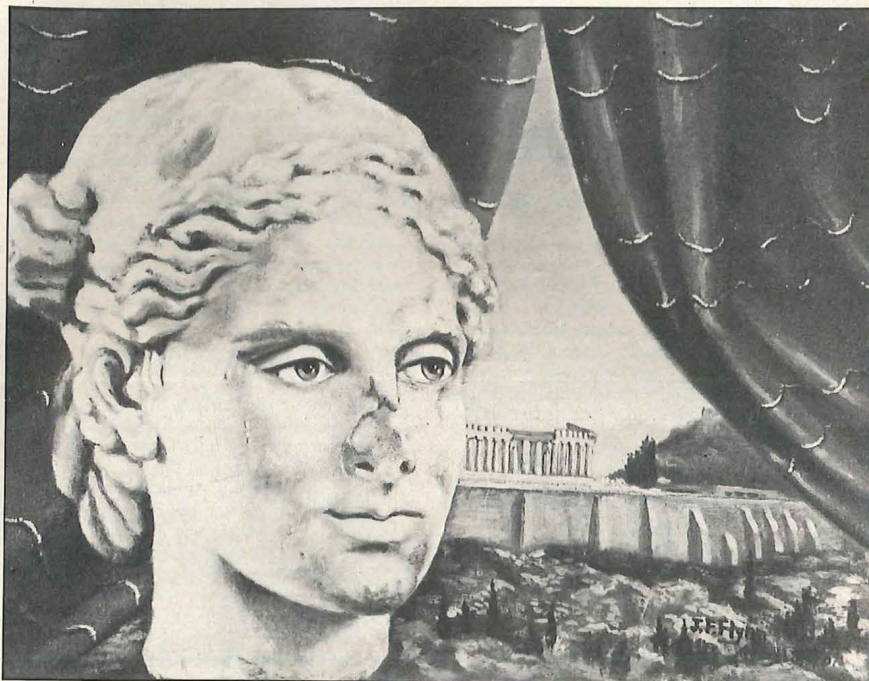
Promenade All — Robeson's play starring Voula Zoumboulaki and Dimitri Myrat who is the translator and director. The sets are by Petros Zoumboulakis. (*Athinson*, Voukourestiou 10, Tel. 323-5524).

The Lady without Camelias (I kyria horis kamelies) — A play by Marietta Rialdi who also directs and leads the cast. (*Orvo*, Voukourestiou 16, Tel. 323-1259).

Life Begins At Forty (I zoe arnizi 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

"Lady in Front of the Parthenon"



The painting above is part of an exhibition by John Flynn titled, "My Greece". John Flynn, an American currently living in Athens became interested in the Greek myths as a young boy, and went on to apply Greek themes and figures into his paintings while a student at the Chicago Art Institute. Two years ago Flynn came to Athens to experience the splendor of Greek art first hand and admits to feeling "the presence of old gods" while visiting the Parthenon, "especially that of Athena". See "Galleries".

by N. Haralambos. With Jenny Roussea 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, Kakia Analyti, Angelos Antonopoulos (who is also the director) and sets by George Anemoyiannis (*Analyti*, Antoniadon and Patission, Tel. 823-9739).

The Little Man (O Anthropakis) — A play by Samy Faillant 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*, Patission and Stournara, Tel. 523-8742).

Ciao — Marc Gilbert Auvajon's bitter comedy adapted by Marios Ploritis with Katia Dandoulaki and G. Michalakopoulos. Sets by Dionyssi 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*, Patission 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).

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

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

Tel. 821-0048).

The Constant Wife (Pistisyzigos) — 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 Lazaris. (*Veaki*, Stournara 32, Tel. 522-3522).

Figures Through Time (Prosopa mesa sto chronon) — 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 Konstantinou, Nikos Rizos and others. (*Rex*, Panepistimiou St. 48, Tel. 361-4592).

Fiakas — Spyros Evangelatos' Amphitheater company presents an old comedy by Mitsitzi. (*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).

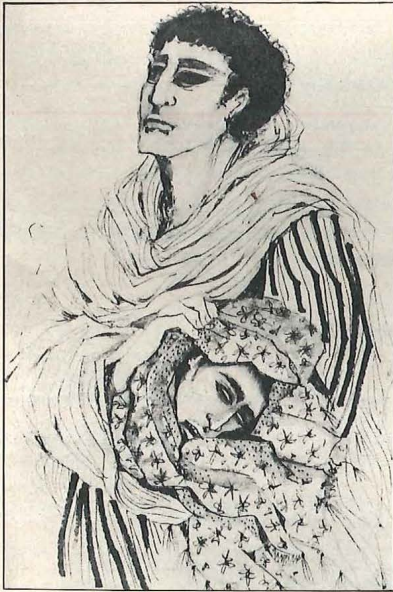
Mysterio Buffo — Dario Fo's comedy produced, directed, and starring Vassilis Diamandopoulos. The sets and costumes are by Andonis Kyriakoulis and the music by Alkis Skamangas. (*Dimotiko Nikeas*, Kondyli and Ilioupoleos, Tel. 491-5598).

"Poseidon's Ball '82"



Athens' most prestigious social event sponsored by the Propeller Club will be held at the height of the Carnival season on February 19 at the Athens Hilton. This year's marine theme, chosen in honor of the Greek god of the sea, is being carried out in decorations, menu, music, and lottery prizes. Call these numbers for information: 778-3698, 4137302, and 720-201.

"Theodotos"



Nikos Stavroulakis will be exhibiting a series of watercolors and drawings at the British Council this month. Among the works will be drawings inspired by C.P. Cavafy's poems, a series of biblical figures, a group based on psychedelic plants, drawings done in response to quotes from the *New Natural History* book published by Harvard Univ., and a highly imaginative group entitled, "Magicians and Gods". This is Stavroulakis' first exhibition in Greece since 1967 - as Stavroulakis himself says, "I'm an illustrator", and his works derive from deep personal reactions to a variety of subjects.

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 mansion 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



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For further information contact: TASIS Hellenic Admissions Office, Dept. B, P.O. Box 25, Xenias and Artemidos Streets, Kifissia-Kefalari, Greece, Tel: Athens 808-1426 or 801-3837 Telex: 210379 TAS GR

this month

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).

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.



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American Library, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor), Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes, and U.S. Government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. The New York Times, Time, Newsweek, and Scientific American available on microfilm. Mon.-Fri. 9:30 am - 2pm and Mon.-Thurs. 5:30-8:30 pm.

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.

Folk Art Program

The Benaki Museum's education program for children begins in February. Programs include sessions on folk art for 7-9 year-olds, and 10-12 year-olds, and a program on Byzantine art for 13-15 year-olds. Held at the Museum. Call for more details.

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.

Calendar, 1982

"Jewish costumes from Greece and Asia Minor; 16th-19th century"

Exquisite watercolors and lithographs, some published for the first time from the collection of the Jewish Museum. The calendars cost 500 drs. each, on sale at the Jewish Museum. See "Museums".

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, Massalias 22 (7th floor), Tel. 360-7305. Books and periodicals in Greek, and in English about Greece. Mon - Fri 9am - 1 pm, 6-9 pm.

Italian Institute, Patisision 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).

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. 9am - 1pm; Sat. 9am-1pm.

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.

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Academias 98, (Kanigos) Athens - Tel. (01) 644.9309**

restaurants and night life

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 Vournazou, 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.

Dioskori, 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 12n - 5 pm.

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

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, Makriyanni 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).

Le Foyer, winter location Iofondos and Antinoros 36, Tel. 746-287. International cuisine and musical accompaniment. Re-

servations necessary. Nightly from 9 pm. Closed Sun.

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 Milltons, 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.

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.

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.

Prince of Wales, Synopsis 14, Ambelokipi, Tel. 777-8008. Behind the Athens Tower; long, candle-lit Tudor Hall, Greek and continental specialties, also great cheeseburgers and the best Irish coffee in town. Open for lunch and dinner from noon - 2 a.m.

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

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

A Matter of Taste

There are several legitimate reasons for dining in a nice restaurant by yourself: you're passing through town and you don't know anyone; you've been living here five years and everyone you know had the sense to leave; you can't cook, don't like to cook, and are sick of souvlaki and pizzas; you've spent the last two months knee-deep in wall paint, plaster, plumbing parts and electrical wire trying to make that 'picturesque old house' you've rented *livable*, and you need to be wined, dined and waited on; you write a restaurant column and all your friends are fed up with you because all you want to do is eat out.

Eating out alone doesn't necessarily mean you're unpopular, haven't 'made it', your smile isn't bright enough, or you have an unfortunate personality, even if those stares from the other customers make you feel that way. (At least they're staring at you, not looking through you.) And in order to accomplish this pleasure comfortably, you need two very useful props: the right attitude, and some reading material (magazines or

a newspaper evoke a temporary and sophisticated impression, and Time, Newsweek and The Athenian are acceptable in most luxury restaurants). The attitude: you are looking forward to a good meal by yourself, you enjoy eating alone, you expect your privacy to be respected and acknowledged, and you actually prefer to be sitting hunched over your chateaubriand for two, hiding behind that newspaper. (The waiter's puzzled expression when you ordered that chateaubriand for two because it made you suffer seeing it in the menu, should be coolly ignored.) You might indicate annoyance by ruffling your newspaper when the strident voice of the wife-cheating husband's mistress of ten years at the next table interrupts your concentration on the financial report. (Even though you're enjoying this involuntary eavesdropping, you shouldn't indicate it). Once you get the hang of it, you'll find you've developed an instinct as to the restaurant where you will be the most comfortable and least obvious: recessed corners, window tables, overhanging balconies

that are sparsely populated and dimly lit, help you to *blend* in.

One restaurant I've always enjoyed, whether alone or with others, is The Flame Steakhouse behind the Hilton (9 Hadjiyanni Mexi and Michalacopoulou) where they offer several choice cuts of excellent steaks (chateaubriand included), chicken and trout, with accompanying salads, baked potato, cheese and garlic bread. The owner, a Greek-American from Chicago, has trained his staff to be friendly, respect your privacy, and treat you well. They appear to suffer some anxiety over their supply of dishware, since they remove your plate the minute you've speared your last pea, but they don't mean to rush you, even if you get that impression. They have quiet corners, window tables and an outside garden (you can hide behind the azaleas), and though it's candlelit, it's light enough for reading. Complete steak dinner with wine, coffee and cognac, approximately 1,000 drs.

Another restaurant in the same neighborhood where the waiters do not regard you as a pariah (as in

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

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.

CHINESE

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.

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.

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

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

CYPRIOT

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

FRENCH

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

social outcast, not to be confused with the Greek word, *parea*, meaning 'company'), is Mike's Saloon (Vas. Alexandrou 5-7). In an atmosphere suggesting honky-tonk and moonshine, with its high ceiling, mahogany panels and red wallpaper, stained glass windows and lamps, a long and curving bar, and old-time movie posters of screen stars like Cagney, Robinson, Bogie and Chaplin to keep you company, you can sink back into one of the cushioned booths and enjoy a varied menu of salads, special dishes, grill and seafood. The Emporium Beef Salad (thin strips of beef over lettuce, with green pepper, cucumber, pimento, sliced egg, pickle and mushroom at 150 drs), and the Shrimp Florida (shrimp over rice stuffed with cheese, mushrooms, peas, pimento, topped with seafood sauce and surrounded with egg, lettuce, lemon and olives at 300 drs) come highly recommended; the filet mignon with mushrooms is above par (and reasonable at 420 drs). The specialty of the day is chalked on the blackboard, and if you've tired of your magazine, you can sit up at the bar, enjoy a huge bowl of chili, and

meet the people — always a good crowd. Open every day from noon until two a.m.

If you are a visitor from out of town, undoubtedly you will find yourself in Syntagma Square and should visit The Corner restaurant in the Grand Bretagne Hotel. Go through the revolving door and back to the turn of the century, the era of straw hats and barbershop quartets, brass, round globe lamps, red leather booths and thick carpeting. You can watch the cooks in white chef's hats prepare your meal behind the glass and brass partition, or sit up at the little mezzanine bar and people-watch over your cocktail. The menu offers a variety of meals, from breakfast omelets through dinner steaks, with such appetizers as onion soup (served in a huge crock and smothered in melted cheese) and shrimp cocktail (huge fresh shrimp in sauce served on lettuce over crushed ice in an enclosed silver goblet), salads (such as the chef's salad, with slices of ham, tongue, roast beef, chicken, egg, tomato and lettuce with choice of dressing) and entrees of roast beef, fish, t-bone steak or moussaka. Here, the tables are close

together, and you have the option of meeting your table neighbor, who may be a middle-aged American tourist advising her husband how to cut his steak, a foreign resident being romanced by a Greek resident, a Greek businessman romancing a foreign businessman, or an aging Corfu countess (dressed impeccably in mauve, she will reminisce fondly of her friendship with Durrell and Miller as though they were delinquent sons, and speak of the harsh Corfu winter that brought her to Athens and her doctor). Not a place for backpackers or budget travelers: the minimum for one person with a carafe of white wine, easily 700-800 drs. Open from noon to 1 a.m.

You may find that eating alone, despite your best intentions is not so easily achieved in Athens, since you invariably meet someone. I've yet to finish my copy of *The Mount Athos Quarterly Review of Popular Retreats for the Recluse*.

Julie Brophy

All the above restaurants honor American Express cards.

cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm - 1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.

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

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

JAPANESE

AE 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.

AE 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

AE 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. Amphithéas, 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, Kiffissia, 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 Ahilleos, 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.

Zafiris, 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.

Leonidas, corner of Eolou 12 and Iasonos 5 (parallel to the coastal road across from Argo Beach), Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0110.

CHANG'S HOUSE

CHINESE RESTAURANT

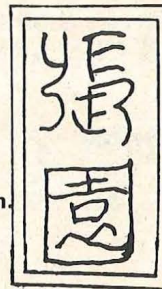
The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

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RESTAURANT



Gerofinikas

10, RUE PINDAROU - ATHÈNES ☎ 3636.710 - 3622.719

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

AE 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.

AE 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.

AE 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.

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 duckling". 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.

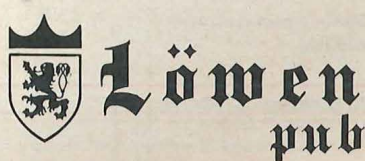
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Corfu, Kriezotou 6 (next to King's Palace Hotel),
Tel. 361-3011. Menu includes the popular
standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few
variations from Corfu. Daily 12n - 1 am.

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 des-
serts. 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 (in-
nards 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.

Epestrefe, 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 Vou-
liagmenis 63), Tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic
songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

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

Karavitis, Pafsanos 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, bekri
mezé (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 chroked in the oven
with oil and oregano, shrimp sauce; wine
from the barrel. Guitars.

ONikos, 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 holi-
days.

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, Ambelokipi (across
the park from the Apollon Towers). Tel. 692-
2852. At lunch-time a wide selection of
Greek dishes; evening specialties are char-
coal 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.

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.

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 Erithrea	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-Edipsos-Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - 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 - Anhialos	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

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Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
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To Northern Greece	
and other countries	821-3882
To Peloponnisos (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, Irodotou 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, Chrissanthemon 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	329-11
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,	
Vas. 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. Trikoupis 182	361-8311
Press & Information,	
Zalokosta and Kriezotou	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Transport & Communication,	
Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece,	
Diikitirion, 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 3.....	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17.....	323-4781
Arab-Hellenic S.A. Panepistimiou 43.....	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39.....	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37.....	324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3.....	322-9835
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A., Filellinon 8.....	324-1831
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15.....	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3.....	323-7711
Citibank N.A., Othonos 8.....	322-7471
Kolonaki Square.....	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus.....	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24.....	324-1562
First National Bank of Chicago, Panepistimiou 13.....	360-2311
Grindlays Bank, Kar. Servias 1.....	324-7015
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus.....	452-9215
Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25-29.....	324-9531
Williams and Glyn's Bank, Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus.....	452-7484

INSTITUTIONS

Churches and Synagogues	
Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:	
Agia Irini, Aeolou.....	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi).....	646-4315
Sotiros, Kidathineon.....	322-4633
Chrisospiiotissa, Aeolou 60.....	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos.....	322-1308
Other denominations:	
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezi 10.....	325-2149
Crossroads International Christian Center Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi.....	801-7062
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24.....	362-3603
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5.....	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Lambrou Fotiadou 2 - Arditou 34.....	737-183
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66.....	361-2713
First Church of Christ Scientist, 7a Vissareonos St.....	934-5859
Roman Catholic Chapel, Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia.....	801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus.....	451-6564
St. Andrew's Protestant American.....	801-3971
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29.....	714-906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21.....	323-1090
Trinity Baptist, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Hellenikon.....	894-3376

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17.....	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Fidiou 14-16.....	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22.....	362-9886
L'Institut Francais, Sina 29.....	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18.....	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47.....	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8.....	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14.....	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8.....	323-8745
Professional Artists Chamber, Mitropoleos 38.....	323-1230
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46.....	363-9872

Schools and Colleges

Educational institutions which may be of interest to the international community.	
American Community Schools.....	659-3200
Athens College (Psychico).....	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza).....	665-9991
Campion School.....	813-2013
College Year in Athens.....	718-746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi).....	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower).....	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium.....	681-9173
Ekali Elementary.....	813-4349
Italian School.....	2280-338
LaVerne College.....	801-2377
Lycee Francais.....	362-4301
Mediterranean College.....	644-9309
St. Catherine's British Embassy.....	801-0886
St. Lawrence College.....	671-2748
Tasis/Hellenic International School.....	808-1426
Tasis/Boarding School.....	801-3837
The Old Mill (remedial).....	801-2558
Youth Hostels	
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28.....	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11.....	362-4291
Alexandras 87 & Drosi 1.....	646-3669
Hamilton 3.....	822-0328
Kallipoleos 20.....	766-4889
Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1.....	822-5860

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs	
Alcoholics Anonymous.....	989-5711
American Club, Kastri Hotel.....	801-3971
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia.....	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas.....	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei.....	681-2557
Ekali Club.....	813-2685
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6.....	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs, Dragatsaniou 4.....	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada.....	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7.....	323-4555
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12.....	524-8600
Hippodrome, Faliron.....	941-7761
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos.....	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas.....	659-3803
Singles International.....	778-8530
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas.....	981-5572
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi.....	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 16.....	801-1566
Varibopi Riding School.....	801-9912
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano.....	417-9730
YMCA (XAN) of Kifissia.....	801-1610
YWCA (XEN) of Kifissia.....	801-2114

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, King George II, 29.....	718-152
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis).....	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sophias 2.....	743-982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofontos 5.....	323-7325
Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 23.....	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28.....	360-0411
Hellenic Export Promotion Council Stadiou 24.....	322-6871
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9.....	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16.....	324-7805
Propeller Club, 9 Patission St.....	524-5912
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....	362-3150

Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17.....	363-6407
Athens, Akadimias 7.....	362-2158
British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4.....	362-0168
French, Vas. Sofias 4.....	731-136
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12.....	644-4546
Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1.....	323-3501
International, Kaningos 27.....	361-0879
Italian, Patroou 10.....	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17.....	363-0820
Professional Chamber of Athens, Venizelou 44.....	361-0747
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Kolokotroni 100, Piraeus.....	417-6704
Technical Chamber of Greece, Kar. Servias 4.....	322-2466

Yugoslavian, Valaoritou 17.....361-8420

SERVICES

Mayor of Athens.....	324-2213
Aliens' Bureau.....	362-8301
Residence Work Permits.....	362-2601

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.

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ATHENS TIME: GMT + 2

Municipal Utilities

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

Consumer Complaints

Athens.....	321-7056
Suburbs.....	250-171

Lost Property

14 Messogion.....	770-5711
For items left in taxis or buses.....	523-0111

Pets

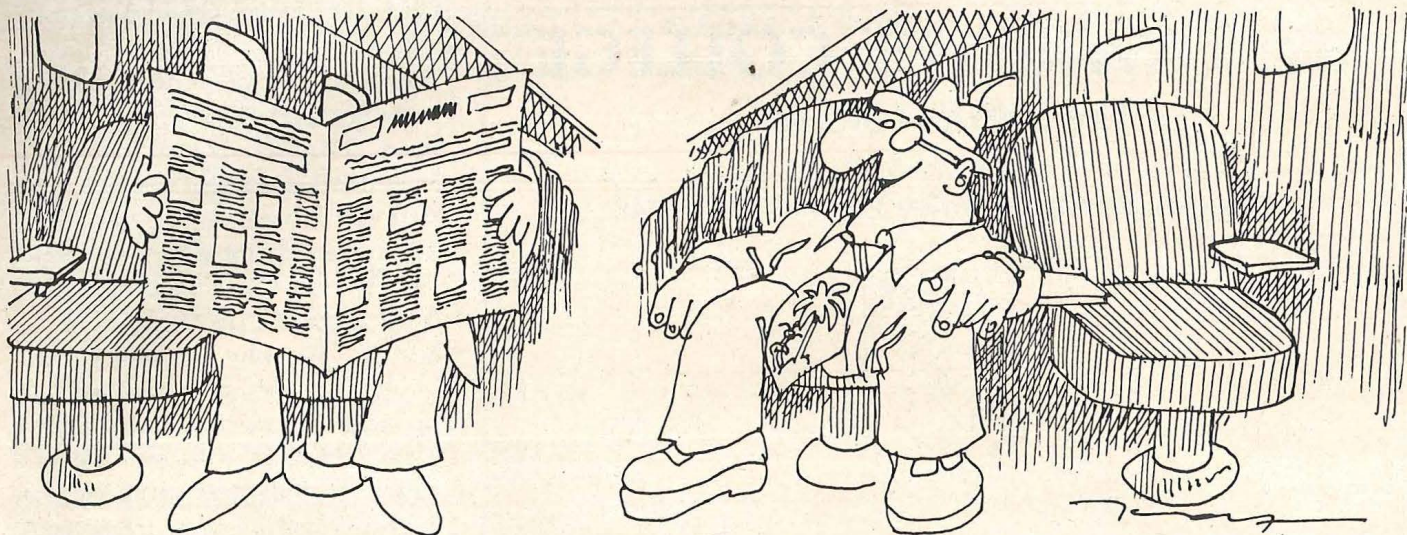
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society (English spoken).....	643-5391
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals (pets only).....	346-4445
Vet Clinic & Kennels, Iera Odos 77 (English spoken).....	346-0360
Vet Clinic, Halkidonos 64, Ambelokipi.....	770-6489
For the export & import of pets: Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Voulgari 2.....	524-4180

Tourism

EOT (National Tourist Organization) Central Office, Amerikis 2B.....	322-3111
Information, Kar. Servias (Syntagma).....	322-2545

EMERGENCIES

For Information or Emergency Help Responding 24-hours a day in all languages For questions or problems of any kind	
Tourist Police.....	171
For all emergencies (police).....	100
Fire.....	199
Coast Guard.....	108
Ambulance/First Aid	
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Poison Control.....	779-3777
Traffic Police Ag. Konstandinou 38.....	523-0111
For U.S. Citizens: Emergencies.....	981-2740



Antonis Kalamaras

Born 1910 and Still Going Strong

THE elderly man who sat in the seat next to mine on a flight from Athens to Larissa, with his wide-brimmed fedora, a monstrous tie and large, elastic-sided shoes was so obviously a Greek-American that I studiously avoided his gaze. I have nothing against Greek-Americans in general, but I find their conversation tends to run to a pattern that can become very tedious — particularly when they have a captive audience like the one I presented at that moment.

I tried to bury myself in my newspaper, but it was no use. He stretched out a gnarled and calloused hand that I imagined must have washed a Mount Everest of dishes in his lifetime, and introduced himself.

"Yannis Peripatitis, from Sparta and San Francisco," he said. I sighed inwardly, tendered my own hand and gave him my name. He looked at me suspiciously when he heard it.

"You Rooshian?" he asked.

"No, I am not Rooshian," I said.

"I am a Greek, like you." He seemed relieved. Then he shook his head.

"Those Rooshians are all reds, you know. Communists! You like communists?"

I shook my head in denial.

"Glad to hear it. I don't like them either. Nothing like democracy, you know. We got a fine democracy in the United States. Nobody bothers you. You pay your taxes and nobody

bothers you. You wanna open a restaurant? You go ahead and open it. You work hard, you don't break no rules by the fire department or the sanitation department and you got toothpicks and Roll-o Mints by the cash register and everything's fine. You make money, you buy a house and then mebbe a Cadillac and you don't owe nobody nuttin' and go to church on Sundays an' everybody says: 'Yanni? He's a good citizen.' That's American democracy. Finest in the world."

"We have democracy here too, you know," I remarked.

He looked dubious.

"Waal, sometimes you got it and sometimes you ain't got it. In America, we got it all the time. You know what I mean?"

I nodded. I knew only too well what he meant.

"When Pangalos took over in 1922, my uncle in America wrote to my father and said: 'Epaminondas, send the boy Yanni to me. He got no future in Greece and you got eight other kids to feed anyway. Send him to me. I got a good job for him in my restaurant.' So I go to my uncle and I'm only a kid of twelve but I wash dishes in that restaurant for twenty years. I save up my money, I move to San Francisco, I get a loan from the bank and just before Pearl Harbor I open up my own restaurant. After the war, I write to my folks in Sparta and say I wanna get married. They

send me a nice girl. She don't look nothing like her picture and she's kind of skinny at first but I soon fatten her up and she make a good wife for me. Three kids. One's a doctor now, in the Mayo Clinic. You know the Mayo Clinic? Finest in the world. He's a proctologist. You know what a proctologist is? Well, you gotta make a living somehow. The girl, she married an astronaut. Sitting in front of the TV biting her nails and eatin' her heart out every time they shot him up there, way above the clouds. But he came back and they don't shoot 'em up no more now like they used to. Mebbe they fire him soon, who knows? But I got a good job for him in the restaurant if they do. So that's all right. The youngest, Costaki, he's a chemist at a wine factory in the Napa Valley. He been to Greece several times and he loves it. One day he says to me: 'Dad, you got some money saved up, why don't we open a wine factory in Greece?' 'You crazy?' I say, 'nobody drinks wine in Greece no more. You seen 'em at the Hilton bar? Nothing but Scotch. You seen 'em at cocktail parties? Nothing but Scotch. You seen 'em in their homes? Nothing but Scotch.' 'Okay then,' Costaki says, 'let's open a whiskey factory!'

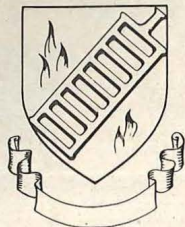
"I still think it's crazy but Mama kinda liked the idea of movin' to Greece. You see, we got friends an' all in San Francisco, but we ain't exactly high society, y'know what I

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE

The BRITISH School

Headquarters at

50 Agiou Dimitriou, Paleo Psychico (671-2748)



St. Lawrence College announces with pleasure that the Senior School is moving from Paleo Psychico to 3, Navarinou Street, Halandri, a kilometer or so from our headquarters at Agiou Dimitriou. The Junior School will remain in Paleo Psychico at 50 and 37 Agiou Dimitriou where it will be joined by the Marathonodromon Kinder-garten.

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 6 (up to 8 on demand) as from February 1st and up to 8 (up to 13 on demand) in September. Evening classes in Modern Greek, English, and Arabic are expected to start early in the year. Applicants will be notified.

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

Professional Tennis coaching (Mr. N. Parrish) will be available in evenings and at week-ends in Glyfada from early Spring (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. '82 in a beautiful property just outside the town. (Athens 671-2748).

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.

mean? In Sparta, her folks and my folks make a big thing of it when we visit them an' she feels like a queen. Then I tell Costaki: 'How ya gonna make Scotch in Greece when it's the water from yon bonnie banks and braes or whatever that makes Scotch taste like Scotch? An' he says: 'Dad, I'm a chemist. I'll analyse the water and I'll bring Greek water as close to it as dammit. The Japanese make Scotch, so why shouldn't we?'

"So we get a gang of consultants to make a fizzibility study an' we come here and we discover there's a Law 1116 that gives ya all kinds of incentives and whatever and we go to the bank and we go to the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Coordination and then back to the bank and then to the Ministry of Industry and we get a whole pile of papers and we stick hartosima on them till our saliva runs dry, an' we get signatures an' counter-signatures until all the papers look like my menus back home with all the customers' doodles on 'em an' now here I am on my way to Larissa to find out who's gonna supply us with the barley to get started."

"Fascinating!" was all I could say to my flight companion's expose of his projected investment. Then I said:

"You'll probably have to launch a massive publicity campaign to sell your whiskey. People don't switch brands easily, you know, even if your whiskey is cheaper than others. What are you going to call it, anyway? Have you thought of a name?"

"Name? I'll give it my own name. No problem there, my friend," he said confidently.

I looked dubious. "Yannis Peripatitis whiskey will be a bit of a tongue-twister, won't it? I asked.

"Oh, that's my Greek name. The immigration officer at Ellis Island said the same thing when I landed in 1922. So he asked me what my name meant in Greek and I told him. So he gave me my American name. Here, see for yourself," he replied, fishing out his American passport and showing it to me. I read: "John E. Walker" and I clicked immediately.

Alec Kitroeff

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

Shop Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Photographic, Optical,	8am-2:30 pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2:30pm
Pharmacies	8 am - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8am-3:30pm	8 am - 3:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	8am-2pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	8am-3pm
Meat, Poultry	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 5pm-8:30pm	7am-4pm
Fish	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 5pm-8pm	7:30am-4pm
Bakeries	7:30am-3pm	7:30am-2:30pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	7:30am-3pm	7:30am-2:30pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	7:30am-2:30pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	7:30am-3pm
Wines and Spirits	7am-4pm	7am-10pm	7am-4pm	7am-10pm	7am-10pm	7am-4pm
Florists Open Sun. 8am-10pm	8am-4pm	8am-10pm	8am-4pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	8am-4pm
Beauticians	8:30am-8pm	8:30am-3:30pm	8:30am-8pm	8:30am-3:30pm	8:30am-8pm	8:30am-3:30pm
Barbers and Hairdressers	8:15am-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15am-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15am-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15pm-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15am-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15am-5pm
Dry Cleaners and Laundries	7am - 2:30 pm	7am - 2:30 pm	7am - 2:30 pm	7am - 2:30 pm	7am - 2:30 pm	7am - 2:30 pm
Typing and Photocopying	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5pm-8pm	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2pm 5pm-8pm	8am-3pm
Greek Handicrafts Tourist Stores (EOT recognized)	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm
Automobile Sales	8am-4pm	8am-4pm	8am-4pm	8am-4pm	8am-4pm	8am-4pm
Automobil Parts	7:30am-4pm	7:30am-4pm	7:30am-4pm	7:30am-4pm	7:30am-4pm	7:30am-1pm

From May 23rd



Magazine

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