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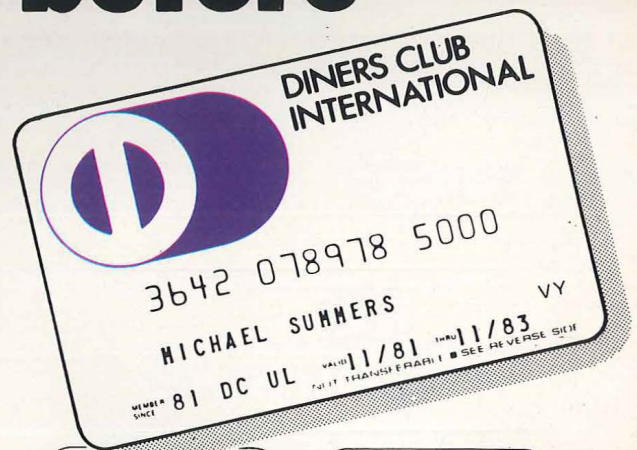
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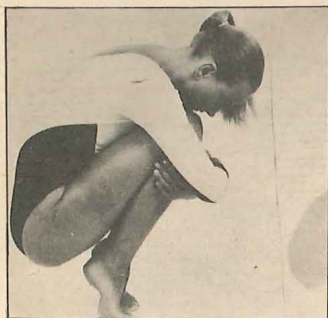
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Jenny Colebourne, ex-co-director of the Body Control Studio, has now opened her new studio in a beautiful house in Kolonaki. Ms. Colebourne graduated from the London School of Contemporary Dance where she first studied the Body Control technique. In New York, she studied at the Martha Graham School, the Zena Rommett Ballet Studio and at the World Yoga Center.

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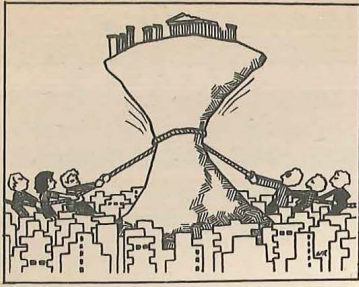
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publisher's note

As of October 1, the price of *The Athenian* is 75 drachmas per issue and 800 drachmas per annual subscription. Due to readjustments in the exchange rate, however, subscriptions abroad quoted in dollars remain as before. Having come to this decision with great reluctance, the editors feel obliged to point out that steeply-rising wages and the high costs of production and newsprint have forced this decision upon them. These conditions have hit particularly hard at independent and private publications, such as *The Athenian*, which receive no government or outside support, apart from tax-free newsprint.

With the return to Athens following the summer holidays last month and the approach of municipal elections this month, Athenians more than ever are turning their attention to the general state of their city. This issue includes interviews with Mayor Dimitris Beis, who is seeking re-election, and New Democracy Candidate, Tzannis Tzannetakis, a profile of Virginia Tsouderou, who is a candidate on the Democratic Socialist ticket, and a portrait of interbellum Athens by Dr. Victor Papacosma, illustrated with rare photographs from a private archive.

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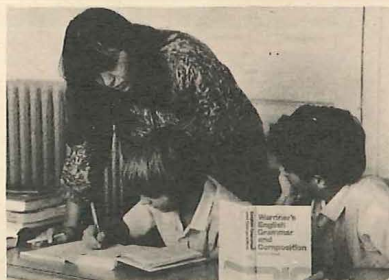
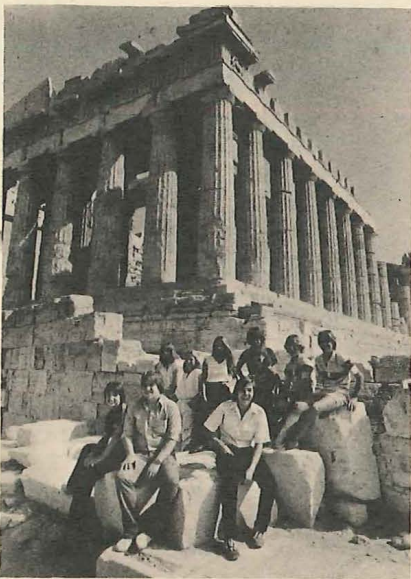
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Tourism's Tender Trap

Two pieces in the August *Athenian* bring to mind a problem in the NTO program to upgrade tourism: the closing and revamping of guest houses to hotel specifications. How unfortunate for Greece and Greece lovers would be the end of the guest house tradition.

On behalf of the American university students who come to Athens with me each spring for two and a half months of study, I am offended by the NTO notion of "high quality tourists" ("New Tacks in Tourism") in their "search for quality . . . in the tourists themselves" ("The Trouble with Tourism"). Apparently quality means having money.

Last spring we were caught in the blanket closing of Plaka guest houses and ousted from our usual Athens home, a pension almost ideal for us and popular with such quality folks as archaeologists, teachers, scholars, artists, a number of them Greece lovers who return year after year to the same house.

Besides the inconvenience of our being thrust from our home to a nondescript legal hotel (at our original landlord's expense), we saw in the succeeding months the harassment by tourist police, the quicksand of Greek bureaucracy, the raising and dashing of hopes of fulfilling the ever-shifting requirements and regulations, and finally the financial ruin as suffered by the proprietor of our favorite guest house. We did not care whether each room had a telephone and bath. We did care for the charm, grace and friendliness of the old place; and we needed the classroom, lounging, laundry, and dining accommodations not available at standard hotels. The worst part, though, was the economic ruin of the family who had served us so well over the years.

Greek hotels may need upgrading. A variety of accommodations is needed, not boring standardization. The quest for "quality" ought not to ignore the preference of travelers who like homey atmosphere better than impersonal luxury.

Nita Clothier
Western Washington University
Washington

Dark and Brooding

I object to some of the phrases that Tony Roberts has used to de-

scribe Albania in your August 1982 issue.

Mr. Roberts admits that Albania has been "incommunicado" since World War II. On what, then, does he base his assertion that Albania is a "dark, brooding stubbornly feudal society" that is "several centuries away" from the "modern western world"?

This is, first, an incorrect use of a technical term (look up feudalism in the dictionary — are we to believe that Albania actually has a system of serfs, vassals, and overlords?); and second, an irresponsible use of biased language, intended to manipulate the reader's sympathies. Why would Albania be any "darker" than its sunny neighbor Kerkyra, only thirty-six miles away?

The sad story of the Rondo brothers does not justify irresponsible commentary on a society about which Mr. Roberts has no accurate knowledge.

L. Griner
Pangrati

The Futility of Humor

To all those concerned 'protectors of humor' who regard Mr. Kitroeff's writing as detrimental and humor-less, I offer this antidote:

"Dear Editor, With reference to Mr. Kitroeff's September article, I strongly object to the anti-homosexual attitudes indicated by the character of Ponce-Willowy. The author is *obviously* heterosexual . . . I feel Mr. K. has gone too far this time with his sexist attitudes, poking fun at Buckingham Palace's security just because its owner *happens* to be a woman . . . I am appalled at ze anti-French sentiment displayed in zis ze latest story and his inference zat we are all ze monkey, non? . . . I must object to the anti-Argentinian remarks indicated in Le Rififi: we did not invade the Falklands; we reclaimed our rightful property . . . The British Empire is shocked by the ridicule inflicted on Her Majesty's government in Le Rififi. Mr. Kitroeff should be strongly admonished . . . As a member of the legal profession, I find Mr. Kitroeff's latest attempt at humor *prima facie* evidence he is unqualified. We do *not* quibble — we present argument . . . The comments against the Greek Navy are totally irresponsible in hinting any possibility of a liaison between our Greek sailors and any 'pufta' like Ponce-Willowy . . . Mr. Kitroeff is obviously

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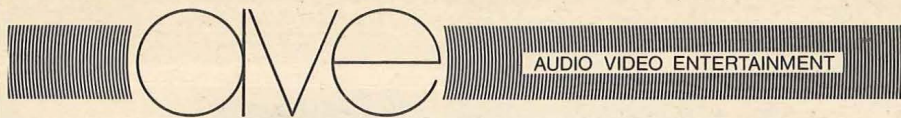
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cruel to animals, suggesting we grab a bull by its horns . . . Who said ram-parts can only be *manned*? . . . Mr. Kitroeff's inflammatory statement inferring that Oxford Street is the only place to shop is unforgivable. Signed, Harrods . . . I beg your pardon, but, as a flag, I must object to the disdain indicated by this author in suggesting that we fly: we do not fly – we wave,

To quote an excellent humorist who unfortunately has to bear the brunt of an age in which, apparently, humor seems futile: "Cut the crap, Pongoe."

Ella Rossi
New York

Reaping Answers

Julia and Simon Rumbold's letter (*The Athenian*, September 1982) raises certain basic issues which affect many foreigners living and working in Greece. When one first arrives in Greece, even with some theoretical knowledge of Greece's recent history, one expects to find some semblance of the kind of social and public services which are available in one's own country. After struggling for five years to obtain recognized status here, I have experienced many situations where one has to rely on a combination of knowing the "right" person and having the sheer good fortune of dealing with a sympathetic clerk.

It is easy to understand why these essential services are lacking when you consider the recent evolution of modern Greek society. This is of not much practical help, but perhaps trying to learn the language and to cultivate good relations with neighboring Greeks will offer some solutions to their problems.

Diane L. Hall
Halandri

A footnote referring to St. Catherine's School, appended to the article entitled "Options in International Education" in your September issue, fails to give its full and correct name which is St. Catherine's British Embassy School. I should like to clarify that while St. Catherine's is mainly concerned with the education of British and Commonwealth children temporarily resident in Greece, it will accept, if there are sufficient vacancies, a limited number of children whose parents are not nationals of the Commonwealth.

M. Manning
Athens



our town

Gamesmanship

The new Olympic Stadium just north of Athens was formally inaugurated on September 6 by President Karamanlis on the occasion of the XIII European Athletic Championships. The idea for building the stadium sprang from the mind of Mr. Karamanlis in 1979 when he was Prime Minister, and he laid the foundation stone in January, 1980. In July of that year, major excavations began in the extensive olive grove in Kalogreza, and in spite of twenty-six months' unceasing activity, at the end of August last-minute planting, paving and construction was proceeding even at night, illuminated by the four huge and impressive pylons which turned the area into day.

During August, too, hundreds of traffic signs pointing out the route to the stadium sprung up all over the city, and particularly on the road leading from the International Airport, so that foreign visitors drawn to the usual sites of tourism, were more likely to be led to the stadium than to the Acropolis. A new station on the Piraeus-Kifissia electric line began functioning on the day the Games began, with several new sets of cream-colored wagons being added to, and several sets of old, creaky, wooden ones being subtracted from, the railway stock.

In defiance of a few, unsportsmanlike hopes that the pollution cloud would descend over the Athens valley during the contests (thereby giving advantage to the Greek athletes who would be used to it), the *nefos* adhered to the Olympic Ideal and so did not present itself, or interfere with the clear-aired spirit of fair, competitive play. This was not quite true when it came to the Games' being played above politics, for, even before they began, one enthusiastic government

official could not resist mentioning, in a message of welcome, the present government's rousing socialist call for Change. As if this were not enough, the same official was rumored to have proposed to Arthur Gold, President of the European Athletics Association, that the prizes earned by two Greek athletes be awarded by members of the government. Mr. Gold, it is said, replied bluntly that if this were to take place, he would lead all of the contestants out of the stadium.

Even the official program, in describing the construction of the stadium complex, played down the contribution of the previous government by emphasizing the extent and costs of the project since October, 1981, when the present government came to power. Former Undersecretary of Sports, Achilleas Karamanlis, who is the President's brother, took issue with this bias and sought to set matters straight in the press.

Despite these ruffles, the Games were an enormous success, drawing unexpectedly large, attentive and enthusiastic crowds. Part of this popularity can be attributed to the nation's pride in Greece's historical contribution to field sports. Part may also be due to the general lack of spectator sports in this country, with the exception of professional soccer games, whose rowdiness and hooliganism accompanied by obscene language (in which Greek is remarkably rich) has been drawing growing censure from the public and the press. In the very midst of the Games, in fact, a suggestion was made that the Olympic Stadium be used as the home of a local football team. This provoked a polite and laconic request on the part of President Karamanlis to the General Secretary of Athletics, Kimon Koulouris: "Don't give this stadium to football. It would be a pity." Mr. Koulouris quickly

took the hint and announced that the new 'temple of athletics' would never see a black-and-white leather ball.

Although one European and three world records had been broken in the first three days of the Games, for the largely Greek audience the epic was still lacking a national protagonist. On the first evening, spectators could not disguise their keen disappointment when Greece's shot put hopeful, Souliana Saroudi, failed to win a medal. On the fourth day, however, they found what had been lacking in the person of Anna Verouli, who gained, in the women's javelin event, Greece's first gold medal ever in the European Championships.

Like most epics, the Verouliad opened in the midst of the action, but chronologically it began on the previous Monday. While Verouli was participating in the inaugural procession of athletes, a thief entered through the window of a room in the stadium's guesthouse where she and her mother were staying and stole a pouch containing all the family's gold jewelry. Although the police took fingerprints and investigated, the culprit could not be traced, and an ordinary young woman would have accepted the loss of the gold as irretrievable. But not Anna Verouli: she was furious and determined to do something about it.

On the morning of the javelin event, Verouli told her father not to be upset. "Tonight," she said, "I will present you with a gold object which you will not exchange for all the treasures in the world." Later, while telling a journalist that she always prayed to the Virgin when she hurled the javelin, she admitted that on this occasion she was also motivated by anger.

It would take the blind, Muse-inspired old poet of Chios to describe with sufficient power and visual ac-

curacy, this great moment in modern Hellenism when, on the evening of September 9, the Virgin of Tinos and Ares, God of Wrath, could be seen in all their glory, propelling Verouli's javelin above seventy meters across the Olympic Stadium before the eyes of tens of thousands of stunned and jubilant spectators.

In this summary, it is impossible to give adequate space to the wealth of narrative detail, to the large numbers of secondary characters — such as Verouli's rival in the javelin, attractive Sofia Sakorafa, who herself won a bronze medal, to her psychologist, her family and all the villains who avoid her because they do not find her pretty — but all twenty-four cantos were serialized in the papers for days and consumed with relish.

The last day of the Games could not be said to have ended with that solemnity associated with most epics, as Marathon runners were being harassed by cars and trucks, deafened by horns and impeded by well-meaning adults and children. The final spectacle at the Panathenaic Stadium that night, however, was stirring and as well presented on ERT television as all the previous events were and which earned it the praise which it was due.

The only attempt to throw a wet blanket on the Games occurred five days after they had ended when Associated Press journalist, Geoffrey Miller, suggested that an examination of historical documents led him to believe that the first Marathon runner in 491 B.C. followed a route other than the one commonly supposed. As a result, he argues, the event should be nine kilometers shorter. If this version should ever be officially accepted, there should be no problem here in Greece. With such a vigorous sports' under-ministry in the present government having just completed the Olympic Stadium in record time and effort, there should be no trouble in dismantling the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens and reassembling it nine kilometers closer to Marathon in Agia Paraskevi where the ERT headquarters happen to be located. With the new Panathenaic taking its place, ERT can be rewarded for its excellent coverage with a desirable new site right in the middle of Athens.

Family Quarrel

Following speculation by several newspapers about his role as the leader of a group of dissident PASOK MPs, Undersecretary of the Interior Stathis Panagoulis presented Prime Minister Papandreou with the resignation of his cabinet post in late August. Along with it went a letter detailing Panagoulis' disillusionment with current government policies, ranging from its reversals on Greek membership in NATO and the EEC and the question of the American bases, to accusations of nepotism and the creation of family rule, a reference to the close involvement of most members of the Papandreou family and family-by-marriage in the workings of government.

Panagoulis also attacked the extensive use of extra-parliamentary advisors and appointees in key policy-making positions, and what he termed a trend towards favoring big capital at the expense of the working classes. In spite of the breadth and depth of his complaints, however, Panagoulis expressed his desire to remain a PASOK MP and, within what he hoped would become a renewed party, to "continue the struggle for socialism".

As if in direct response to his accusation that the present party hierarchy discouraged discussion, much less dissent, within its ranks, the PASOK disciplinary council expelled Panagoulis from the party within hours of the Prime Minister's receipt of his letter. In a stinging rebuke to the 36-year old deputy, Mr. Papandreou accused him of "apostasy", an emotional reference to the defection

in 1965 of deputies of George Papandreou's Center Union to form a government with the support of the right-wing National Radical Union (ERE). Rubbing salt into the wound, Papandreou added: "And it is a real pity that the fate of apostates is followed today by a member of the Panagoulis family." He recalled the legendary anti-junta activities of Panagoulis' late brothers, one of whom made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of junta leader George Papadopoulos.

In an equally emotional response, Panagoulis' mother replied, "I gave two children to the struggle of our people for democracy and socialism. How many children did Mr. Papandreou give that he can speak in this way to my third child?"

After his expulsion, Panagoulis notified the President of Parliament that he would be sitting as an independent socialist deputy, bringing to six the number of independent MPs in parliament. Among them is former Defence Undersecretary George Petso, who was expelled from PASOK a month earlier also for criticizing the party, without, however, the benefit of a Disciplinary Council meeting.

Visiting Dignitaries

The government soon had the good fortune of having the Panagoulis affair pushed off the front pages by the arrival in Athens, on the 1st September, of PLO leader Yasser Arafat and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Arafat was the first to arrive, sailing into Flisvos harbor in Faleron on the Greek cruise ship *Atlantis*, which



Athina Lekakou

13th Pan-European Games: Greece won its only gold medal (Anna Verouli) and a bronze medal (Sophia Sakorafa) in the women's javelin throw.

had left Beirut a day and a half earlier. A PLO spokesman said that Arafat had chosen Greece as his first stop en route to his new home in exile in Tunis to show his gratitude to Prime Minister Papandreou for his support of the Palestinian cause, and his displeasure with the Arab states that had been less enthusiastic in *their* support.

On hand to meet Arafat were the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Haralambopoulos and other members of the cabinet, a naval guard of honor and band, and — in spite of everything — the Arab ambassadors to Greece. Also present was a relatively small crowd of Palestinians and Greek well-wishers — an indication perhaps, of the government's reported decision to play down the Arafat visit to avoid upsetting President Mitterrand.

Indeed, western diplomatic sources in Athens said that both the Greek government and Arafat had been hoping for a meeting between the PLO leader and the French President. But the French were quick to pour cold water on the idea. An Elysee Palace spokesman said that when Mitterrand decides to meet with Arafat, the meeting would take place in Paris, and "not in a foreign capital".

Adding substance to the rumors, Papandreou answered a press conference question directed at Arafat, by quickly confirming that no Athens meeting was planned.

President Mitterrand, for his part, denied that he was upset by Arafat's simultaneous presence in the same city. After being received by President Karamanlis at Hellinikon Airport, Mitterrand followed a day of talks and a press conference with a two-day private trip to the villa of shipping magnate and wine producer John Carras in Halkidiki. At no point, however, did he disclose whether there has been any progress in negotiations to sell French Mirage-2000 jetfighters to Greece, a decision which is expected by the end of the year.

Star Wars

Five hundred astronomers at the general assembly of the International Astronomical Union at the University of Patras held in late August, protested to the Moscow Academy of Sciences over the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow two Russian astronomers to attend. The 2,400 delegates to the assembly were told that Soviet scientists Leonid Ozerni and Jakovo Alpert had not been allowed to leave the Soviet

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Union because of fears that they might defect. Delegates pinned up a letter from Ozerni saying that he had been on a hunger strike since August 17, protesting the actions of Soviet authorities. The letter was taken down after the Soviet delegation threatened to withdraw from the conference, and the signed protest then followed.

Striking Occasions

In early September, the pro-government *Ta Nea* published statistics indicating that the number of strikes and lost working hours for the first six months of 1982 were more than double the figures for the corresponding period last year, although the number of workers involved in strikes

had dropped. By the end of June this year there had been 574 strikes compared to 244 in 1981, and 6,495,248 lost working hours compared to 3,135,814 last year. But only 219,900 workers were involved in strikes in the first half of this year, compared to 256,357 in the same period last year.

British Torture Allegations

In early September, Richard Cottrell, British Conservative Member of the European Parliament, visited Justice Minister George Mangakis to discuss the case of 33-year old Catherine Pitcher, who claims that she was tortured by Greek police. Arrested in Piraeus in January on charges of smuggling heroin, Pitcher claims that she was

subjected to whipping and the notorious *falanga* – beating on the soles of the feet. After visiting her in Korydallos prison, Cottrell and another Conservative MP, Christopher Prout, said they believed Pitcher was telling the truth. Prout, however, advised caution in the matter, saying that good relations with the Greek authorities should be maintained in the hope of securing further investigation of the case.

Transplant Olympics

While the international stars were preparing for the debut of the new Olympic stadium, 230 other athletes from seventeen countries were competing in a variety of events at the Panathenaic Stadium where the first modern Olympics took place in 1896. The only unusual characteristic of these swimmers, tennis, squash and badminton players, golfers and track and field specialists, was that they have all had transplant operations. Most of the participants in the 4th International Transplant Games were kidney transplant patients, but there were also two heart transplant athletes in the British team. The slogan for the meets: "Be a donor and recycle yourself."

Out of a Job

The number of Greeks out of work rose by 28 percent in the first seven months of this year, but Greek unemployment still remained among the lowest in Europe. Figures released by the government's Labour Force Employment Organization showed that the number of unemployed at the end of July stood at 11,467, compared to 8,944 at the end of last year. It said that this represented 3.2 percent of the labour force, compared to 2.9 percent previously.

Unearthing the Past

On September 1, Professor Manolis Andronikos of the University of Thessaloniki announced the discovery of a fourth century BC theater where, he says, King Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, was assassinated in 336 BC. Speaking at a press conference, with Culture Minister Melina Mercouri, Professor Andronikos said that the theater was located only one hundred meters from the palace at Vergina, now conclusively regarded as the ancient Macedonian capital of Aigai. The theater is three kilometers from the tomb said to be that



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of King Philip, unearthed four years ago. Andronikos stated that he had "no doubt whatsoever" that the theater was the one where King Philip was assassinated by a palace guard during celebrations to mark his daughter's wedding.

Cruelty to Animals

The plenary session of Eurogroup, which is recognized by the European Economic Community and the Council of Europe as the official voice for animal welfare in Europe, has decided to take up five specific issues of animal cruelty in Greece.

According to Mike Seymour-Rouse, the British Director of European Liaison for Eurogroup who was recently in Athens for talks with Greek officials on the subject, the five issues are: problems arising from the fact that Greece's new legislation apparently makes it impossible to put down a healthy, but unwanted animal; the condition under which horses are shipped to Italy and France for slaughter; the cruel exploitation for tourism purposes of the donkeys and mules of Santorini; the intensive egg-production system — meaning that in Greece only 350 square centimeters are allocated per chicken as compared to 600 square centimeters in other European countries — and Greek violations of the new Council of Europe Convention on animal experimentation. Finally, the case of the dog-killing which took place at a naval camp outside Piraeus, may also be raised.

Greece will be represented by Mrs. Pat Stathatos and Dr. Veltsos, leading officials of the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society.

Polytechnic Officials Resign

The Chancellor of the Athens Polytechnic and fourteen members of its Senate have resigned in protest at Prime Minister Papandreou's use of university premises to address a party rally. In his letter of resignation, Chancellor George Parisakis said that the rally at the PASOK youth festival violated the law on the autonomy of educational establishments. He said that the rally had taken place despite the protests of the Polytechnic Senate. The government rejected the criticism, saying the autonomy of the Polytechnic could be violated only when the institution is invaded by a state force such as the police or the army. It quickly introduced legislation in

Parliament to facilitate the appointment of new members to the Senate.

Turkish Diplomat Attacked

The air attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Lt. Col. Osman Boyalar, was hospitalized after being beaten up by Turkish exiles demonstrating in central Athens against the military government in Ankara. The demonstrators, attending a protest against the dictatorships of Chile, Turkey and Poland, attacked the air attache when they saw him observing the demonstration, and later claimed, that the diplomat was photographing them. Police said Greek demonstrators saved the air attache from further injury. They could not confirm reports that the Turkish army attache was also ob-

serving the demonstration and that he fled unharmed.

"Kosmos" compiled by Michael Skapinker, a staff member at Free Press.

At Random

After a summer free of restrictions, new traffic measures went into effect on September 15 banning all private vehicles from circulating in Central Athens from 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. on weekdays. On November 1 an odd-even system will also be adopted effective weekdays until 8 p.m. These controls and others pertaining to industrial pollution drew criticism from

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New Democracy's candidate for mayor, Tzannis Tzannetakis, who said that the measures were being directed more against Athenians than the *nefos*.

The decisive AEK-Cologne football match determining placement for the European semi-finals ended abruptly on the night of September 14 when a power failure blacked out the contest two minutes before the final whistle. The game was tied 3-3 at the time of the interruption, and AEK needed to win in order to reach the semi-finals. While the blackout in Nea Philadelfia was attributed to the Tatoi forest fire raging ten miles away, athletic authorities demanded further investigations for the possibility of foul play.

This year's plague of jellyfish spared neither the fair nor the powerful. On September 8 Margaret Papan-dreou was rushed by ambulance to Evangelismos Hospital as a result of being stung on the leg by a jellyfish while swimming at Lagonissi. She was released the following day.

On September 8, housewife Ioanna Anagnostopoulou, 44, was given a four-month suspended sentence for publicly insulting the Prime Minister. The peace-disturbing event took place outside of a bakery in the working-class area of Petralona during the bread strike. She had referred to Mr. Papan-dreou as "a bum".

The National Tourist Organization has announced that next year's Athens Festival will be shortened to a duration of one month, roughly from mid-June to mid-July. Among the spectacles will be the Berlin Opera, the Piccolo Teatro, Milan's La Scala and the Hamburg Ballet.

During the third annual Athens Book Fair, publisher Themis Banoussis was found guilty of offending public decency for publishing and distributing a translation of de Sade's *One Hundred and Twenty Days of Sodom*. Although forty-seven fellow publishers had endorsed the volume by putting their names to the cover, Banoussis was sentenced to two years in prison. In court, the policeman who filed the charge admitted that he had only glanced at the book and knew nothing of the author. The case is being appealed to a higher court.

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Once More, Election Fever

*Greeks go to the polls again,
this time to choose their mayor.*

By Michael Skapinker

THE first anniversary of PASOK's landslide election victory will bring with it a sense of *deja vu*. The streets will once more be strewn with pamphlets, the air thick with the din of competing megaphones and the billboards plastered with layers of election posters.

On the 17th of October, one day short of a year since Andreas Papandreou came to power, six million voters go to the polls again. This time they will be voting for mayors and municipal and community councils throughout the country — and providing political observers with the first concrete evidence of how Greece has taken to the past twelve months of *allaghi*.

A solid showing by PASOK-backed candidates would come as a welcome tonic to the government, already looking slightly battered by the difficulties of making an impression on the country's sluggish and inflation-prone economy. Favorable municipal election results would also be useful in countering left-wing criticism that the government is losing public support through its abandonment of its radical foreign policy platforms.

It is notoriously difficult for governments anywhere to hold their own in mid-term elections. Regarded as less important than full-scale parliamentary polls, they are often used, even by the party faithful, as a relatively harmless way of expressing discontent with the ruling party. Nevertheless, if PASOK's total share of the vote drops even slightly from the

forty-eight percent they collected last October, opposition parties are likely to seize gleefully the opportunity to claim that the government has failed in the eyes of the electorate. Although candidates will not be explicitly identified as running under a particular party banner, most of the candidates' lists will be sponsored by one of the major parties.

An added interest in these elections is that half a million new voters have been added to the voters' roll through the government's decision to lower the voting age from twenty to eighteen. The minimum age for candidates has also been lowered from twenty-three to twenty-one.

Voting for the local elections takes place over two rounds: one on the 17th and one on the 24th of October. This is made necessary by the requirement that winning candidates have to gain one vote more than fifty percent to be elected in the first round. The only exceptions to this rule are communities of less than 5000 people, where the candidate polling the highest number of votes in the first round becomes mayor. In the urban areas and the larger communities, however, if none of the competing candidates wins more than half the votes, the two leading candidates go into the second round on the 24th.

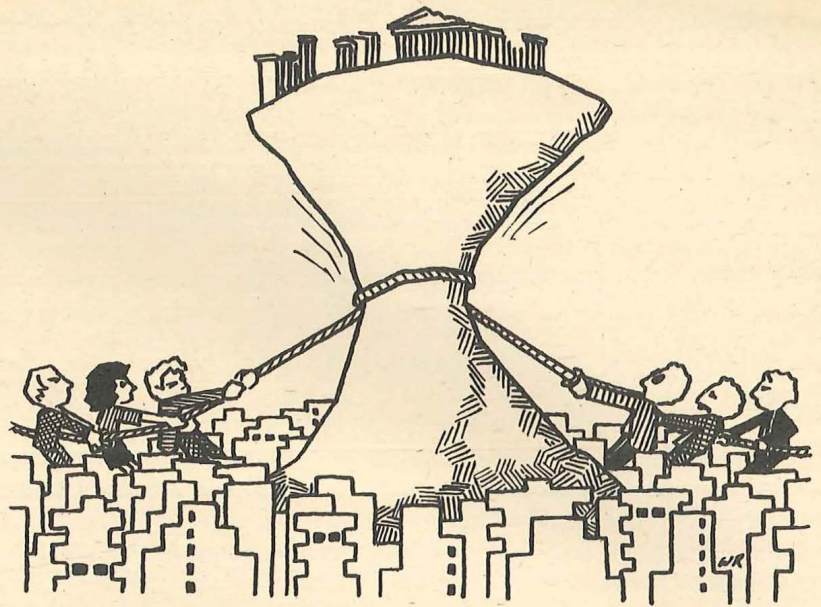
Ballot papers will contain lists of aspiring municipal and community councillors, headed by the candidate for mayor. The 'preferential cross' system is used, in which voters place their cross next to the name of the municipal or community council can-

didate they prefer. They do not place a cross next to any of the mayoral candidates who are instead regarded as having collected the number of votes gained by his or her list.

Should any list attract more than fifty percent of the votes in the first round, the head of the list will automatically be elected mayor and his ticket given sixty percent of the seats on the council. This form of "reinforced proportional representation" — in which the winning party is given slightly more seats than is warranted by the size of their vote — ensures that it maintains a healthy council majority which cannot be wiped out by the odd councillor crossing the floor to join another party. The remaining seats are distributed to all the other lists that attract above a certain minimum level of support, in proportion to their vote.

If a second round is necessary, the same procedure is followed. The head of the winning ticket becomes mayor and his party is awarded sixty percent of the seats on the council. If a list gains more than sixty percent, then it is simply awarded the number of seats equivalent to the percentage of the vote gained — a list winning seventy percent of the vote, for example, will be given seventy percent of the seats. The rest of the seats on the council are then distributed proportionately on the basis of the share of the vote that parties collected in the first round.

An added complication is that voters in Athens, Piraeus and Salonica will be voting for two councils: a municipal council and a departmental council. Athens has been divided into



William Reid Jr.

seven departments and both Piraeus and Salonica into five, each department having its own council. The departments were created by a law passed earlier this year, designed to strengthen decentralisation and encourage popular participation in local affairs. Department councils are to have responsibility for matters concerning their area in such fields as sanitation and drainage, schools, the environment and roads.

The law on decentralization is an important part of both the PASOK program and Prime Minister Papandreou's personal vision of what socialism should entail. He has often spoken of the need for Greece to find a "third road" between West European Social Democracy and Eastern European-style Communism. Decentralization is seen as an important part of the "third road", with its emphasis on the need for popular participation in local affairs.

In a country as centralized in its decision-making as Greece, it will probably require more than just passing appropriate legislation before citizens exercise some control over their lives on a local level. Nevertheless, the decentralization law does at least provide the beginnings of a framework.

Apart from the creation of the departments, the law provides for the eventual establishment of neighborhood councils in all municipalities and communities. These smaller councils would eventually decide on matters affecting smaller residential areas within departments and communities.

The bolstering of local government, however, also requires money. Mr. Nikos Kiriolitis, Director of the Municipal and Community Department of the Ministry of the Interior, points out that the local government allocation in this year's budget — fifteen billion drachmas — is double the amount allocated in 1981. He adds that new legislation is expected in the future to allow local authorities additional means of raising money. At present, they raise revenue through forty sources of taxation on such things as pavement space and uncovered land on which building has not yet taken place.

Whatever the government's plans for decentralization, however, much of the municipal election attention will inevitably focus on Athens and the battle between the major parties. The four major candidates in Athens are the incumbent PASOK-backed mayor

Dimitrios Beis, the New Democracy MP Tzannis Tzannetakis, the KKE Euro-deputy Vassilis Ephraimides, and the former Democratic Socialist Party (KODISO) MP Virginia Tsouderou. Mrs. Tsouderou — "our party is Athens" — is the most determinedly independent of the four. Nevertheless, her performance will inevitably be taken as an indicator of what future KODISO has after their disastrous showing in the general election when they failed to win a single parliamentary seat. (Their leader, John Pemaszoglou, however, was elected to the European Parliament.)

If, as is almost certain, a second round proves necessary in the Athens mayoral race, the most likely run-off will be between Beis and Tzannetakis. In such a case, the KKE are likely to throw their weight behind Mr. Beis, as they did in the municipal elections of 1978. A crucial question, however, would be who Mrs. Tsouderou would call on her voters to support in a second round between PASOK and New Democracy.

Surprisingly, considering the disastrous state of Athens, Mayor Beis is running on his record. He told a press conference at the start of his campaign on September 15 that improvement in sanitation and refuse collection was one of the major achievements of his term of office. "We can't say that Athens is the cleanest city in the world," he said, "but we can show some achievement." He added that during his term of office, some sixty new refuse collection trucks had been bought, as well as six mechanical sweepers and twenty motorcycles to supervise refuse personnel.

He also said that more than 200,000 trees and bushes had been planted during his term, "more than in the previous fifteen years put together." He dodged questions about an extension to the metro underground system, saying that the plans prepared by the previous New Democracy government were inadequate and new ones had to be devised, and that, anyway, this was a government and not a municipal issue. Mr. Beis, however, happily took credit for the government's anti-pollution measures. "There was a big difference between this summer and last summer," he said. "There were fewer hospital admissions. The previous government gave us the *nefos* as a dowry. Now we have to suffer a little to improve our

environment."

Mr. Beis appeared unenthusiastic, however, over Mrs. Tsouderou's proposal at her own press conference the same day for a televised debate between all the candidates. Apart from her call for public discussion, Mrs. Tsouderou demanded increased accountability for municipalities as to how they spend their funds. Although she conceded that the problems of Athens were too intractable to be solved within a four-year mayoral term, she proposed to make the city a capital "of which the whole country and Europe itself can be proud."

All the candidates obviously view pollution as the issue most likely to capture the electoral imagination. Mr. Ephraimides, of the Communist Party, weighed in with a statement alleging that "the government measures that are being applied for the combatting of pollution in Athens do not confront the evil at its roots." He called for stiffer action to be taken against polluting industries.

Mr. Tzannetakis came up with the most novel anti-pollution proposal of them all: abolish the mammoth pre-election rallies in Athens with their ear-shattering decibel level and the sea of pamphlets they leave behind. Mr. Beis rejected the suggestion.

Michael Skapinker is a free-lance foreign correspondent and journalist for Free Press.

Roads for Ithaki

Spiro Arsenis is running for mayor of Ithaki again, the third time since 1975, and there is every indication that he will succeed in his bid, as he has in his previous tries. Young, energetic, a champion of local government, he is typical of a growing number of activist provincial officials, who do what they can in offices rendered all but impotent by lack of money and the centralization of power in Athens.

Although one of a mayor's main duties — and the one for which he must give a large part of his minuscule budget — is to make sure the garbage gets collected, many of the new breed of activists have managed to extend their tasks, from tree-planting to building playgrounds to organizing local festivals.

One of Mayor Arsenis' main contributions to his native island has been an annual theater and song fes-

tival. But like all mayors, he has been unable to make any major decisions on the critical problems of his town, whether health care, schools, industrial or touristic development, or water supply and drainage and roads, without the final approval of Athens. A principal pre-election and government policy of PASOK has been the decentralization of government and the strengthening of local authorities, which means, ultimately, giving them a healthy budget. The process has hardly begun, but Arsenis, for one, is optimistic: "I believe that the constructive relationship between central and local government has begun. It doesn't show yet because what existed for one hundred and fifty years in Greece can't change in nine months." And although people may be impatient for the process to move faster, time would still seem to be on the side of the Papandreou government, at least in this round of elections.

To gauge the mood and concerns of voters in Ithaki, Amalia Melis, a contributor to *The Athenian*, interviewed a number of townspeople on a recent trip to the island. Her basic question: what has been done, and what can be done, for the benefit of Ithaki.

C.V.

Makis Deftereas, architect: "The Festivals aren't made to help the local population. What it offers and how it is organized gives nothing to the people. The local people have other problems much more basic than festivals. They suffer because there aren't enough decent roads, plentiful water and decent education opportunities. Negative feelings are created between tourists and the locals because of the festivals. The mayor didn't hold a public discussion about the festival. Who judged the musicians who came here? How can the locals be bombarded with "culture" every day for a month and then left in the dark for the rest of the year? How are they to judge the various types of music presented? The festivals are a front (*virtina*). We are second to Rhodes in attracting yachts (approximately 2000 a season) but for all that, Ithaki doesn't have a decent marina. [Yet] a marina can create jobs and keep our youth here, bringing extra income to Ithaki. We lose population drastically every year. I have chosen to return to the island where I was born, but there are still so many problems unsolved.

As for the festivals, you can't go barefoot to the opera."

John Papikinos, OTE employee: "Mayor Arsenis gives a lot more of himself to solving Ithaki's problems compared to mayors of the past, who weren't so concerned with the island's problems. I think more power should be given to local governments because who knows the local problems better than the mayor? This mayor doesn't have another occupation like other mayors. He is given a minimum (*timitiko*) salary which isn't enough, yet he still pushes for solutions to our problems."

Spiro Skepetari, barber: "PASOK has been no help for Ithaki so far. We have no fire engines to put out a fire. Last week a block of stores was destroyed along the waterfront and the fire was put out with buckets of water. What happens if the next fire isn't close to the sea? No money has come in to change anything. If the central government doesn't help, how will the mayor do anything? Also, what am I going to do with the Festival if I can't go home on a properly-paved road."

Nitsa Kandiliotis, in charge of an EOMMEX (Hellenic Handicrafts Organization) stand displaying Ithaki's handicrafts: "If it weren't for the efforts of the mayor, we would never have gotten the opportunity to gather and make these handicrafts to sell in

the summer when tourists visit Ithaki. I want the festivals to take place here, because it brings people to the island. I think the mayor deserves another term in office because he gives all of himself to his work."

Nikos Kandiliotis, public employee: "Ithaki's problems are greater than the need for festivals. The money spent is wasted money. We don't have enough beds and hotels to house a festival here, and we can't get loans to build hotels to help increase tourism here. PASOK's new tax system is taxing us on the same level as stores in Athens."

Michael Magoulas, doctor: "Young people make a compromise in their lives by living here . . . and few remain. Basketball and tennis courts could be built for constructive recreation. There is a big population of children, women and old men. No one goes out at night since most men work on boats, and so there is very little to do. Our main problems here revolve around schools, roads and health facilities — the Diagnostic Center needs more instruments and equipment. As far as attracting tourism to Ithaki, I believe the festivals bring us bad tourism — they stay a day or two and don't bring money into the island. There is no police patrol and they dirty the land. The festivals are shown on television and heard on the radio to get attention, but our problems remain



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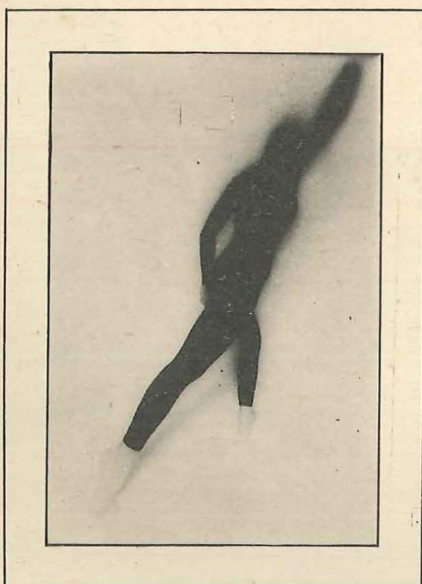
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unsolved. The mayor received so much money for the festivals but, till this year, nothing was done about solving our water problem."

Spiridoula Maroulis, medical student: "I want to return to Ithaki permanently when I complete my studies. This place has given me the ability to appreciate the mountains, the greenery and quietness. There are no tall cement buildings here. This island needs a hospital to be built, instead of relying on the one boat that goes to Cephalonia daily to meet emergencies. I think hotels should also be built to make it easier for tourists to come here but at the same time, I don't want Ithaki to be like Rhodes or Mykonos."

Gerasimos Konaros, 18-year old who will be leaving to work on a ship this year: "In the winter it is deserted; there isn't much to do here without your friends. We have one movie theater. There is a library, but my friends and I don't go. We aren't allowed to take books out of the library; we must read them there. We get by on having dances and parties. I play soccer, read, but I feel restless here. We all look forward to holidays here, because it brings people back to Ithaki. I think it would be a good idea to have a youth center here. Now that I'm getting involved with politics, I see how this mayor tries to help the island. Maybe with these elections, he can do more."

Stathi Livanis, artist: "Ithaki needs revenue from the local people with their stores and the seamen who send money back to their families. There aren't any job opportunities for the youth here. The festivals don't bring money to Ithaki. On the contrary, it is a disadvantage for us. From 9 pm to 1 am, the main square is empty, the stores are empty. In order to attract the right type of tourist, we should build hotels and camping grounds with decent roads that lead there. Loans are difficult to get and the mayor doesn't help. He puts himself in the limelight. He could look at ten important problems, and get money to solve them instead of funding the festivals. There is nothing for the youth here. I myself couldn't work here to support myself nor to finish my education. I help kids in the winter by teaching them to draw - nothing official, and I hold exhibits in Ithaki.

Amalia Melis

What's Best for Athens?

Dimitris Beis was elected mayor of Athens in the second round of the 1978 municipal elections, running against George Plytas and Mikis Theodorakis. Supported by PASOK in the first round, he secured the votes of the united left in the second, and in his term of office under the New Democracy government, he was identified with the ideology and causes of the then-opposition. In this year's elections, he is again supported by PASOK while the Greek Communist Party has put its weight behind the candidacy of Vassilis Ephraimides, and New Democracy is supporting Tzannis Tzannetakis. Haris Livas recently interviewed Candidates Beis and Tzannetakis for *The Athenian*.

Livas: What were the main problems facing the city when you took office, and what solutions have you found for those problems?

Beis: There were significant problems: first, the lack of cleanliness in the city, then, the lack of greenery, the social problems, like the lack of daycare centers, children's playgrounds, and youth athletic centers, and finally, the problems faced by "forgotten" neighborhoods which were not even reachable by cars, due to lack of adequate roads. In all these areas we've operated with tremendous energy. Would you like to hear some details?

Livas: Please.

Beis: On the subject of cleanliness, we added sixty-five new modern garbage trucks and six modern road-cleaners. And we greatly increased the number of personnel involved.

Livas: By what percentage?

Beis: By 40 percent. Each street now has its own cleaner. And we also reorganized the whole service, which had been operating in an atmosphere of chaos and laziness. There were managers who were deciding where each worker should go, depending on the amount of money the worker was willing to pay to get a good job. We threw all these people out and installed order. We also have introduced a revolutionary method of working: all our vehicles have been equipped with radio-telephones so they can be in constant touch with the center, so all problems can get an immediate solution. We also have fifty portable phones which we can use as needed. Another thing we did was to fill Athens with thousands of refuse bins, either attached to posts or on the

ground, so that all the trash formerly thrown to the ground is now in the bins.

Livas: The attitude of the citizens plays a big role here. Some people throw things on the ground even when there are bins available.

Beis: When we first placed the bins, we found that they were hardly ever filled. Now the trash has to be collected out of many of them once or twice a day, which means that citizens are becoming more responsible. Also, they are more responsible in putting out their own garbage bags on time for collection and tied up, so we don't have garbage spilling out on the street. As far as the addition of greenery is concerned, the previous government had been building over all the free areas they could find. We put a brake on all that and started doing the opposite. In the three-and-a-half years we've served, we've planted *plateias* and established playgrounds and athletic centers which cover one hundred and seventy thousand square meters. By a decision of the municipal council, we freed some large empty areas, the sites of old factories and the like, some two hundred and sixty-four thousand square meters.

Livas: All the new greenery requires gardeners to take care of it. You must have many new employees.

Beis: We doubled the number of personnel. And we planted every road in Athens with trees — every road, that is, whose sidewalk was wide enough. And wherever we found a free space, we planted it. We've planted more than 200 thousand trees, bushes, plants and flowers — more than were planted in the preceding fifteen years.

Livas: The childcare centers, the playgrounds and athletic centers?

Beis: We've made forty new children's playgrounds in different areas of Athens. When we took over, we found three daycare centers and now there are twelve, some especially built for that purpose and probably the best in Greece. We are trying to get them to operate in the afternoon too, for the children of mothers working during those hours. We made thirty new athletic centers for young people. And we have the children's summer camp in Aghios Andreas, where children can have a free twenty-day vacation in comfortable, rich, refreshing surroundings. And — probably our most important undertaking — that camp will be used during the month of

September for the elderly, so that Athenian citizens over sixty can enjoy the countryside too.

Livas: The road network?

Beis: Roads that were completely impassable for cars have completely changed appearance. Five hundred and twenty asphalt roads were either built or repaired — some two hundred and eighty thousand square meters. In the entire fifteen years preceding our term, there were fewer roads built than we did in only three-and-a-half years.

Livas: One important part of your program has been to encourage citizen participation. Could you tell us about some of these programs and rate their success?

Beis: Yes, of course. In every neighborhood, we established citizens' committees, who studied the problems of the neighborhood by coming into direct contact with the citizens and then informing us. Also, we could inform the citizens of different matters by passing on the information through the committees. This has proved so successful that the system has been passed by Parliament as a law and will now be put into effect in every municipality. But we are going even further than that. As soon as we can get a computer network into operation, we are going to divide Athens into seven compartments and, in each, there will be an auxiliary city hall where people will go to get all their necessary papers, application forms, information, etc, thus saving a trip to the main City Hall in Athens. It's part of our program of decentralization.

Livas: When do you estimate the start of this system?

Beis: By next summer.

Livas: How is the Free Open University you inaugurated coming along?

Beis: That was so successful, it's now spread to all of Greece and come under the Ministry of Culture. And in Athens, in addition to operating at the Cultural Center, it has spread to Kolonos, Pangrati, Goudi, Plaka — wherever it could be accommodated. The Free Open University has been enthusiastically accepted by the people as something really their own — as a way they can get education and information on matters of concern to them.

Livas: Have you paid the professors out of the city budget?

Beis: They have all offered their services without pay — some three hundred professors and professionals in the various branches.

Livas: Can you list any problems still unsolved — and what your approach would be to solving them?

Beis: They are the same problems that we have been discussing. Our solutions are dynamic, not static — and ever ready for improvement. Of



Candidate Beis

course, there are certain problems that are faced by the city that we couldn't provide the solutions for, as they do not come under our responsibility. The traffic problem is one of those. It's a government responsibility, and the solution is a long-term one, not one that can be solved in one day. But the cloud of pollution hanging over the city has now methodically and scientifically been studied, and whereas the pollution had been getting worse every year, now we've managed to contain it and slowly begin to reduce it.

Livas; Do you cooperate with the Ministry?

Beis: Always. And, concerning reducing atmospheric pollution, there will be a further use of gas, and already new units at Aspropyrgos are in operation. This will greatly reduce atmospheric pollution and will be used instead of mazut and central heating, both by factories and homes. This will be of special benefit in places like Plaka, so we won't have any further destruction on the Acropolis.

Livas: Speaking of Plaka, how has the program to "Clean Up Plaka" turned out?

Beis: Plaka has taken on a completely different look. First, we established special pedestrian streets. Second, we are trying to get rid of certain undesirable inhabitants of Plaka and, to that end, have established a special police force for the area. We also intend to get rid of establishments undesirable for Plaka — bars, discos and the like.

Livas: In a previous interview I had with you before PASOK won the government, you spoke about the problems of dealing with an unresponsive government. Now that the municipality and the government are in the same hands, I imagine that you can operate with more freedom.

Beis: Without a doubt! We don't

have to feel that our every step is watched by a guardian on high who can control matters according to his wishes. A municipality should be run according to the people's wishes, not according to the wishes of the central government.

Livas: On what will your mayoral campaign be based? On your record? On what kind of campaign promises?

Beis: We'll have reference to our record, but we'll also offer a program for future years. We have put order into the municipality which now operates more justly and we are now in a position to offer even more to the people. In the past, the mayors were always shouting for more revenue. We asked for more, but we also make good use of the municipality's property which previously had just been used to enrich a few friends. Specifically, we intend to promise to the people that we'll continue what we've started and will be able to offer even more, now that we've put order into the municipality and have a cooperative central government that believes in decentralization.

Livas: Was it your decision to stand for a second term as mayor or was it your party's decision?

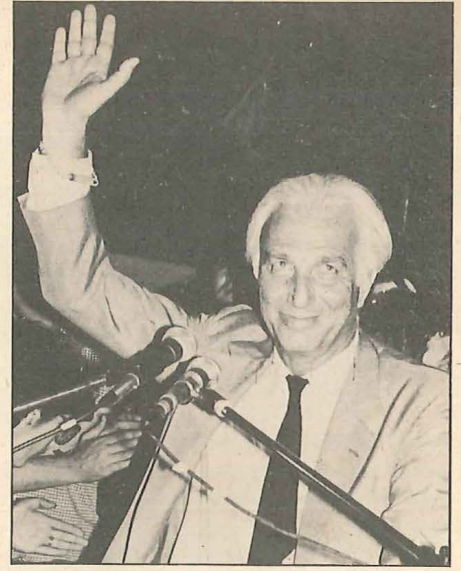
Beis: I have a long history of involvement in local affairs. In 1954, I was a municipal counsellor in Zographos, then I became mayor of Zographos, then mayor of Athens. I've always been completely immersed in local administration.

* * *

A former naval officer, Tzannis Tzannetakis was elected to Parliament in 1977 from Athens' First District on the New Democracy ticket headed by Constantine Karamanlis. In October 1981, he was re-elected to his seat. He has served as General Secretary of the Greek National Tourist Office and as Minister of Public Works under George Rallis. His candidacy is supported by New Democracy.

Livas: In the interview I had recently with Mayor Beis, he listed four problems he found when he entered office, and spoke of his solutions. The problems were: lack of cleanliness, lack of greenery, not enough daycare centers, children's playgrounds and athletic centers, and poor road conditions in certain neighborhoods.

Tzannetakis: I would list the four problems of Athens like this. First, the problem of pollution . . . it has its roots in factories, automobiles and central heating, especially when the quality of the petrol is low. Many factories are located in Athens. They should either be closed or their output reduced, and they should be fitted with filters.



Candidate Tzannetakis

Livas: Wouldn't the control of pollution at its source be the problem of the appropriate Ministry's and not of the city?

Tzannetakis: It should be a problem of the city. Or, at the very least, the city should put great pressure on the Ministries. What goes on in the city is the responsibility of the Mayor. Another crucial problem is that of traffic. When I was the Minister of Public Works, in a period of sixteen months, we constructed fifteen overpasses and there was a program to construct fifteen more. Each of the overpasses was constructed in a time period of six months. The new government should have continued this program, but they didn't. Too much traffic increases pollution. The metro was meant to help here, but they stopped that too. And they stopped our proposed new system for traffic lights which operate with a computer controlling traffic flow. The *only* thing the government did was to stop some circulation in the center. But that's not the answer. The way to solve the problem is not by *stopping*, but in creating new works, in giving incentives to the people. The same thing happened with our program dealing with sewage. We had started to build a complex of nine biological centers in different areas. One that we started will be finished in about a month. The rest have been stopped. So what's Beis' record on all this? The third problem is greenery. Athens is a city with a very low percentage of greenery. And the green areas are not well-located. As you see by looking at the map, all the green areas are clustered in one place and other areas have nothing. What can be done? There are solutions. Of course, you can't change a city from the beginning, but you can improve. There are many areas that could be planted. I had proposed and it was agreed on by the

President of the Panathenaikos football team, that the stadium [on Alexandros Avenue] be moved to Goudi and that whole area made into a green park with an underground garage. Another idea: city blocks are very short in Athens. If you are walking in New York, you find that the blocks are very long. Here you can make the blocks longer and plant all the small bisecting streets now used only for parking, and put garages underneath them. So, the level of greenery can be greatly improved. The solution is not just to plant a tree in a very small space where it won't grow well anyway. That's only "show" business. The fourth problem is that of garbage, which should be gathered with a more sophisticated system as it's done in America and elsewhere in Europe. Garbage should be collected in big containers at the head of a group of apartment houses, not in front of each apartment house. The entire prefabricated box should be picked up by the appropriate trucks and the contents recycled.

Livas: Do you think that we Greeks will take our trash over to the collection point. Some people are so lazy, they just throw it in the streets. Citizen participation in this or any other scheme may not be easy.

Tzannetakis: If the citizens want a clean city they will have to work in that direction. It's impossible that all be done by a central authority. People should be responsible for their area. There should be a small council in each block. And they also should be responsible for the facades of the buildings and there should be penalties for non-repairs.

Livas: Still, the Greek people don't have a good history of cooperation in such plans.

Tzannetakis: People have never been taught — or obliged to do so. But it can be taught. Look at the Greeks living in the States. Are there problems there with the Greeks? No! Because they are incorporated into a larger community and there are rules they have to follow. Also, to ask people to do something, you first have to do it yourself. Here in Greece there is lots of talk, but no follow-up. We are sleeping!

Livas: If you become mayor, would you continue certain things like the Open University program?

Tzannetakis: I don't believe so much in that. There are many disadvantages in the university system as it exists now, so that system should be changed. We shouldn't be adding another university system. We need many playgrounds for the children. If my plan is adopted about planting the streets, then many of them can be turned into playgrounds for children.

And we have to buy up some blocks too, and pay indemnity to the inhabitants so we can have more free areas.

Livas: That will take money.

Tzannetakis: There is money. In the past, the mayors only asked for money from the State. The Communist Party, for example, does not like to borrow money. But if small enterprises can borrow to improve for the future, so can the municipality. It's possible to borrow money from abroad.

Livas: Can you imagine the municipality borrowing money from outside Greece? Is that feasible?

Tzannetakis: Yes, of course.

Livas: How did you become the New Democracy candidate for Mayor — that is, by what process within the party were you chosen to run?

Tzannetakis: There is no party candidate. Of course, the members of New Democracy will support my candidacy — but so will members of PASOK. I will be happy if my followers come from all the Athenians. I believe that in Greece voting in the municipal elections is different than voting in national elections. In the latter, a person votes for the party's policy in international affairs, defense and the like. But there is no relationship between political philosophy and the improvement of life in this country. For example, Beis used to march in the streets against the policies of New Democracy when they were in power. Now that his own party is in power, he doesn't speak out any more. He's stopped fighting.

Livas: Maybe he doesn't need to fight any more, because his party supports him.

Tzannetakis: They don't support him. He just stopped fighting. He's an obedient slave. Look, here's a picture of Beis marching against pollution when New Democracy was in power. What is he doing now?

Livas: How political do you think this election is going to be?

Tzannetakis: I'm trying to make it non-political. Of course, different problems will be handled differently — a communist candidate thinks differently from a liberal.

Livas: How would you describe yourself if you had to put a political label on? Right? Center-Right?

Tzannetakis: I belong to that broad area that begins where Marxism and Communism end and goes all the way over to the Right.

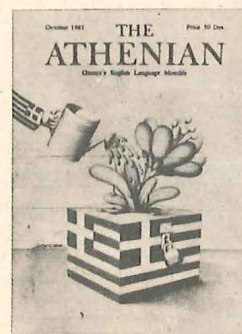
Livas: Don't you think you are facing a basic disadvantage in this election? Beis can run on his record and he has made improvements.

Tzannetakis: Beis has no record. He just thinks he has. If you walk on the streets of Athens, if you ride through Athens in your car, you can see what the "record" of Beis means!

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Profile of a Candidate

Virginia Tsouderou, Crusader Extraordinaire

By Gill Whittaker

IF we started tomorrow, in six to seven years we could turn Athens back into the city of light," says Virginia Tsouderou.

Mrs. Tsouderou, the only woman candidate, will run for mayor in Athens this month, in the firm belief that as a woman she can offer more to the city.

Virginia, who has brought up her own children here, states, "We need a woman mayor who has direct experience with the everyday difficulties of living in a city planned for a different period of history." Considering herself a democrat and a progressive, she plans to channel her energies towards cleaning up the city, slicing bureaucracy, and committing herself to the education of the citizens.

Her attachment to Athens stems from childhood. Although her parents were both Cretans, Mrs. Tsouderou was brought up from the age of one week, "in a lovely house in the then romantic and pastoral area of Patissia."

Today Mrs. Tsouderou feels Athens is "a terrible place to live," but adds, "it could easily become a more human place again. I know I can't turn back the clock to the days of the horse and buggy, but we could make it a lovely, romantic, *modern* city."

Although the word "romantic" crops up often in Mrs. Tsouderou's vision of Athens, behind it lies the ex-

tensive study and experience which has formed her ideas, and the dynamic life she has lived.

Born in 1924, the youngest of three children, Virginia Tsouderou did not even have time to finish her schooling in Greece. Her father Emmanuel had become Prime Minister of the Greek Government in Exile in 1941, days before the family were forced to flee Athens. "We went to Crete, Egypt, South Africa, Trinidad and finally finished up in England," she recalls. It all seemed a great adventure — "children aren't aware of the dangers."

But then came boarding school at Ascot ("of course, I hated it") and Oxford University, where she read politics, economics and philosophy. "My philosophy professor, a huge Scot, was so disappointed that I hated philosophy. He thought all Greeks should be philosophers," Mrs. Tsouderou laughs.

She curls her bare feet on the couch, and settles down to tell of the following years, which led her to many of the ideas and aims she has today.

After Oxford, Mrs. Tsouderou worked for a year with UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration), returning to Greece to help in bringing back Greek refugees from the Middle East. She then won a scholarship for post-graduate studies in the United States, and set off for a year there.

The 'year' extended to eleven. After taking her Masters in Economics, Mrs. Tsouderou went on to study for her PhD. However, in 1950, she married George Gontikas and never completed the PhD course. "I'd done everything, but my thesis never got finished — I had to work, I started having children — and you know what that means."

In 1956 her marriage ended, and two years later she returned to Greece with her three children, Costas, Mirka

and Daphne, and became a journalist. Writing a column, first for *Eleftheria* and later, for the recently closed *To Vima* on social, political and economic problems, however, did not take up all her time. She also worked in 1963 and part of 1964 as assistant to Andreas Papandreou, who was then Minister to the Prime Minister under his father's Centre Union government.

Papandreou had also been one of her professors at Minnesota University, but their working relationship did not last because Mrs. Tsouderou did not agree with his policies. "Although I am not on very good terms politically with Andreas, we are not enemies — I could be his friend, but politically I can't work with him."

At the beginning of the military dictatorship in 1967, Mrs. Tsouderou stopped writing. "I didn't feel I could write under a dictatorship." She then got involved in anti-junta work with a group which she laughingly said made the dictatorship "furious" because "we worked in such a way that really nothing seemed to be illegal."

Speaking of her four-and-a-half months of solitary confinement when she was imprisoned by the junta, Mrs. Tsouderou says, somewhat cynically, "Well, it was an experience."

For the first weeks of interrogation, she was never allowed to sleep, and was subjected to constant noise. "But we were lucky. They intended to keep us in for good without a trial, but after the 1973 plebiscite, they granted an amnesty to all prisoners and I was freed."

During the imprisonment, in the suffering and discomfort of living in a tiny concrete cell where she lost twenty kilos, Mrs. Tsouderou made a fascinating discovery in her own family history. "The only books we were allowed were history or religion, but in one book I found a detailed account of the life of my maternal grandfather,

who had been hanged by the Turks in Crete."

Was it this rediscovery of the political nature of her family which directed her into politics? Perhaps. It was certainly not encouragement from her father, who — she said — wanted none of his children to enter the political arena.

She tells the story of a dinner when her father, guest of U.S. President Roosevelt, was asked which was the best way to enter politics in Greece. His reply was that perhaps the surest way was first to be imprisoned. "I'm sure he couldn't have imagined that he was speaking about his daughter years later," she added.

Mrs. Tsouderou says that she never expected to be elected when, in 1974, she stood as a candidate for the Centre Union New Forces party, but, in fact, she came fifth on the ballot of twenty-eight candidates in the second Athens constituency, and was re-elected under the party's new banner of EDIK in 1977. In 1979, "after we were kicked out of the party," KODISO was formed under the leadership of Mr. John Pezmazoglou.

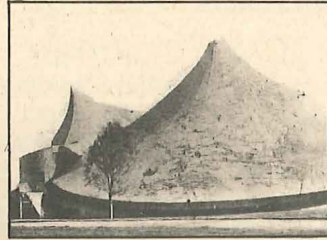
Despite her initial reluctance to enter politics, she admits that "Finally I enjoyed my parliamentary work," although she tended to be more interested in municipal government. As the pre-electoral campaign heats up, Mrs. Tsouderou will, no doubt, place heavy emphasis on her belief in the voters, who, she thinks, should have a large part in the running of their cities. "I believe the solution for Athens lies in the hands of the people, but under modern leadership. We need people who know how to run a city like a good enterprise, with modern managerial methods," she states firmly.

What can be done in Athens, what will be done and how and by whom, are all questions for which the answers remain unsure, until the ballots are counted on Election Day. One thing is certain: whether elected or not, Mrs. Tsouderou is not likely to stop crusading for the causes she has espoused over the years.

Gill Whittaker, Managing Editor of Shipping Magazine, is a frequent contributor to The Athenian.

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Summer's End

The Palestinian children stood to attention, raised their arms in victory signs, and chanted nationalist slogans, following the orders of their sixteen-year-old instructor. Wearing the traditional Palestinian headscarves draped around their shoulders, they went on to sing "Fidayi-i-Fidayi, guerrilla oh guerrilla", a martial song which speaks of "living in the dark ever since expulsion from Palestine", and ends on a more optimistic "all will be well now that our guerrilla organization exists."

A group of 273 Palestinian children stayed at a summer camp in Aghios Andreas on Attica's east coast from early August until just two weeks ago, when they left to go to school in Damascus. On holiday from their war-shattered homes in Beirut or southern Lebanon, the children were brought to Greece on a Greek government invitation which Athens described as a "purely humanitarian and pioneering act".

Life for these Palestinian children was, for a month, a far cry from the one they had left behind. Along with some 1,300 Greek and foreign youngsters, they did what kids usually do at summer camp — swam, raced, played football, and went on excursions.

But their free time was spent in somewhat different activities. Under the guidance of PLO nurses and instructors, the children, divided into two groups according to age, the "Flowers" and the "Young Lions", engaged in regular drills and were instructed in the traditions and recent history of their people, with, expectably, a heavy political slant. "We teach politics to the children, explain to them that Israel and America are responsible for the loss of their homes," said Aptsam Ashraf, 28, a



Summer Camp in Aghios Andreas

Palestinian whose family originated in Haifa. "The children must also be disciplined into a military way of life, but we do not train them in the use of arms." According to sixteen-year-old Khalil Sad of Saida in Southern Lebanon, however, many of the children have had some training in arms, and even combat experience.

Not all the children were belligerent, though. "We are just waiting for the war to end so as to return to Palestine," said Mohammed Nasser, 7, whose parents and brother were killed in Tal Zatar. "We'll have no problem with the Israeli children. I'm sure they will understand that all we want to do is live at home with our parents."

The PLO officials at the camp categorically rejected suggestions that the children become refugees here, despite the open-ended offer of hospitality by the Greek government and in spite of hundreds of adoption offers from Greek families. "Greece has already offered us much help," said Miss Ashraf. "But we want the world to adopt our aspiration for a homeland, not to adopt our children."

Champions Defy Borders

Like many of her fellow townspeople in Izmir, Semra Aksu, Turkey's 100-meter women's hurdles champion, has grandparents in Greece, in the northern town of Drama. And her participation in the Pan-European Games here last month forged another link between her and the Greek people. "The bonds between my country and Greece, for me at least, are many," she said. "My grandparents are one of them and the tradition and spirit of athletics here is another."

Semra, whose younger brother Ali Ahmet won the men's 110-meter hurdles race in the Junior Balkan Championships held in Drama earlier this year, added that she was overwhelmed by the warmth and hospitality she experienced during her stay in Athens. "Athletics is the love of my life. I live, work and play on the track. To come to Athens and participate in the games, before such a warm crowd, was a rare experience."

On the last night of the Games at the new Stadium, the tall, good-looking Semra, who studies at the University of Izmir Sports Academy, was swamped with well-wishers seeking autographs. It took her forty minutes to sign the variety of objects placed before her: cigarette packets, handkerchiefs, official programs and tickets, and even Greek and Turkish flags.



Semra Aksu

"I didn't realize there was so much enthusiasm for athletics here," she smiled, adding, "The Olympic Stadium and the organization of the games were impeccable. I really would like to see the Olympic Games held in Greece on a permanent basis."

The leader of the Turkish Athletics Association, former army colonel Nurettin Ackanat, was also full of enthusiasm about his stay in Athens. "The public here is truly excellent — they know their athletics well and they certainly know how to applaud. All of us felt at home from the moment we set foot in Greece." Political tensions were brushed aside by both Semra and Colonel Ackanat. "We have many friends here, and Athenians have many friends in my country," remarked Ackanat. "I cannot comment on the so-called tensions between Greece and Turkey because I have not experienced it. In any case, sports can help political situations." Said Semra, "It is my hope that through sports, we can build the foundations for solid friendships between peoples, and especially between the people of Greece and Turkey."

After Athens, Semra returned to Izmir to train for the 1983 Mediterranean Games, scheduled to be held in Morocco. Something of an idol for Turkish sports fans, and handsome enough to be a cover girl, the track star notes the impact of her career on traditional Turkish attitudes towards women. "Turkey is a developing country and we have a long road ahead of us before we fulfill our potential as women and human beings, both to the nation and to ourselves. But," she adds, "the image of the Turkish woman as plump, uneducated and servile to the wishes of her husband is gradually, and as far as I am concerned, thankfully, being eroded."

Compiled from interviews by Paul Anastassiades ("Summer's End") and Leonidas Stokes ("Champions Defy Borders"), of Free Press, an independent news and photo group.

Glimpses of Inter-War Athens

And Why the City Grew and Grew

By S. Victor Papacosma

THE second decade of the twentieth century witnessed the beginning of a new era for Athens and for Greece. In the aftermath of the Military League's 1909 revolt, Eleftherios Venizelos arrived from Crete to launch his career as the dominant figure in Greek politics for the next twenty-five years. As prime minister and leader of the newly-formed Liberal Party, he guided the nation to its impressive Balkan War victories in 1912-13, which resulted in increases of sixty-eight percent in territory (Crete, Southern Epirus, Macedonia) and sixty-seven percent in population.

Athens had now become the capital of a larger Greece, but within a short time political feuding threatened national unity. During World War I, Greek society polarized between the supporters of King Constantine and Venizelos over the fundamental question of whether or not the nation should become involved in the hostilities. Constantine spoke out for continued neutrality, while Venizelos pressed for Greece's entry into the war on the side of the British and French. Ultimately, on 31 May – 13 June 1917 Anglo-French pressures forced the departure of King Constantine, who was succeeded by his second son, Alexander. Later that month Venizelos became prime minister and brought Greece into the war on the side of the Entente.

For his loyalty to the victorious coalition, Venizelos received promises of considerable territory at the Paris Peace Conference. The United States, Great Britain and France subsequently approved the landing of Greek

troops in Smyrna on 2 – 15 May 1919. But the untimely death of King Alexander from a pet monkey's bite, the electoral defeat of Venizelos and his party and the return of King Constantine in the fall of 1920 initiated a sequence of other developments which led to the defeat of Greek forces in Asia Minor by the late summer of 1922. With the burning of Smyrna and the mass evacuation of Greeks from Turkish lands, the rich Greek civilization of twenty-five centuries in this region came to an abrupt conclusion.

Fleeing from the ravages of war and persecution, thousands of refugees from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace streamed towards an economically devastated Greece; estimates of the number range from 1,100,000 to 1,500,000. In the attempt to bring lasting peace to this troubled section of the Mediterranean, the conferees at Lausanne in 1923 drafted an unprecedented formula in modern times for resolving minority problems between two hostile states: the compulsory transfer of all Turkish nationals of the Greek Orthodox religion in Turkish territory and of all Greek nationals of the Islamic religion (approximately 400,000) in Greek territory. The only exceptions were the Greek inhabitants of Constantinople and the Moslems of Western Thrace, who were allowed to stay in their homes. Greece's population increased by more than twenty percent within the span of a few months. The refugees, most of whom had arrived even before the compulsory exchange had been formalized, scattered into the various corners of the country with



Syntagma Square

Phot. "Pouides"



many occupying abandoned Turkish property in Macedonia. Around 300,000 came to the Athens area. With living conditions at very substandard levels in the camps for these displaced people, extraordinary measures were taken to provide more adequate housing. In these efforts, foreign loans, League of Nations support and American philanthropic activities played a crucial role. The population of the Athens metropolitan area jumped sharply from 453,000 in 1920 to 801,000 in 1928. Most of these newcomers to the capital were settled in newly-created communities which formed a belt around Athens and Piraeus.

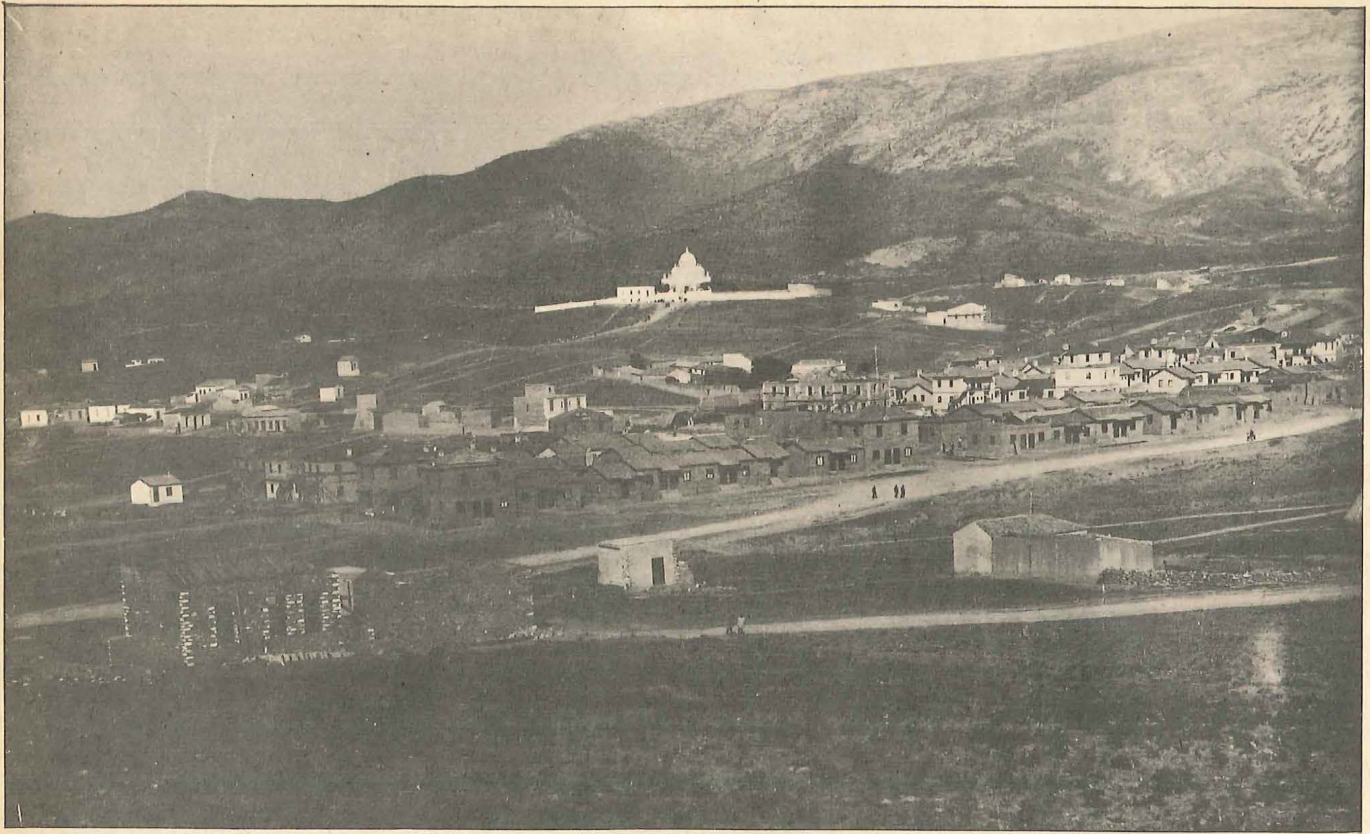
The World War I era had lasted longer for Greece than for any of its victorious allies and had also ended tragically for it. The legacy of this strife-ridden period plagued national politics in the years which followed. The Venizelist-Constantinist feud evolved into a split between republicans and royalists. Republican factions in the officer corps increased their influence after military revolts at the time of the final retreat from Asia Minor and in October 1923. Working with republican politicians, they succeeded in ousting the monarchy of George II and in establishing a republic in March 1924.

The fledgling Greek Republic did not survive, partly because its fragile institutions could not tolerate the traumatic jolts of four major military revolts (1925, 1926, 1933, 1935) during its eleven-year existence. Relative political stability did come with the four-year administration of Eleftherios Venizelos, who re-entered Greek politics in 1928. But with republican interests suffering from



Above: Traffic police surrounded by Christmas gifts; below: Omonia Shoeshine Boys

Photos from "Pouliades"



Pre-War Pangrati, with refugee barracks in foreground

declining popularity, Nicholas Plastiras hastily organized a coup d'état, which failed, immediately after the 5 March 1933 elections indicated a victory for the conservative parties. Another republican insurrection erupted on 1 March 1935, only to be snuffed out within two weeks by forces loyal to the government.

The events of March 1935 signalled the imminent death of the Republic. Extremists among royalists in the armed forces and in the political world engineered the restoration of the monarchy and the return of King George II in November 1935. The newly-installed king set out to unify the Greeks, but the January 1936 elections with its indecisive results contributed to further parliamentary disarray. The political deadlock and growing labor unrest influenced George to back Prime Minister Ioannis Metaxas's proposal to abandon parliamentary institutions and to establish a dictatorship. With the support of the army and the approval of the king, Metaxas suspended major articles of the constitution on 4 August 1936. Greece was added to the long list of nations in central and eastern Europe which formed authoritarian regimes in the years before the outbreak of World War II. Borrowing many of the practices of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, Metaxas ruled Greece with a firm dictatorial hand until his death in January 1941 — three months after the Italian invasion of Greece.

This era between the two World Wars proved to be one of momentous change for Greece and for Athens. The large influx of refugees and continued migration from rural areas resulted in significant population growth. By 1940 the population of the Athens-Piraeus basin had increased to 1,124,109. And with the completion of the Marathon dam and reservoir in 1929, Athens for the first time in decades had an adequate water supply to meet its

needs. The settlement of refugees, at first temporary and then permanent, created a wide ring of suburbs. Where suburbs in 1920 had comprised not even six percent of the Athens metropolitan area, by 1940 they constituted more than forty percent of the total population. Vyrion and Nea Smyrni, districts which did not even exist in 1920, had 25,482 and 15,114 inhabitants respectively, in 1940; Kallithea experienced growth from 4,185 to 36,572 residents during the same period.

Within two decades, Athens had increased from eight to fifteen percent of the nation's total population, but the city's importance for the nation increased at an even swifter rate. Athen's role as a political and economic nerve center had not been as great for many centuries. The wave of refugees from Turkey created many burdens for the beleaguered nation but concurrently brought individuals with new skills, attitudes and a variant of Greek culture which effectively grafted itself onto "old Greece". Social life and culture in Athens and other sections of Greece came to reflect these new influences. Economically, the Athens-Piraeus region witnessed the emergence of expanded industrial activity; Piraeus developed into one of the Mediterranean's most important ports.

Thus Athens and Greece were changing at an unprecedented pace. The old was being challenged by the new — sometimes blending, sometimes clashing and, as is often the case in such instances, the results were both good and bad. People and events had altered "Old Athens." And it would be an ongoing process — as the years since the close of World War II have shown.

S. Victor Papacosma, who teaches Balkan and Modern Greek Studies at Kent State University, is the author of "The Military in Greek Politics: The 1909 Coup d'Etat."

Down and Up in Constantinople

As sure as I'm sitting here full of Five Star, I can say, "We survived." But should *your* husband be one of those Franco-Polites chucked out of Turkey back in the '60s, and should he ever come in declaring wistfully, "Wouldn't it be nice to drive up to Poli for a week or so . . . with Mama," take my advice: put him, and Mama, in restraints, countersuggest a more tranquil holiday in, say, Beirut, or, all else failing, eat his driver's license, just to be safe.

I did none of the above, so before dawn of the following morning, we were off up the National Road, bound for Poli. What fiendish mentality conceived the National Road I cannot say, as I was struck mute after kilometer one. But would it have cost *so* much more to construct lanes designed for four *actual* cars abreast with a nice solid median separating the participants into only *two* groups of the hostile hellbound going in opposite directions? Or was the blueprint, indeed, adopted to insure a plethora of side-long and head-on collisions, providing livelihood for doctors, lawyers, ambulance crews, writers like Perelman and Swift, and other worthies?

We advanced upon Constantinople as had countless armies, opportunists, gay French poets and other madly rushing fools before us, but we didn't advance far. Between Lamia and Larissa, on a pastorally peaceful stretch of perfectly straight road, we were stopped in our tracks for two hours, in a driving rain, while my M.D. husband ministered to the critically injured victims of a particularly nasty head-on collision.

"Turn around and let's go home," I whimpered from the floorboards. Give me a Packard, a De Soto, a Caddy . . . give me a Peterbilt cab with a customized cowcatcher, give me *anything* but a VW beetle, about as secure a berth as one of those dolphin-sided seaside paddle boats in the path of Glomar Explorer. I wanted OUT! Yes, we were driving entirely the wrong sort of vehicle for that Demolition Derby thinly disguised as the road north from Larissa. What you may think is a toll levied to pay for the highway, is really an admission fee to organized S and M on wheels.

We went through Asprovalta at a clip, passing Disco Glub (sic) Samantha, and a storefront housing a frieze of naked black mannequins (Offen-

bach tourists too long on the beaches?) We spiraled through foothill villages on the uncertain edge of a mini-abys, goosed from behind by a red Alpha Romeo plastered with STP decals, blocked in front by a Mercedes bus, a red "N" swinging in its rear window. Suddenly, we were in Kavala, where the chauffeur reckoned we could, indeed, spend the night and pry our fingers out of his upholstery.

The next day, as we flew on towards the east, it became increasingly clear to all comers where things Greek ended and things Turkish began. Near the border, one happy hamlet even boasted both cross *and* crescent on its skyline. At the frontier lingered no such air of the peaceable kingdom.

Turkey was, immediately and inescapably, Turkey. Nowhere in Greece do you see those expanses of uncultivated and tenantless land, nor that sheer richness of earth turned over and asking to become something edible. All those cocoa and biscuit-colored plains stretching away to the horizon boggled us, as did the shoeless, shirtless urchins waving to us merrily from atop dizzy haywagon perches, tossing down an occasional brick in their excess of good humor.

As we passed through Tekirdag, what I'll euphemistically call the traffic, began to worsen palpably. We traversed the blocks of depressingly impersonal confections made of steel, concrete and laundry that tout themselves as deluxe commuter apartments, and fought the urge to stop and buy charming baskets woven of plastic to add to our collection of chenille bedspreads and liquor bottles blown in the shape of dachshunds.

Long before we even reached the famous city walls, we were caught up in a metallic maelstrom of cars, *dolmushes*, horse-propelled melon carts, buses, buslets, motorized and man-powered tricycles, vintage kamikazis, and one phthalo-blue tank — you name it — it was out there and trying desperately to cross our path at right angles. Compared to this, the National Road was pabulum.

How we made it to Pera, I don't know, as my eyes closed somewhere before Valide Camii, but suddenly, Mama was clucking about what those infamous Turks had done to her neighborhood, and I regained consciousness on a street that might have been yanked out of an ant farm, it was so

packed with beings.

This then was *Pera*. What a sore sight for eyes. Even I, who had never seen the original article, in its prime circa 1950, could detect in the ruined fine old buildings the lineaments of a former beauty, a remembrance of things unsmashed. I could also see in Mama's eyes reflections of a world no more, a way of life as gone with the wind as Scarlett's coiffure. For a moment we were all sobered, but it is one of the saving graces of tourists to accept the inevitable and get on with it, and tourists we were, tired, hungry and, for the nonce, roofless.

Near Taksim, with its statues of Ataturk and his merry men, we located a small hotel (run by vintage Greeks caught in a time warp), hidden down a nautilus of little filthy streets and sunk in a sort of hole infested with children of dubious background. It rose up a respectable five stories, however, and gave us a tear-jerking view of the Bosphorus and its bridge over to Beylerbey. There was a tiny garden below us full of daredevil swallows and a pride of sinful cats. Inside was a bathtub, the QE 2 drydocked in the soapdish.

Though encrusted with layers of dust which would have made the planet Saturn feel right at home, we had only food on our minds and went recklessly out into the night, which we found inhabited by young male Turks who seemed to have seen neither women nor square meals since the Imam fainted.

Luciano, hungriest of all, galloped off, leaving his mismatched ladies in the lurch, and we trotted after him, an ostrich and a raccoon evading poachers; he was the only one with the foggiest notion of where we were going.

But when we finally located the restaurant the food that first night was almost worth the whole grueling trip. We ate, we slept, and the next morning, after a breakfast of rolls, *kaymak*, rose jam and tea, set out to visit Mama's former haunts, and those few friends, Greek and Turkish, who'd remained after the several expulsions. We also stopped in at the Church of the Virgin, Agios Dimitrios (where Luciano's parents had married) and Agia Sofia, where the ticket seller tried to shortchange us and the upper gallery with its fine mosaics was closed to the public.

In the afternoon, we visited with the distaff side of a Turkish family whose matriarch had been one of Mama's closest friends seventeen years previous. We were all welcomed in by a 130-decibel chorus of squealing, weeping, leaping women who made us feel exactly like the thunderstruck prodigals we were. It was one of the rarest experiences of my life, as never

have I seen such love issue forth from three generations over the return of a lost friend, however close.

Tiny Suzanhanim, about seventy, and wearing the white scarf of one who's seen Mecca, sat dwarfed by an immense easychair, beaming at us all. Sevim, her daughter, and Sevim's own two strapping nymphets went into a snowstorm of domestic activity, serving up first giant insipid gumdrops (Luciano took one bite and lobbed his to Uskudar), then individual crystal bowls of fresh foundoukia nuts, parfais of ice cream, no less than four enormous confections for each of us, fruit of all kinds and unending glasses of tea, followed by hot, scented hand towels on cut glass coasters. The ladies, Suzanhanim excepted, changed clothes for several group photographs, and the three visitors said their fare-

wells.

We'd decided we *must* try out the new suspension bridge connecting Europe and Asia. You wouldn't have thought it would be difficult to locate, but the entrance ramp has been made all but inaccessible to unwinged conveyances, and all signs alluding thereto have been placed a foot above the ground to be better read, we suppose, by all native speakers under three feet in height. Typically, we persevered, and thus *did* sail out into space on that sublime arc into Asia.

Ignoring the open sewers of Kanlica, a place where the chilling Turkish hunger is only too apparent — only the cats appeared well fed — we sat by the viridian waters of the Bosphorus and watched gunboats flying down toward the Sea of Marmara like the rubber duckies of Anti-christ.

In the afternoon, we braved now decrepit Fanari and visited Luciano's boyhood school, now clearly labeled a Turkish Ministry of Education holding. We stopped in briefly at the Patriarchate passing between two Turkish flags the size of Army/Navy tablecloths. Attendants cleaning up after a sizeable and rambunctious wedding informed us that of all the former Greek residents — thousands — only five grandmothers remain in what is now called Fener.

We left Taksim next morning for the Princes' Islands and made our way down to the piers where we threaded through an obstacle course of infants selling ice water and babes balancing trays of sweets and *coulouria* on their heads. A man carrying what I thought was some sort of saw turned out to be a professional plumper of mattresses. Another with a tame rabbit was a teller of fortunes. Alice and the Queen of Hearts directed us to the right boat.

Buyukada, the former *Prinkipos*, turned out to be a sort of Istanbul's answer to Miami Beach. The carved gingerbread houses of another era are succumbing to the Hansel and Gretel of wind and weather, and the bony ribs of the horses pulling our fringed tin surrey made us catch our guilty breath. But the pine forest was exactly as Mama remembered it, and politics and time haven't yet tainted the Palamides.

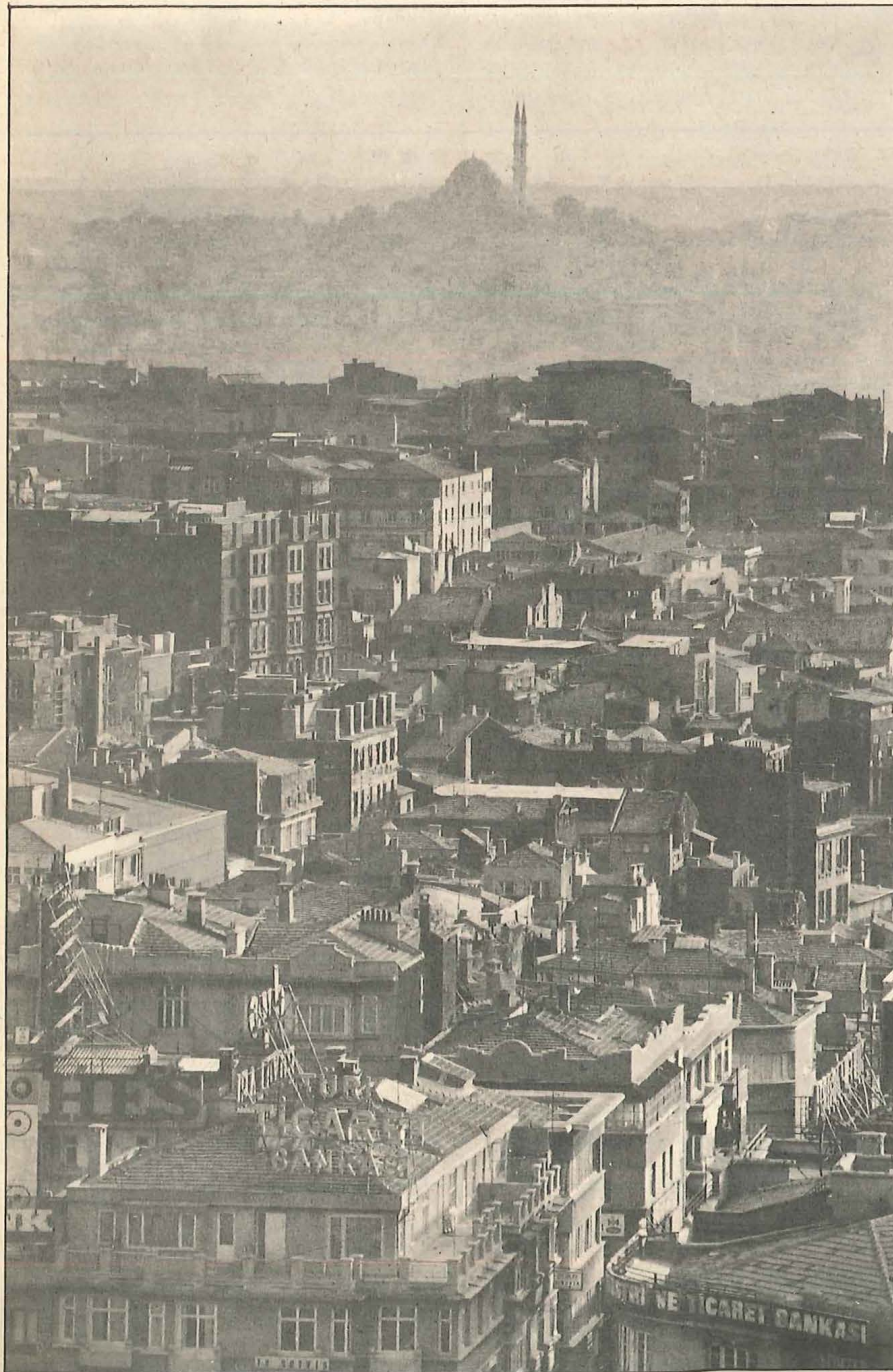
We went home sleepy on the boat, marveling at the sky, the Naples Yellow horizon deepening up into a concert of rarified grey blues.

Our last evening in Poli we spent visiting with Greeks still ensconced in Arnavutkoy, but went up early to our rooms to watch the soundless drifting lights of the Bosphorus. Leaning out of the window, Luciano was startled to find a half-grown lioness playing with a boxer dog and their Turkish owner on the terrace of an adjoining house.

We all watched as the lioness gambolled, untethered, seemingly benign. But we mused on what might transpire were her petit dejeuner served too late one fine day.

On that scene, the sun went gently down. We stared until the players became indistinguishable in the violet, and went to bed disturbed by the city's final visual gift.

And as some of us sit nibbling pastourma, which unfortunately did not spoil en route, we must admit that Poli is not too far, geographically, from Ambelokipi. But if you've seen a sort of decaying Never-Never Land where stark-eyed soldiers strut and lions play on rooftops at dusk, you may not be able to quite convince yourself you've really been there, and come back to tell of it.



Eugene Vanderpool Jr.

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FUNERAL GAMES
by Mary Renault

Mary Renault has brought her classical learning and love of Greece to bear on the life of Alexander the Great. Her three novels, *Fire from Heaven*, *Persian Boy* and *Funeral Games* form a trilogy that should be read in sequence if justice is to be done to her achievement.

The last of the trilogy and her most recent publication, *Funeral Games*, must have been the hardest to write. When the novel opens, the central hero, Alexander, is already on his death bed in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar which simmers in the heat of a Baghdad summer. His body, wasted by long campaigns and fever, resists the coming of death, but his kinsfolk and generals fear the inevitable and fear even more the uncertainty and confusion that will follow his departure.

Alexander dies, leaving the problems of succession unresolved. The stage is left to lesser mortals — his generals, his wives, his unborn children, his mother and his simpleton brother. All fall under the shadow of Alexander and none, with the exception, perhaps, of Ptolemy who rules in far-off Egypt, can rise above the petty squabbles of regency and succession. The world has reverted to 'the ancestral pattern of tribal and familial struggles for the throne' that had dominated the history of Macedonia before the coming of Alexander. Each, in his or her turn, makes a futile bid for power and each with the inevitability of Greek tragedy is cut down by rivals.

So the pages of Mary Renault's *Funeral Games* are richly peopled with both men and women, none of whom proves worthy to succeed Alexander. Those who served with him in battle look to each contender for some sign of Alexander's magic and greatness but they look in vain. Ptolemy, King of Egypt, alone is permitted to enjoy the serenity of old age in Alexandria. It is his son who sees the sun touch the gold laurel wreath above Alexander's tomb with fire and says to his father: "All those great men. When Alexander was alive, they pulled together like one chariot-team and when he died they bolted like chariot-horses when the driver falls." His father, rich in wisdom, replies: "(Alexander) was a man touched by God; we were only

men who had been touched by him; but we did not know it. We too had performed miracles, you see."

Mary Renault's *Funeral Games* is a fitting requiem to her re-creation of Alexander the Great. By its very nature, it lacks the unifying influence of the central character of the earlier novels in the trilogy, and it is a tribute to Mary Renault's ability as an author that she can hold together both the complexities of plot and lesser characters, as well as the reader's attention. Her fans will be anxious to know whether this is the last of her novels set in Classical Greece or whether she plans to entertain us again with her unique insights into this period.

John Rendall

cinema

FALL PREVIEW

Supposedly, censorship has been abolished in Greece since the Socialist Party came to power last fall; yet there are still occasional "busts" of movie theaters which are showing hard-core pornographic movies. The censors find graphic violence less offensive than explicit sex and casually hand out "K" ratings (comparable to "G" ratings, meaning suitable for the entire family) to films drenched in gore, rarely, if ever, censoring them.

A particularly disturbing trend in the blood-and-guts adventure genre is the violence that is directed specifically against women. The "woman as victim" theme is not new; it is a classic utilized by such quality directors as Hitchcock and Chabrol. What differentiates the new crop of films such as *Friday the 13th*, *I Spit on Your Grave* and *He Knows You're Alone*, which were successful here last season, is that the killers attack randomly and usually remain unseen. The liberated and sexually-free women are hunted down and killed in a gruesome fashion while the "chaste" and passive women are saved.

These films might be perceived as a backlash against women's liberation, a way to relieve the hostility and discomfort generated in men. What is really astounding is that these movies are just as popular with women! It seems many women, secretly if not openly, begrudge the liberation movement, thereby finding some satisfaction in the fact that on screen, at least, these strident troublemakers get what they deserved. Because of the past success of these movies, we will be subjected this season to more of this bilge, represented by such films as *Doctor Jekyll and the Ladies*, *Vice*

Squad, The Seduction and Death Wish II. This new crop is even more hideous. In *Vice Squad*, Wings Hauser plays a vicious panderer whose favorite recreation is mutilating and killing prostitutes with his "pimp stick", a folded-up wire hanger; in *The Seduction*, Morgan Fairchild plays a television anchorwoman who is pursued by a psychopathic sex maniac; and in *Death Wish II*, Charles Bronson plays a vigilante who ends up exterminating about half the population of Los Angeles in retribution for the rape and murder of his daughter,

Obviously, the only way the making of these movies will stop is when they are no longer profitable, since the movie industry as business people are not known for their moral compunctions. If you're not forewarned, take a close look at the publicity stunts in front of the cinema and tuck your drachmas right back in your pocket if you see bloodied bodies or bug-eyed victims about to be dispatched. One would think these movies would prove disgusting for people of all ages, but they present a particular problem for families with children. As in past seasons, little concession is made to the needs of family entertainment. Some films which may be touted as acceptable for the kiddies, such as *Annie*, the adaptation of the smash Broadway musical based on the Little Orphan Annie cartoon series, have undesirable elements. In this case, it is Carol Burnet's kinky portrayal of an alcoholic caretaker. Two of the better family films which will be shown are *The Secret of Nimh*, an animated feature by Don Bluth, formerly of Disney studios, and *Extra Terrestrial*, a space fantasy directed by Steven Spielberg.

Two successful feature length animated films, the Beatles' *Yellow Submarine* and the adult cartoon *Fritz the Cat*, plus a nostalgic craze which brought the old Warner Brother shorts and early Mickey Mouse cartoons back into circulation, created new interest in this film style. Don Bluth worked at the Disney studios for years before resigning in 1979 along with other co-workers to form his own studio. *The Secret of Nimh*, their debut film, is the story of a widowed mouse who seeks the aid of The Great Owl and some rats to help her move from her threatened home. The animation is polished with typical Disney touches such as richness of color, special lighting effects and the use of well-known actors and actresses for the characters' voices. *Extra Terrestrial* was a huge success in its premiere at the Cannes Festival and a box-office smash in the States and Europe. It is a science-fiction fantasy, but also the

love story of a lonely boy and a bizarre-looking space creature who befriends him. A rare gem, a perfect mixture of technical expertise and human warmth, it has young and old alike laughing, crying and sometimes even cheering.

Academy Award-winning actress Diane Keaton is the star of two movies this season, *Reds* and *Shoot the Moon*. *Shoot the Moon* is the examination of a very common mid-life crisis these days, the break-up of a marriage. Keaton's mate, George Dunlap (Albert Finney), starts an affair and walks out on her and their four children. Alan Parker's (Midnight Express) direction is uncharacteristically restrained, with the result being that Keaton and Finney are very believable as the estranged and tormented couple, and the four children of the movie charming and natural as a group of garrulous chipmunks. Bo Goldman's dialogue is adept at catching the nuances of everyday life, but the film is flawed by the ending, which is overblown and unnecessarily brutal.

Reds is Warren Beatty's blockbuster, a three-and-a-half hour movie about the American Communist writer Jack Reed (author of *Ten Days That Shook the World*) and his tempestuous relationship with the writer Louise Bryant, which takes them from Mexico to New York's Greenwich Village to Petrograd. The trip left them so ragged that their passionate reunion in Petrograd has been described as looking as though it "came straight off an Albanian travel poster." Beatty's movie, which took him four years and somewhere around \$50 million to make and for which he won an Academy Award for best director, was the culmination of a dream, as was the movie *Fitzcarraldo* for director Werner Herzog. It was assumed that the talented but tenacious Herzog had gone mad when he refused to quit working on his monumental project that kept him four years in the Amazon jungle, at the cost of millions of dollars (including his entire lifetime savings), and which passed through several disasters and cast changes, ending up with Herzog being accused of exploiting the local Indian population. The debut of the controversial film at Cannes was triumphant and he ended up walking away with the Best Director's award, which makes one wonder if these are given on the basis of merit or endurance. *Fitzcarraldo* is the quixotic story of a turn-of-the-century Irish rubber baron (Klaus Kinski) who borrows money from his mistress (Claudia Cardinale) to buy a broken-down steamship in order to locate an opera house in the jungle of Iquitos Peru, where his

idol Enrico Caruso can sing. The end product is transfixing, if somewhat confusing, and the final effect is one of exhilaration, when the opera company, in full costume, belts out arias as the steamship floats down the river past the lush terrain.

As for comedies this season, the black humor of Lindsay Anderson's *Britannia Hospital*, starring Malcolm MacDowell in the story of a crazed doctor in charge of an expensive British hospital, and Woody Allen's *Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy* seem to be the safest bets. Allen, who ran into heavy criticism and subsequent loss of audience support after making the films *Interiors* and *Stardust Memories*, has responded to the clamor from his fans and returned to the simpler style of his earlier comedies. Allen, who wrote, directed and stars in the movie, utilizes the usual themes of love and sex in a plot that has all sorts of Shakespearean twists, such as mistaken identities and secret meetings in fairy-filled forests. We'll see if his lovable "schnook" still retains his charm or whether, as with Charlie Chaplin's Little Tramp, he is up for retirement.

To be recommended is Costa-Gavras' *Missing*, a political film concerning the search by a father (Jack Lemmon) and his daughter-in-law (Sissy Spacek) for a young journalist who has disappeared in Chile during Allende's overthrow. It is also a love story, with outstanding performances. Another thought-provoking film is *Yol*, the Turkish film which was the co-winner with *Missing* of the Golden Palm in Cannes. It is technically stunning and politically incisive, offering us a view of the problems of modern Turkey, especially those of the Kurdish nation. Yilmaz Guney, who directed the movie from prison, is expected to arrive in Greece for the premiere some time in November. Some worthwhile serious films include Volker Schlöndorff's *Circle of Deceit*, an anti-war adventure filmed during a ceasefire against the actual background of the Lebanese civil war. *Pixote*, directed by Hector Babenco, is a heart-rending view of Brazilian waifs whose environment turns them into thieves and even killers at an early age. *Neige* is Juliet Berto's kaleidoscope of the street life of Pigalle. Unless you want to spend a couple of hours watching three nubile bodies prancing (and panting) before the scenery of Mykonos and Santorini, skip Randal Kleiser's soft-porn *Summer Lovers*. When hearing lines in the insipid exchanges, such as "Did you come", any audience member with sensibility would decide it was time to go.

B. Samantha Stenzel

Athenians in China

I visited remarkable sites in China – walked the Great Wall, the Forbidden City and Summer Palace, saw Edgar Snow's grave by "Nameless Lake" on Beijing University's Campus, picked green tea at the Lung Ching "Dragon Well" tea commune in Hangzhou, marveled in watching Shiwan ceramics moulded by hand in Foshan, observed acupuncture and open heart surgery operations in Guangzhou Provincial People's Hospital, limbered up at 5:30 a.m. outdoors in the park, as Chinese flexed muscles exercising and dancing Tai Chi, saw slender Chinese people bending over their rice paddies and plowing done by water buffalo, was warmed by responses to my *Nee How* (hello), ate my way through seven Chinese banquets and learned *Kom Pai* means "bottoms up".

Yet I remember most vividly hearing Greek, meeting the few Hellenes living in Beijing – especially Ambassador Panagiotis Rellas, a career diplomat, who introduced me to Panayiota (Maya) Assimakopoulou, an interpreter on the Embassy staff, and Anthoula Pappas, wife of a staff member. We discussed their adjustments and visited a Chinese market together.

I am always amazed how people adapt their habits in unfamiliar settings. "There has been a *terastia diafora* (huge change) in me in the two years since I came to China," declared Maya Assimakopoulou, an energetic young woman, graduate of the Language Institute of Vienna University. Lacking the Greek staples, Maya brought feta, lentils, chick peas, lemons (10 kilos!), and olives from Athens.

For Anthoula Pappas, the situation was similar – it was difficult for her to find food at first. Like Maya, she now likes and cooks many Chinese dishes and learned to cook them from a Chinese chef they hired. Maya and Anthoula, like other countries' embassy people and foreigners, buy most of their foods at the Friendship Store, a department store which includes a food department, primarily stocked for visitors. "But we often shop for fruits and vegetables at the Chinese markets," they noted; my own experience in Beijing was quite discouraging – huge piles of cabbages and fresh garlic that developed a pungent odor. Both Maya and Anthoula manage to hellenize everything

they buy and eat. Fried shrimp become *garides pane* and pork or shrimp balls are *keftedes*, *tan da mia* noodles are showered with *kokkini saltza*, while the ageless Chinese sweet-sour dishes are now *glykoxina*!

What will they do with all these experiences?

"Why not open a school when you return to Athens?" I asked.

"Vevaios! I'll teach Chinese, and you teach Chinese cooking," Maya quipped to Anthoula.

So look out for that Chinese school . . . and try these recipes.

Chinese Pork Ball Soup

Anthoula Pappas likes this soup because it seems similar to a Greek dish – *keftedakia*.

½ kilo or 1 pound lean ground pork
1 wine glass rice wine *rizokrasso* or substitute unresinated dry wine
1 teaspoon sesame oil
2 eggs, lightly beaten
salt and freshly-ground pepper
1 stalk celery, finely sliced into thin slivers
6 cups chicken stock

In a bowl, combine the pork, wine, oil, eggs and a little salt and pepper. Knead until thoroughly mixed. In a medium pan, boil 6 cups water. Lift the pork mixture in your hand and squeeze small balls out into the boiling water (if you've seen *loukoumades* in Greece, this technique is used) or roll balls in your palms and drop them into the water. Cook 10 minutes until thoroughly cooked. To serve, pour chicken broth into Chinese bowls or regular cups. Add 3 meat balls and slivers of celery to the broth. Serve hot. Serves 6.

Garides Pane, Chinese Style (Breaded Shrimp)

1 pound or ½ kilo *garides* (shrimp), cleaned
bread crumbs (*psiha* from dried bread or store-bought type)
salt and freshly ground pepper
1 egg, lightly beaten
vegetable oil for frying

Slash the shrimps in half without cutting through to the back. Pound lightly to flatten. Season the bread crumbs lightly with salt and pepper. Dip shrimps in egg and then the bread crumbs until well-covered. Heat oil to depth of 3 fingers and fry the shrimp, turning to fry on the other side. Drain. Serve with stir-fried fresh vegetables and rice.

Spring Rolls

Round or square spring roll wrappers are available in Chinese specialty shops

and noodle factories, or, you may try Anthoula Pappas' recipe at home. Fillings may be varied to include many chopped fresh vegetables, shrimp, pork, scrambled eggs and combinations seasoned lightly with soy sauce and drained.

400 grams or 1 pound minus 2 table-spoons flour (2½ cups)
¼ teaspoon salt
oil for frying
cornstarch
½ pound lean ground pork
3-4 Chinese mushrooms, soaked, drained and thinly sliced
¼ cup bamboo shoots, thinly sliced
1 cup Chinese cabbage, bean sprouts, celery or other green vegetable
Seasonings: ginger root, thin soy sauce, crushed garlic, pepper.

To make the wrappers, in a bowl, combine the flour and salt. Add only enough water to make a batter that you can squeeze through the side of your hand. Rest batter 15 minutes. Rub oil on a griddle and heat gently. When heated, fill hand with batter and squeeze turning hand in a circle over the griddle to form a round wrapper with 5-inch diameter. When half-baked, turn with fingers to cook on other side (it should not brown). Sprinkle lightly with cornstarch. Continue until all are fried, sprinkling lightly with cornstarch, if necessary, to avoid sticking. To make the filling: mix the pork, mushrooms, bamboo shoots and vegetables in a bowl. Season with a little chopped ginger root, 1 tablespoon soy sauce, a crushed clove of garlic and black pepper. Scoop a heaping teaspoonful on one side of each wrapper. Wet the edge with water (or mixed with flour to make a paste) and fold the wrapper in half; seal to make half-moons.

When all are stuffed, heat oil in a wok or fryer to depth of 3 inches. Slip two spring rolls in at a time and fry on both sides until golden chestnut. Drain. Keep warm until all are fried and add more oil when necessary. Serves 4.

Vilma Liacouras Chantiles



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One, Love

It's not known if Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg got in a few lobs during his summer vacation in Greece.

One thing is certain, though: if he looked for a court to play on, he had a tough time finding one.

Such is the plight of many foreign visitors to Greece every summer. The tennis rackets sticking out of their travel bags remain there.

There are less than three hundred tennis courts throughout Greece, certainly not enough to meet the demands of this growing sport. And those courts are, for the most part, private and expensive to use.

The Greek Tennis Federation (EFOA) is trying to do something about the lack of courts and has pressured the government to take the sport seriously.

In the last few years, the soccer-crazy Greek sports world has opened its eyes to tennis and more and more Greeks are taking to the courts.

The sport is getting better coverage in the Greek media and major tournaments are now shown on television, thanks mostly to ERT Sports Editor and tennis buff Dimitris Konstantaras, son of a well-known Greek comedian.

The EFOA, founded in 1938, has grown from 614 members in 1978 to 1,570 current members. There are twenty-eight clubs registered with the EFOA, including ten in the Athens area.

While most of the clubs are private, there are a few which will allow foreigners to play on their courts.

The best chance for tourists to get into the swing of a tennis match is at the Greek National Tourist Organization (EOT) courts located on four beaches in the Athens area.

Two are situated in Voula Beach, Alipedou "A" (telephone 895-3248) and "B" (895-9569). The "A" beach has twelve courts which are in operation from sunrise to 10 p.m. in the summer and sunrise to sunset during the winter. The "B" beach has only four courts operating from sunrise to sunset.

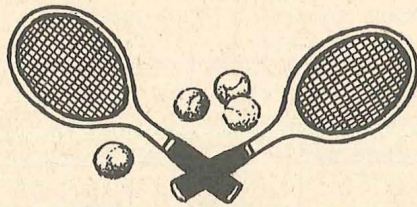
The other EOT tennis courts are located at Vouliagmeni Beach (896-0906) and at Varkiza Beach (897-2102). The first has twelve courts and the second has four. Both are in operation from sunrise to sunset. The cost of an hour's use at the EOT courts is 150 drachmas during the day and 200 drachmas during the evening when the floodlights come on.

Also open to all foreigners are the eight courts located at Agios Kosmas (981-2112) on Vouliagmenis Avenue opposite the West (Olympic) Airport. The charge there is 120 drachmas per hour.

Becoming a member of a private club can cost you from 2,500 to 30,000 drachmas a year, depending on your age.

The biggest and the best known private club is the Athens Tennis Club (923-2872), 2 Vassilissis Olgas Avenue, near the Temple of Olympian Zeus and with a good view of the Acropolis. It has 13 courts, a restaurant and a television relaxation room.

Nine courts are located at the Attikos Club (681-2557), Dafnis and Kaliga Streets, Filothei. The courts are open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.



The most up-to-date facilities, but perhaps the most expensive, are at Geraka, near Stavros, Agia Paraskevi. There you will find the newly-opened Hobby Center (661-0406) at the 14th kilometer of Leoforos Marathonas and Phidippidou 10. It has seven tennis courts, two squash courts, a pool, Finnish sauna, German solarium, a playground, a pro shop, volleyball and handball courts and a cafeteria, all on 10,500 square meters of land.

The Hobby Center wants 35,000 drachmas per adult membership for initiation fees and another 17,000 drachmas a year. There are cheaper rates for youths, and a discount for couples and family memberships.

With six courts each are the "O Milon" Athletic Club (934-3830), Korai and Megalou Streets, Nea Smyrnis and the Kifissia Athletic Club (801-3100), 45 Tatoi Street, Strofil, Kifissia.

Other courts in the Athens area are the Voulas Tennis Club (893-1145), Posidonos Avenue, 5th bus stop Ellinikou, Glyfada with five tennis courts; Panellinios Gymnastic Club (823-3720), 26 Mavromateon Street, Athens with four courts; Kalamakiou Naval Club (981-0471) in Kalamaki with four courts; Papagou Athletic Club, 16 Anatolis Street, Papagou with four courts; Paradissos

Tennis Club (681-1458), off Kifissias Avenue, Maroussi with six courts; Politia Tennis Club (362-9230), 3 Vesarionos Street, Politia, Kifissia; Ekali with two courts; Glyfada Naval Athletic Club (895-3012), Pavlou Avenue opposite the town hall, Glyfada with two courts; and the Zografou Athletic Center (778-6505), 47 Eleftherios Venizelou Avenue, Zografou with one court.

For those traveling outside the Athens area, here are some well-known clubs: In Thessaloniki, the Thessaloniki Tennis Club (031-411569), 16 Kypros Avenue with four courts, the Thessaloniki Naval Athletic Club (031-414521), Mikron Emvolon with four courts, and the EOT's courts at the Epanomi Camping Ground (0392-41378); in Patras, the Patras Athletic Club (061-277776), Koukouli with four courts; in Yiannina, the Yiannina Tennis Club (0651-25913), 2 Vlachlidou Street with four courts; in Larissa, the Larissa Tennis Club, 5th kilometer off the Larissa-Falanis road with four courts; in Corfu, the Corfu Tennis Club (0661-37021), 4 Romanou Street with four courts; in Chania, Crete, the Chania Tennis Club (0821-21293), Dimokratias Avenue, near the stadium with two courts; in Herakleion, Crete, the Herakleion Athletic Club (081-283015), 17 Beaufort Avenue with three courts; in Rhodes, the Rhodes Tennis Club (0241-22300), Nea Agora with eight courts; Halkida, the Halkida Tennis Club (0221-20768) with four courts; Volos, the Volos Tennis Club (0421-35996), with four courts; in Trikala, the Trikala Gymnastic Club (0431-20150), 15 Vyronos Street; Serres, the Serres Athletic Club (0321-26750), 25 Merarchias Serron Street; on the Distomou Beach, the Medeon Athletic Center (0261-22661), 1 Nireos Street, Aspra Spitia Viotias with six courts; in Alexandroupolis, the Alexandroupolis Athletic Club (0551-25224), Vassilissis Georgiou 424 with two courts; in Serres, the Serres Tennis Club (0321-24133), 22 Eisenhower Street with four courts; in Filippiada, the Filippiada Athletic Gymnastic Club with two courts; in Arta, the Arta Athletic Club (0681-28961), 14a Stamateloupoulou Street with two courts; and two EOT camping grounds courts at Olympus, Skotina Beach (035241487) and Kyllini (0623-96278).

ATHLETIC SHORTS — If you want more information on tennis in Greece, your best source is the Greek Tennis Federation (Elliniki Filathlos Omospondia Antisfairiseos) which is located on the fourth floor of 89 Patission Avenue in Athens. The telephone numbers are 821-0478 and 881-5804. . . President of the EFOA is Dimitris Stephanidis (883-5794) . . .

Moving Experiences

It has been quite a summer. . . TWA has registered a much better year in terms of traffic to Athens than anticipated, despite the dip in tourism to Greece. Thanks are due to many people, according to sales manager Perry Viscovitch — to the flight attendants of Olympic Airways, the engineers of Olympic, the pilots of Olympic and all the other strike-oriented members of the Olympic family. And, thanks, too, to the publicity of the overnight incarceration of the president of the Greek flag airline . . .

Local press made much of Academy Award winning composer Evangelis Papathanassiou's working up the courage to overcome his fear of flying to return to Athens after eight years in London. (And he's been lionized since his arrival.) He tells chums he's planning to stay "until I work up the courage to take another flight." . . . Incidentally, Vangelis, as he prefers to be known professionally, is one smart cookie — produces his own albums and tapes. Way back in 1980, Irene Pappas recorded an album, "Songs", using his adaptations of old Greek folk songs.

The Movie Biz: Elia Kazan is planning to film the second in his autobiographical trilogy, "The Anatolian," which currently tops the best seller lists in Greece early next spring. He has already filmed the other two books, "America, America," and "The Arrangement." . . . Producer Lee Raffner, formerly production manager for Frank Capra, Jr., is planning to start shooting "The Hundredth Door" at the end of September. Starring is Audrey Hepburn, in a story based on the legend of the "Ekatonpiliiani" Church on Paros. Capra is acting as executive producer . . . Another film to be lensed here is "Madame Hortense," based on the legendary, latter-day hetaira in Crete, who inveigled admirals of the then-four major powers — Russia, France, England and Italy — to patronize her bordello. Her place became a hotbed for Greek spies. Sophia Loren has been mentioned as a possible Hortense, with James Mason and Peter Ustinov playing two admirals. . . Greek playwrights Nikos Kampanis and Byron Makrides plan to stage a musical version of the lady's life story in Athens this fall. Actress Maria Aliferi, of Greek TV quiz show (and magazine cover) fame is set to play the madame, aging from 18 to 60. . . . The converted 16th century monastery home of archaeologist Eugene

Vanderpool is being used as a pasha's palace in a religious film directed by Christopher Murray.

Speaking of the boards, Tony Quinn is busy rehearsing for his starring role in the musical adaptation of "Zorba" for its Broadway presentation this fall, under the guidance of Michael Cacoyannis. Meanwhile his battery of lawyers is battling the government's announced intention of confiscating his property on Rhodes.

What with the demise of *To Vima*, Athens is on its way to becoming a one-voice newspaper town, according to some pundits. The prediction is that it will not take more than a year . . . Noting the installations under way to provide an extensive air-conditioning system for the Parliament House, one wit cracked, "Wonder if it will be strong enough to cool the tempers raised so often." . . . If the name "Athens Festival" is said to offer "no name, no identity," what does its new name, "Prometheus' Vision of Arts", conjure up? — a clambake in Greenwich Village? While the erudite may be aware that it was this Titan who taught man several of the arts, the average traveler may be wont to ask, "What country is it in?" . . .

Reports are that the Metaxas sign in the month-long World Cup matches cost 200 million drachmas. That's a lot of brandy . . . In this season of embarrassed officials, we loved the recent reaction from one who was asked if his words had been correctly recorded. His answer: "Unfortunately." . . .

There was a Greek Film Week held in Capetown this summer and it included eleven motion pictures supposedly made in Greece. But there was at least one "ringer" among the offerings: the film "Missing", starring Jack Lemmon. It was passed off as a Greek film because the director was Constantine Costa-Gavras . . . The works of Paul Valassakis, our favorite artist, were featured at both the Brno (Czechoslovakia) Biennale of Graphic Arts and the Leipzig (East Germany) Biennale of Book Illustrations, with the latter spotlighting Paul's tenth children's book, "The Deeds of Theseus."

Alexis Phylaktopoulos, formerly press counsellor for the Greek Embassy in Washington, D.C., has been re-assigned to Mexico City, charged with relations of Greece and Central America. After a summer in Athens studying Spanish, he's taking up his new post . . .

Thanks to the efforts of Mimi Zouganelli, Olympic is to introduce (or re-introduce) 737's on the Athens-Mykonos run next summer. Mimi raised the necessary funds to have a storehouse of hog's fodder destroyed so that landing of the larger aircraft than service the island today could be deemed safe. He and cohorts decided they could do it quicker rather than wait for the government to move . . .

Top freelance writer Bob Sammons, who cruised about the Aegean for part of this summer, earned a reputation up and down these waters as being a passionate pursuer of octopus. He ate 'em just everywhere and just anytime, and even bought 'em in the public markets to have cooked privately . . . Latest taverna menu offerings: "hamburgers" (which are presumed to be humdingers) and "Sophia Loren in the oven." When you ask about the latter, you are informed that "It is put into a pyrex before put into the oven." To begin with, we'd rather put Sophia elsewhere than an oven, but also we didn't know anyone could stuff even half of Sophia's attributes into one small pyrex dish . . . The Ministry of Housing, Planning and Environment went to all the trouble to analyze "nephos" as being a "chemical soup," confirming that it has many ingredients, including "smoke, dust, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, nickel and lead." Which led Reuters' keen observer Nick Michaelian to volunteer, "Why not can it for export?" . . . The same Michaelian has turned up as the model for a key character in a new thriller, "The Marble Man." His character is described as a topnotch wire service correspondent who is "suave, witty and irresistibly charming to women." Is there truth to this "novel" description?

Readers of The Athenian Magazine have noted a very similar style of writing in the efforts of Clare Lyon and Gill Whittaker, so much so, some suspect they may be one and the same person. But there is a difference: The Press Ministry has accredited Whittaker, but not Lyon. Despite this, Clare has decided to remain in Greece even if she not be "official." . . . There's another difference: Whittaker likes her men (plural), whereas Lyon prefers only the Uruguayan entertainer Nicky Blue . . . One unidentified member of the press corps asks: Why does it seem like the U.S. ambassador is very embarrassed every time he meets the secretary-general of the local Communist Party? . . . Some members of the local press corps are vastly amused by a colleague, who, when funds are low, gets a fellow staffer to play gin rummy. Invariably he wins enough for his night's enjoyment.

golden anniversary

Fifty years ago this month, one of the greatest adventure stories of all time, *Mutiny on the Bounty*, was published. In 1932, it ran through thirty editions before being chosen as a "Book Club" selection. Since then, an entire industry has grown around the Bounty Trilogy and the narratives given by various crew members and Captain Bligh himself.

The Bounty was commissioned to transport breadfruit trees from the Society Islands (Tahiti) to the West Indies, where they were to provide a cheap and plentiful supply of food (breadfruit trees produce eight months out of the year) for slaves on the sugar cane plantations. On August 16th, 1787, Lt. Bligh of the royal navy took command of the ship, which had been fitted with a false deck into which holes had been cut to accommodate over one thousand trees.

Two movie versions of the Mutiny have been filmed. The first, with Charles Laughton as Captain Bligh and Clark Gable as Fletcher Christian, is being revived along with special editions of the book by the original publisher. In whatever form, the Bounty Mutiny remains an unforgettable tale of the sea.

battening down the hatches

October is the time to "batten down the hatches", so to speak, and get ready for both cold and dark days and party times ahead. Since most of us rent rather than own the dwellings we live in, we can't undertake major projects for saving energy, but there are many small things to be done which are very effective.

Dusting, for example. Make sure all radiators are clean both on top and bottom of the coils. Place sheets of aluminum foil behind radiators — this not only prevents heat from being absorbed by the walls, but reflects it out into the rooms.

Dusty lampshades and lightbulbs can absorb twenty-five percent of the light, and replacing dark shades with light ones can increase light efficiency by fifty percent. Thick layers of newspapers under carpets work wonders in insulating against the penetrating cold of marble and mosaic floors.

The self-adhesive weatherstripping

called *Aerostop* comes in various widths (besides the special one for under doors, sold by the meter) which have endless practical applications other than for the usual door and window insulation. If you have a table shoved against a wall, a strip of *Aerostop* will protect the edge of the table and keep it from gouging the wall.

Placed all around the table edge, it prevents the cloth from slipping. Cut into tiny squares and put on the feet of small appliances, it will help prevent "creeping" and stop black marks. It is useful as a temporary bond when repairing china or small objects while the glue dries. Pasted on skirt and trouser hangers it holds clothing more securely. Several strips put on slippery soles can prevent a serious fall (especially for children).

Last month's bakery strike brought home-baked bread back in fashion. But my spies have reported many first-rising failures because of the type of oven heat being used. Since this is the season for homemade yeasty treasures, it might be worthwhile to mention that not radiant heat, but steam heat, should be used for getting a rise out of your doughy delights. In other words, don't turn on the oven, but place a pan of boiling water on the bottom rack. This provides both the heat and the moisture necessary to unglue the gluten!

t-shirt philosophy

Don't tell anyone your troubles. Half are glad about them, the other half wish they were worse!

Since you are probably getting your party silver out about now, here are a few things you might have forgotten about keeping it bright. Egg tarnish comes off easily if rubbed with salt immediately after use. Silver containers for fruits and flowers should be carefully inspected during use because bruised fruits and decayed leaves cause deep pitting.

Keep your silver wrapped in special cloth or silver nitrate paper, but never in ordinary paper because the chemicals used to process it cause tarnish. Also, never use rubber bands to secure the wrappings because they

can corrode even through several layers, and irreparably damage etched patterns. Always wash silver in warm soapy water after polishing, and dry well to keep from spotting. When storing, tuck in little packets of camphor and your silver will remain tarnish-free.

This might also be the time to clean the showerhead from minerals after all those summer showers. Cover it with water and boil for fifteen minutes with half a cup of vinegar. Have you turned the mattresses upside-down and end to end lately? They last longer if you do.

Your refrigerator has also seen a lot of hard use this summer so you might save yourself quite a sum by checking the rubber gasket around the door. It may start to stick, especially on the hinge side. Rub a little vaseline along this edge and it will stay free.

paroimia (proverb)

On the threshing floor it neither rains nor snows.

(Said about those who are indifferent to events not directly involving them)

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focus

art

Starting October 15, the National Gallery (Pinakothiki) will present one of its most important exhibits of the year, a collection of drawings by architectural students from L' Ecole Des Beaux Arts in Paris. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, French students were sent first to the Villa Medici in Rome, and then on to Greece, studying and sketching ancient temples and archaeological sites. The cream of this vast collection of drawings, which received an overwhelmingly enthusiastic response during its exhibition in Paris, will be here for forty days. Last month's exhibit of American Abstract Painting will also be here throughout October. Vas. Konstantinou (opposite the Hilton), Tel. 721-1010.

theater

The Players are busy rehearsing for their first play of the season, George Bernard Shaw's *Don Juan in Hell*, scheduled for the end of October.

This theatrical group was established in October 1978, on the initiative of a group of English-language teachers who felt there was a need to put on plays and play readings in English, not only in universities and schools, but for the general public. At that

time, there was no other English-language theater in Athens, although several groups had existed in previous years.

After the presentation of its first production in February 1979, the group invited membership on the basis of a small subscription fee. The goal was to produce plays, play readings, children's theater and other theatrical works in English.

A projected program of five plays is planned for the entire winter season. Tentative venues are the British Council and the Tasis School Theater in Kefalari. The Players always welcome new members. For further information, call 724-7498, 941-1919.

music

Singer, songwriter, guitarist and self-styled rock and roll Baudelaire, Peter Hammill will be at the Sporting Arena in Patission for one night only, on Friday, October 15.

Hammill first hit the Mediterranean in the late sixties and early seventies when his band, Van Der Graaf Generator, broke the Italian charts with the singles from his album *Pawn Hearts*.

Under Hammill's leadership, Van Der Graaf became one of the most adventurous of a whole group of British psychedelic bands, and one of the more successful. But in the musical doldrums of the mid-seventies, the band split up and reformed and split up again.



Byzantine night (notes)

Hammill himself was the driving force behind the band, and his unique arrangements and sardonic lyrics still distinguish his solo material, now with a good shot of energy drawn from the Anglo-American new wave.

Annette Plottin Mattox, a soloist for the Jazz Company of Matt Mattox, will give a performance at the French Institute on October 7.

Originally a painter and sculptress, her meeting with her husband, Matt, ten years ago led her to a career in dancing at the relatively late age of twenty-five. Thus she had to assimilate, in a few years, the long training program undergone by other dancers.

Performing with the first Mattox Company, created in London in 1974, she danced at the Edinburgh Festival, the "Round House" in London, the MJC Theater in Colombes, and performed as soloist for The Fugue, by Alexis Weissenberg, at the St. Martin's Port Theater in 1979.

Currently professor of dance at the Mime-Drama School of Marcel Marceau, she has continued to pursue her artistic career, and successfully exhibited her drawings and paintings at the Sadlers Wells Theater in London in 1974, and in an exhibition in Paris in 1976. Mrs. Mattox received first prize in the female category at the Salon International Europ'Art in 1980, and third prize in the "Salon des peintres de la Danse".

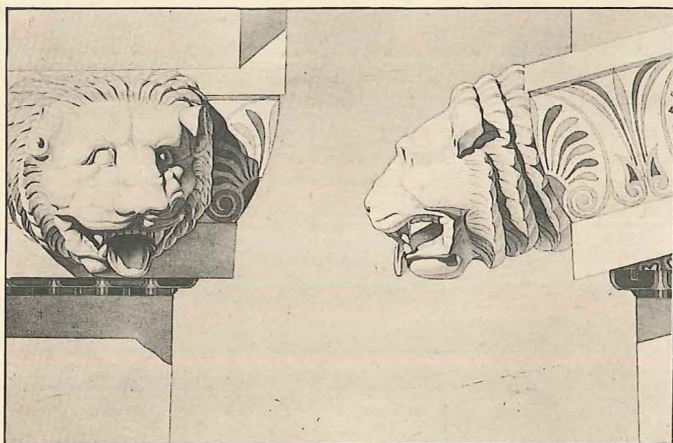
During her stay in Ath-

ens, Mrs. Mattox will give three weeks' dance instruction on the Mattox technique at the Dance Workshop, 34 Solonos St. in open classes twice a day on Tues., Wed., and Thurs, once a day on Mon. and Fri. For information call: Dance Workshop, Tel. 644-8879; French Institute, 362-4301.

film

Big changes have been effected in the structure of the Thessaloniki Greek Film Festival, in an attempt to make it more democratic and improve the atmosphere, which, in the past, has been fraught with tension due to the extreme competition for the few cash awards. This year, the Greek Film Center received 80 million drachmas from the Ministry of Culture, the largest sum it had ever received in a year; and for the first time, it was free of interest. This enabled the Film Center to co-produce a number of films, assisting from 15 to 40 percent of the production costs. At this time, the selection of films for the festival has not been completed, but 12 feature films and one full-length documentary co-produced by the Greek Film Center are among those submitted for competition.

Among those films submitted are George Katakouzinou's *Angel*, the sympathetic but unorthodox love story of two homosexuals, one who is a transvestite, familiar with the street life of the *petaloudhia* (butterflies), or male prostitutes. Other entries



Architectural Drawing (art)

are Dimitris Makris' *The Dam*, a suspense adventure based on a best-selling Greek novel, Takis Parayiannithes' *Journey to Athens*, a view of the problems of youth in modern Greece, Tonis Lykouresis' *The Bleeding Statues*, an adventure story with political overtones, and Pablos Tassios' *The Stigma*, concerning children with acute anemia. Kostas Zois' feature-length documentary *The Unwanted* is a frank look at the conditions of the State Mental Institutions.

The usual awards will be given (Best Picture, Best Direction, etc.) but these awards will be honorary rather than monetary. The Selection Committee will distribute the sum of 10 million drachmas in equal amounts among all the feature films, with feature-length documentaries receiving one-half the amount of that given to the regular features. Another change is that only ten short films will be selected (sparing the audiences the interminable screenings of previous years) and these will each receive 250,000 drachmas. These revolutionary measures, plus an attempt to assemble a knowledgeable and well-balanced selection committee should do wonders for the spirit (as well as bank accounts) of the directors and producers, and hopefully will provide a renaissance for the festival as well as the Greek Cinema world. Oct. 4-10.

seminar

A Yoga Convention on Integral Yoga, sponsored by the Satyanandashram School of Tantra, Yoga and Meditation and presided over by Guru Satyananda Paramhansa will be held at the Holiday Inn Hotel, beginning with a press conference on Sept. 30, and followed by lectures, free discussions, practical application and demonstrations, with audience participation, ran-

ging over a four-day period and culminating in the opening of the new 'Ashram' (school) in Pendeli on October 4.

The Yoga School, Satyanandashram Greece, founded in 1977 by Swami Sivamurti with its main center in Athens, and branches in Kalamata and Thessaloniki, is an institution created to promote the Yogic techniques of her Guru, Satyananda Paramhansa. The school's activities are governed by a board of Directors. In its few years of life, Satyanandashram has grown rapidly and is continuing to expand with seminars, lectures and classes being held in various parts of the major towns and cities in Greece.

It is dedicated to the dissemination of the practical science of life-yoga and offers a wide range of courses to meet the needs of every individual, whether physical, mental, emotional or spiritual in nature, with the sole object of helping to manifest the ultimate perfection in man. Those wishing to participate in the exercises on Sunday, October 3, should wear comfortable loose clothing. The head office for the school is Eptanisou 12, Kypseli, Tel. 883-7050.

clubs

The Buddhist Society of Greece was formerly founded in 1978 by a small circle of friends, filling a much-felt need for a focal center for the



Marathon (sports)



Anita Mattox (dance)

many unaffiliated individuals interested in oriental culture, religion and philosophy.

The basic aims of the society are the study and translation of authentic Buddhist texts, the promotion of fundamental tenets of Buddhist thought and the organization of a variety of activities intended to bring people of common interests together and to disseminate information on Buddhist principles and practices.

The program of activities for this winter include lectures by prominent Buddhists and Orientalists, seminars on the esoteric aspects of sacred texts, meditation sittings and projection of a series of films of philosophical religious content. Membership is open to all and non-members are welcome to most activities. For further info, call 813-1200 or write Petaloudes 2, Ekali.

nations

United Nations Day, October 24, marks the beginning of Disarmament Week and will be celebrated by the raising of the United Nations and Greek flags on the Acropolis in the morning and a wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

Activities for Disarmament Week, which, due to the Greek elections, will be extended through November 7, are being planned

throughout all the large cities and towns simultaneously, in a joint effort to underline the importance of international peace and disarmament.

These activities are being organized by the Greek Committee for International Peace and Disarmament (GCIDP), a highly active organization celebrating its 26th year of "militant presence", and founded on May 25, 1955 to give militant expression to the peace movement which had existed since right after the war. From the very beginning, the GCIDP was linked with the World Peace Council and with other national peace movements and developed significant activities, both on a national and international level.

The most recent high point in its Athens activity was the anti-nuclear demonstration march last December 6. Thousands marched from the American military base at Elefsina, the American base at Hellinikon and from the port of Piraeus, where port facilities are provided for the 6th Fleet, and converged in front of the Parliament buildings in Syntagma Square, in a demonstration by the Greek people to show their desire for peace, and their will to have a country without foreign military bases, a country outside NATO. For further information on events to be held in the two-week period, 24 Oct-Nov 7, call 644-8174.

notes

Have you been wondering what goes on behind those walls in that massive air-conditioned complex on Syngrou Avenue, the Athenaeum Inter-Continental? The staging of a Byzantine Night, a Roman feast of food, drink and dance, is just a sample of what the hotel organizes for its guests, in this case, a group of employees from the American National Insurance Company. Following cocktails and hors d'oeuvres in the lobby outside the ballroom, the doors opened on signal, and to the beat of the Roman disco band, 500 tunic-garbed guests passed into a lavish Roman stage setting of flaming torch bearers, emperor's throne, tables laden with bowls of fruit, food and overflowing wine. Gone are the days when the best employee gets a gold watch —

this one was crowned, and, as emperor, presided over the feast. The week before, another group of employees from the same company were regaled with an authentic "Village Wedding", in which the bride and groom (none other than the 'best' employee and his wife) were brought into the beautifully-designed, chandeliered ballroom in a carriage laden with a pots-and-pans dowry and pulled by a live horse.

sports

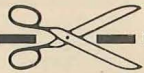
The Athens Open International Marathon has been run every October since 1972, over the traditional Marathon-to-Athens route followed by a herald to announce the Athenian victory over the invading Persians in 490 B.C. It traces the identical 42-kilometer course used in the first modern Marathon, held during the 1896

Athens Olympic Games and won by Spyridon Louis. The starting line is near the village of Marathon, with the finish at the Olympic Stadium in Athens, built for the 1896 Games. The race is open to both sexes, all ages and nationalities. There is no qualifying time. Last year, 1,300 registered runners started the race and 1,047 finished; 25 countries were represented.

For registration information, call 322-2375. Starting time is 8:30 a.m. The President Hotel will hold a spaghetti dinner on October 14 from 8 p.m. until midnight (unlimited spaghetti, bread, salad, beer and coke, for those who want to party the night before) and a post-race cocktail party in the President Hotel Ballroom (free) for those who survive.

Fifteen runners from the Athens Chapter of the Hash House Harriers will

be entered in the race. This group, established originally in the 1930s in Kuala Lumpur by gentlemen holding allegiance to the British Empire, who thought that a romp through the woods would be in order prior to returning to the local pub for a pint and a bit of song, has spread around the globe. Brian Grey from the British Embassy formed the Athens Hashers in December of 1978, and today's members come from many professions, and countries. In connection with their Sunday runs, to which families are invited, the Hashers are now assisting a group of ladies to form a chapter of Harriettes; those interested in joining may call Louise Summersill at 934-7711, ext. 55; men interested in running are invited to contact Major Mike Layman, USMC, at the U.S. Embassy, 721-2951, JUS-MAGG, ext. 236.



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MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

Mary Gifford stars in her own one-woman show, in a dramatization of an anthology of British Women Writers from the 16th to the 20th centuries, on Oct. 11th, 8 pm, at the British Council, Kolonaki Square. Tel. 363-3211.

The Deree College in Aghia Paraskevi is planning a program of social events, (concerts, lectures, dance). Although designed especially for students, the public is welcome to attend. For details on the upcoming calendar, contact the Student Affairs Office, Tel. 659-3250.

Anita Mattox is scheduled to give a dance performance at the French Institute, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301 for details. Mrs. Mattox will also be a guest dance instructor at The Dance Workshop (see Focus).

Apothiki Theater will present, on Oct. 1, an Italian play by Natalia Ginsburg entitled "What a Love, What a Shame, What a Hell". Performances held, in Greek, daily except Mon. and Tues., with two performances on Sat. and Sun. The theater also conducts a program called "Musical Tuesdays", which is presently postponed until a piano can be found. For details, call 325-3153.

Eugenia Syrioti, accompanied by musicians K. Georgiou, O. Pavlopoulos, Christe Douhanis and Sonia Theodorou will present a program of English ballads and songs, Oct. 21, 8 pm., British Council, Kolonaki Sq. Tel. 363-3211.

Expression '82: all concerts and other cultural events this season will be held in the Dimotiko Theater in Piraeus. No schedule was available at time of printing, but programs will begin mid-to-late October. Call 324-6064 for details.

The Players will be presenting George Bernard Shaw's *Don Juan in Hell* at the end of October — beginning of November at the British Council. (See Focus).

Peter Hammill and his rock group will appear in a special one-night performance at the Sporting Arena (Patisson) on the 15th Oct. (See Focus).

LECTURES

"Foreign Companies in Greece", a lecture given by William Rau, economic counsellor for the American Embassy, will launch this year's Cultural Lecture Series, "The Many Faces of Modern Greece", hosted by the University of LaVerne. The series, free and open to the public, with refreshments and discussion after each lecture, will be held at 8 pm, Oct. 19 in LaVerne Auditorium, cor. Antheon and Dimitros, Ekali, Tel. 813-6242.

"Survival of Interpretations Based on Two Episodes in the New Testament", given by Professor Frank Kermode, formerly professor of English literature at Cambridge, on Oct. 18, 8 pm, British Council, Kolonaki Sq.

"The Challenge of Bringing up Children in a Changing Greece", given by Cross-

Cultural Center on 14 Oct. For information, call Chris Lavda, 672-3382.

"Reincarnation", starting in October, a series of seminars and lectures given by Dr. Vouloukos of the Association for Research and Enlightenment. Every Monday, members will attend lectures on psychology and parapsychology. Wednesday sessions are open to the public, providing lectures on reincarnation followed by a demonstration in which a volunteer from the audience will undergo hypnotic regression, 7:30-10:30 pm, 47 Geraniou. Membership fee 500 drs/mo. For more information, Tel. 524-4710.

Flower Arrangement, lecture and demonstration given by Madame Michiko of Michiko's Restaurant, at the American Club, Kastri Hotel, 10:30 am, Oct. 8. Call 801-3971.

Yoga Convention, at the Holiday Inn. (See Focus).

"Gemology, the Miniature Arts and Antiques", a course given by Nikos Lambrinides at the Hellenic American Union, from Oct. 4 though February, every Wednesday at 7:30 pm. Tel. 362-9886.

GALLERIES

Jean and Karen Bernier, Marasli 51, Tel. 723-5657; paintings by Mariella Simoni, until 16 Oct; drawings by Nikos Baikas from 17 Oct-15 Nov.

Anemos, 36 Kiriaz Street, Kifissia, Tel. 808-2344; exhibition of European ceramics; artists from Switzerland, France

Center of Art, 99 Aristotelous Street, Tel. 821-3211; due to the elections, the annual exhibition of prints will be postponed until November.

Dada, Antinoros 31, 724-2377. Paintings by Pavlos Moschidis, 27 Sept-Oct 15.

Chrysothemis, 25th Martiou 20, Halandri, Tel. 681-8310; group exhibit of paintings by Giorgos Varlamos, K. Mara-gopoulou, Eva Boulgoura and Giorgos Vakirtzis; from Oct. 25, paintings by Ariandi Vornozi.

Kreonidis, 7 Iperidou St. and Nikis Street, Tel. 322-4241, paintings by Loris Carlson, Oct. 21-Nov. 6.

Nees Morphes, 9 Valaoritou Str., Tel. 361-6165; one-woman show of mosaics and prints by Zizi Macri, 23 Sept.-Oct. 16.

Ora, 7 Xenophontos Street, Tel. 323-0698; exhibit of 28 watercolors by American artist Anita Tortorici, 20 Sept.-Oct. 4.

Zygos, 23 Iophontos and Akti Machou, Tel. 722-9219; exhibition of paintings by Kate Mavrommatis, Oct. 11-25, in the large hall; in the small hall, same dates, Athena Latinopoulou, paintings; 29 Oct.-Nov. 12, Giorgos Sikeliotis, exhibition of his work and presentation of a new book with 32 plates showing his portraits.

EXHIBITS

Book Exhibit; books on all subjects for self-teaching and learning at home from 27 Sept-Oct 1; main hall of the British Council, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 363-3211.

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NAME DAYS IN OCTOBER

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, it is customary to acknowledge the occasion with a telephone call, cable or flowers.

October 3	Dionysis, Dionysia
October 18	Loukas (Luke), Loukia
October 20	Gerasimos (Gerald)
October 23	Iakovos (Jacob, James)
October 26	Dimitrios, Mimis Dimi, Dimitra, Mimi

DATES TO REMEMBER

October 1	Independence Day — Cyprus
October 7	National Day — East Germany
October 8	Yom Kippur — Jewish Holiday
October 12	Columbus Day — USA Thanksgiving Day — Greece
October 17	Election Day — Greece
October 22	Veteran's Day — USA
October 24	United Nations' Day
October 26	National Day — Austria
October 29	National Day — Turkey
October 30	Islamic New Year
October 31	Halloween — USA, Canada UNICEF Day — USA Canada
November 1	All Saints' Day

PUBLIC HOLIDAY

October 28	<i>Oh</i> i Day — anniversary of the Greek rejection of the Italian ultimatum in 1940.
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Handicrafts, Center for Folk Art and Tradition, 6 Angeliki Hatzimihali St., Plaka, Tel. 324-3987. Open 9:00-13:00 and 17:00-20:00. Closed Sunday pm and all day Monday.

Prints, "A Voyage Around Great Britain", by William Daniel, Oct. 4-22, 6th floor gallery of British Council, daily except weekends from 10-1, 6-9. Kolonaki Sq.

this month

Hi-Fi Exhibition, Terpsichore Ballroom, Hilton, 20 Oct., all day. For further information, call Hilton Hotel, 722-0201

FILMS

Athens Center for the Creative Arts, Pangrati, Archimidou 48, 701-5343, 701-2268. Balkan Films on Friday, October 15th and Saturday, October 16th at 8 pm. A short talk by *The Athenian* cinema editor B. Samantha Stenzel will be followed by a program of recent animated films and short documentaries from Yugoslavia on the 15th and from Bulgaria on the 16th. No admission charge, refreshments will follow.

Thessaloniki Film Festival will be held from the 4th to the 10th of October (See Focus).

"Under Milkwood", by Dylan Thomas, starring Richard Burton, Peter O'Toole and Elizabeth Taylor, directed by Andrew Sinclair, British Council, 4th and 7th of October, at 8 pm.

"At the Haunted End of the Day", a film on the life and work of Sir William Walton, British Council, 14th Oct., at 8 pm.

"Pride and Prejudice", BBC's five-part dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, directed by Cyril Cooke, episodes 1 to 3 on 25th Oct., at 7:30 pm; episodes 4 and 5, 26 Oct., 8 pm, British Council.

Yves Montand show, French songs, a series of films by the Greek-French Cinema Club, sponsored by the French Institute's cinema club, present program on the theme: "A Look at Modern Cinematographic Technique". Tel. 362-4301.

Americans, remember to register for voting in Federal elections in November. No State Tax liability. For information, telephone American Embassy 721-8561 (ask for "Voting Officer") or 681-5747.

EDUCATION

Fulbright Foundation, 6 Vas. Sofias, Tel. 724-1811 is giving a program of information about the undergraduate school admissions process for American Universities at 7:30 pm, Oct. 12 in the auditorium of HAU, 22 Massalias. On the 14th, information about graduate school admissions process.

CLUB EVENTS

American Club, Kastri Hotel, Tel. 801-2988, an exhibit of Don Sebastian's "Gifts from Greece"; flokati slippers, boots, hand-crafted items, for sale, 18 Oct.; adult dance disco, every Friday night from 9 pm.

American Women of Greece (AWOG), Tel. 801-2988, is holding a Bargain Boutique at American Community School on Oct. 23, 9-2: flea market, used furniture, clothing, pots and pans. The AWOG travel committee is planning a trip to Meteora, Oct. 16, 17 and 18, and another trip to Istanbul, for five days starting October 8.

Canadian Women's Club of Athens, Tel.

865-2780, 201-3237, will be holding their first meeting on Oct. 13.

Cross-Cultural Association will plan a group excursion for the end of October. For further information, contact Angela Kissoglou, 804-1212.

Propeller Club, Luncheon, 21 Oct., at the Hotel Inter-Continental; guest speaker to be announced; members and guests invited. For more information, contact Mr. Santikos, Tel. 552-0623.

CINEMA

September 30th

Marilyn, The Untold Story, (Mairylin), a biographical film of the late actress Marilyn Monroe, which supposedly reveals "all". Starring Katherine Hicks, and John Ireland. (*Galaxias*, Mesogion 777-3319; *Kalitheia*, Kalitheia 956-3102; *Amalia*, Patission 228-3151).

Rollover, (Plousia, Goitevtiki ki' Epikindhini) Jane Fonda stars in this sophisticated costume drama concerning a wealthy widow who joins up with a slick troubleshooter (Kris Kristofferson) in an attempt to pull off a spectacular financial coup while traveling between the large cities of the United States and Saudi Arabia. (*Pallas*, Syntagma 322-8275; *Nirvana*, Alexandras 646-9398; *Aello*, Patission 821-4675).

Sharky's Machine, (I Vromiki "Michani" Tou Epitheoritiki Sarky), Burt Reynolds stars as the persevering career policeman who wants to crack open an underworld network, but finds himself becoming increasingly drawn into the microcosm and irresistibly attracted to a mysterious beauty (Rachel Ward). (*Orpheos*, Stadiou 323-2062; *Select*, Patission 228-2057; *Nirvana*, Alexandras 646-9398).

October 4th

Cries and Whispers, (Kravges kai Psithuroi) Liv Ullman, Harriet Anderson and Ingrid Thulin star in Ingmar Bergman's classic study of the inter-relationships of four sisters, who bare their souls in the face of life's tragedies. The imagery and cinematography are striking. (*Elli*, Akadamas 363-2789; *Alkionis*, Patission 881-5402; *Ilissia*, Ilissia 721-6317).

Quest for Fire, (O Polemos Tis Fotias), a spectacular adventure epic concerning pre-historic man's fight for survival. Chock full of special effects, it has been a smash success in many parts of Europe. (*Athenian*, Vas. Sofias, 778-2122; *Astor*, Stadiou 323-1297; *Attika* Platia Amerikis 867-3042; *Lito*, Pangrati 722-3712).

October 7th

La Passant du Sans Souci (Epirastiki du Sans Souci) Romy Schneider's last movie in which she portrays a cabaret singer during World War II who had an affair with a Nazi officer in an attempt to save her husband who was incarcerated in a concentration camp. (*Pallas*, Syntagma 322-8275; *Aello*, Patission 821-4675).

Last American Virgin, (O Televtaios Amerikanos Parthenos), one in a stream of

teenage comedies concerning the initiation into sexuality of the members of an endangered species, the honest-to-god virgin. Set in the 80s against the Los Angeles landscape of "fast-food havens, hot cars, and soft drugs", it concerns two good friends who are struggling over the affection of a girl, but which one is the virgin is uncertain. Directed by Boaz Davidson (*Aello*, Patission 821-4675; *Pallas*, Syntagma 322-8275; *Danaos*, Ambelokipi 692-2655).

October 14th

Prince of the City, (O prigkipas tou ipokosmou), another of the undercover-cop-tells-all films with the protagonist, a New York City narcotics investigator (Treat Williams). It is interestingly developed and, although full of foul language, blessedly sparing the violence. Directed by Sidney Lumet.

Wild Bunch, a classic bit of gore featuring William Holden, Ernest Borgnine and lots of slow-motion violent deaths in a Western setting.

October 18th

La China (I Kina), Antonioni's documentary on Mao's China shot ten years ago and subsequently banned from being screened by the intervention of the Chinese government. The current government has relented. Commentary by Antonioni in English. (*Elli*, Akadamas 363-2789; *Alkionis*, Patission 881-5402; *Ilissia*, Ilissia 721-6317).

Your Ticket is No Longer Valid (Avtokratoria Tis Ithonis), a highly-sexed adventure story starring Richard Harris and Jeanne Moreau. (*Athenian*, Vas. Sofias 778-2122; *Astor*, Stadiou 323-1297; *Attika*, Platia Amerikis 867-3042; *Lito*, Pangrati 722-3712).

October 25th

Death Wish II (Ektelestis choris oikto), a veritable bloodbath with a mere smidgen of a plot to justify its existence. Charles Bronson is a macho vigilante who sets out to brutally murder anyone even vaguely connected with the rape and murder of his daughter. Avoid it. (*Athenian*, Vas. Sofias 778-2122; *Astor*, Stadiou 323-1297; *Attika*, Platia Amerikis 867-3042; *Lito*, Pangrati 722-3712).

October 28th

Missing (O Agnoomenos), Costa Gavras' finest film, the winner of the Golden Palm at Cannes. Jack Lemmon and Sissy Spacek give superb performances as the father and wife of Charles Horman, a young journalist who disappeared at the time of the Allende overthrow in Chile. A highly political and controversial film, it is also a love story on many levels; between wife and husband, father and son and eventually father and daughter-in-law. Its impact is powerful, enhanced by the musical score of Vangelis Papathanasiou (*Chariots of Fire*), and achieved without undue emphasis on violence (*Plaza*, Ambelokipi 692-1667; *Alexandra*, Patission 821-9298; *Mini-Rex*, Pangrati 701-6842; Argentina, Patission 642-4892; *Trianon*, Patission 821-5469; *Nana*, Vouliagmenis 971-1285).

FASHION SHOWS, FESTIVALS, FOOLISHNESS

Athens Hilton is holding fashion shows for the month of October in its Terpsichore Ballroom: Nikos and Takis, Oct. 4; Papayianis, Oct. 13, Koutsoudakis, end of October, from 8-10 pm. For details, call 722-0201.

Cyprus Food Festival, beginning the 18th of October, continuing 12 days, in the Taverna Ta Nissia at the Hilton; Cypriot food and entertainment; call 722-0201.

October Fest, with German dinner, dancing and plenty of beer, Oct. 29, American Club, Kastri Hotel, Tel. 801-2988.

Scavenger Hunt, organized by the Athens Hilton every year, in which crowds of people are given a list of unusual items to uncover on a circuitous route leading all over Athens, and for which they are dubiously rewarded. Anyone can join. Plans not yet firm, date undecided. Tel. 722-0201 for details.

Cabaret Variety Show at the TASIC Hellenic School. Cecil Hotel Dining Room, Oct. 22 and 23, 8-10:30 pm. Call to confirm date and details, 808-1426.

FESTIVALS

Panigiria (religious folk festivals) and other happenings and local festivals 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.

OCTOBER — Vintage comes to an end, the barrels are filled and the new wine opened, tasted and blessed amid much fun and revelry. These events are a focus of special celebration in Thrace. And so ends autumn. Although the fine weather usually continues briefly ("little summer" or "summer of St. Dimitrius" are names for Greece's "Indian summer") this month traditionally marks the beginning of winter. The cattle are brought down from mountain pastures, new farming contracts are agreed upon, and preparations for sowing and the storing of supplies begin.

LANGADAS, a religious fair associated with St. Theodore is held in cooperation with various artistic and dancing groups, Oct. 1-3.

CHESTNUT FESTIVAL — An annual event, held on the 3rd Sunday in October in the village of Elos (in Kissamos, near Chania in Crete). Falling this year on Oct. 21, it begins after the morning church service. Chestnut sweets are offered to those gathered and traditional Cretan songs and dances are performed. In the afternoon the feasting begins.

ST. DIMITRIUS' DAY — Thessaloniki celebrates the day of its patron saint (he was born there and martyred in 306 AD) with special festivities, particularly since it coincides with the liberation of that city from the Otto-

mans in 1912. This day, Oct. 26, is traditionally chosen as the time to bring the flocks down from the mountains, and often, in Roumeli, as the day when the priest is asked to bless the newly-filled barrels of wine. Thus, it is the first great festival of winter.

SPORTS

SAILING

The Greek Sailing Center, 3rd Marina, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2115, gives sailing lessons all year round.

Hellenic Offshore Racing Club, 4 Papatiamanti St., Mikrolimano, Piraeus, Tel. 412-3357.

Hellenic Yacht Club, 18 Kar. Servias St. Mikrolimano, Piraeus. Tel. 417-9730. For information also call The Sailing Club, 15 Xenophontos St, near Syntagma Sq. Tel. 323-6813, and 323-5560.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Information can be obtained from the National Mountaineering and Skiing Federation of Greece in the offices of the Hellenic Alpine Club. It organizes climbing expeditions. Dragatsaniou 4, Athens. Tel. 323-4107.

GOLF

The Glyfada Golf Club, Tel. 894-6820, is an 18-hole course, par 72. There are dressing rooms, bar and restaurant. A private club, but open to non-members for a daily fee.

CAMPING

Voula, situated in Voula, Sounion road. 18 km south of Athens. Tel. 895-2712.

Athens Camping, 198 Athinion Ave. Peristeri, on road to Dafni. Tel. 581-4114.

Cococamp, Rafina, Attica. Tel. 0294-23413.

Rafina Camping, Rafina, Attica, on the 23rd kilometer of the road to Marathon. Tel. 0294-23118.

Delphi Camping, 3 km from Delphi Oracle Site on the road to Itea, Fokis. Tel. 0265-82-363.

Dafni Camping, Dafni, Attica. Tel. 581-1563.

Nea Kifissia, Nea Kifissia, Attica. Tel. 801-435.

HIKING

Vas. Sophia 9, Tel. 361-5779. "Ipehrios Zoi" (outdoor life), is a mountaineering club open to all. It organizes outings every weekend at minimal costs including transportation and accommodations. No special equipment is required other than good walking shoes and a back-pack.

PARACHUTING

For information contact the National Air Club of Greece, Akadimias 27. Tel. 361-7242.

VOLLEYBALL

For information concerning tournaments etc. call the Karaiskaki Stadium in Piraeus. Tel. 481-8720. Also contact the Panellinios Athletics Association. Tel. 823-3720.

Katey's Corner

Katey Angelis

The sun shone as only a Greek sun can shine — when it feels like it — on the registration meeting of the American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG). The broad green lawn of the American Embassy Residence was the scene for the gathering of some 300-400 ladies, each of whom was greeted graciously by the hostess, Mrs. Monteagle Stearns, who is also Honorary President of AWOG. Beside her, welcoming each new arrival was this year's President, Jeanne Johnson, thus starting everything off with a warmth that should carry straight through to June 1983.

After enrolling, the rush was on to the various sign-up tables. Fine Arts Chairman, Charlotte Scarpidis and her band of enthusiastic committee members offer a stellar array of programs. Travel Coordinator, Margo Miller, had a basketful of exciting items to present, too; including I-Never-Promised-You-A-Rose-Garden in-country tours and foreign trips as close as Istanbul and as far as India/Nepal and Russia. These latter are open to the English-speaking community of Athens, so if you want additional information, telephone 202-4123 or 813-2815.

Have yourself a good time — join *The Players*. This fun group, now in its fifth year, provides the foreign community with good amateur theatricals several times a year. With a live-wire group of officers this year, they are already in production and have exciting future plans (see *Focus*). However, they do stress that it is not necessary to be a budding thespian to be important to them. Set designers and painters, 'props' people, public relations, seamstresses (and seamsters?), musicians, ticket sellers and even ushers for performances — all are necessary for success. Jump in, the water's fine — just telephone 9411-919 or 7249-453.

Dr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Miller are welcomed to the "big city". Miller has been appointed to a five-year term as Director of the American School of Classical Studies. His association with the School goes back to 1968/69 when he first arrived as a Fulbright student, after which he served three years at the American School's excavations at the Athenian Agora, where he met Mrs. Miller, who is also an archaeologist.

You Are What You Eat(?)

RISTORANTE ITALIANO, Evrou 1 (cor. Evrou and Lampsakou), Amelokipi, Tel. 779-6805. Open for lunch, and nightly from 8 pm; closed Sundays.

When's the last time you've been to an Italian wedding where the dinner courses kept coming long after the bride and groom escaped and the sun came up along with the final dessert? If you miss this kind of food orgy, visit this newly-opened Italian restaurant run not by one man, but a hefty corporation owning as well, one restaurant in Cyprus, one in Bahrain, one Lebanese delicatessen-supermarket, one restaurant and one hotel-with-swimming pool in Qatar . . . and one rest home in Florida. This is *authentic* Italian. This low-ceilinged showplace has one floor with two levels, the lower a cocktail lounge, ornate with plush seating and the upper, a main dining room separated by a balustrade, behind which the leafy green plants grope for a spouting marble fountain you assume should be there. The menu boasts four *antipasti* selections, and I can personally attest to the superiority of the *prosciutto* (parma ham) with figs and the marinated artichoke hearts. From the soups, try the *Torellini in brodo* (small pasta envelopes filled with meat in a light consommé). The pasta is staggering: *Spaghetti alle vongole* (with freshly made clam sauce), *Lasagne al Forno*, a *Caneloni alla Fiorentina* (homemade pasta filled with beef, spinach and herbs, oven-baked with tomato sauce), the *Tagliatelle Verdi ai Funghi*, (green noodles in a cream and mushroom sauce with parmesan cheese), and a rice dish cooked with assorted fresh seafood, tomato sauce and herbs.

Don't fall off the page yet — the

entrees offer a choice of three scaloppines, one in white wine and mushrooms, one with Marsala wine, the third with anchovy sauce; there is a special *Saltimbocca alla Romana* (escalopes of veal topped with parma ham and sage in a white wine sauce). The grilled chicken, marinated in lemon juice, garlic and olive oil is exquisite, the *Fritto Misto di Mare* (assorted fresh seafood, deep fried, Italian style), a budget treat at 440 drs. Among the several desserts is one with caramel, 'entitled' *Mille Feuilltons*, which means a thousand pages, what should be written to do justice to the merits of this place. A special luncheon menu, somewhat less extravagant, both in price and content, is equally as satiating to the tastebuds. Classified as deluxe category, the tariff is comparable to any restaurant-not-taverna. 2000 drachmas for two should accomplish a splendid meal with wine, and if you haven't gained four kilos just reading this, you were 'born lean'.

RODIA, Aristippou 44, Kolonaki; Tel. 722-9883, open 8 pm-2 am, closed Sundays.

Dimitris put the ladder against the tree, plucked the pomegranate and brought it to me, explaining how he chose the name for this old house with the Romeo-Juliet balconies overlooking a garden shaded by pomegranate, lemon and orange trees. Not the 'usual taverna fare', this restaurant's menu has earned acclaim in *Le Figaro*, *Vogue* and *Time* magazines, but this has not gone to their heads, nor will it be cause for your wallet's chagrin. The house recipes, prepared by Dimitri and his wife, for a continually-returning and always-rewarded clientele, are secret; as Dimitris says, he wants them

to "stay in the house"; while I cannot disclose the ingredients, having sampled them, I can assure their excellence. Starting with a wholesome choice of mezes, including the specialty of the house, *octopodi veneziano* (octopus with spices in a vinegar-based sauce), the gigantic *dolmades* (grape leaves), stuffed with mince meat and other flavoring, or the *puratiki* (an eggplant-cheese dip with garlic) and *melitsano* (eggplant dip), you can select, for your main dish, the beef lemonato, beef oregano, or rabbit oregano (in season), and compliment the meal with a highly potent and rich red barrel wine. A tray of fresh melon draped with grapes is a delicate and suitable finale. In his fourteen years as proprietor, Dimitris has played host to musicians from the Herod Atticus Orchestra (no, *not* all of them), Jules Dassin and his wife, and the present Prime Minister himself. A meal with meze, main dish and plenty of wine can be had for as little as 400 drs. each.

STROFI, Robertou Galli 25 and Propylaion, Tel. 921-4130, Acropolis. Open evenings after 8 pm.

A popular rendezvous for actors, artists, and opera stars as well as their fans, this sophisticated restaurant-taverna owned by Vassilis and his brother and celebrating its fourth year, is a continuation of their previous establishment *Y Folia tis Operas* (The Opera Nest). From the first-floor spacious rooms of dark mahogany, lamplight and open windows, you can climb the spiral staircase to their rooftop garden and enjoy, as the owner says, *Cathara Helleniki Cuisine*, (literally, clean Greek food; in other words, pure or authentic). Always packed and lively with the after-theater crowd, busy waiters and plates-piled-high tables, this 'Crow's nest' view of surrounding Athens also affords you a free viewing of the changing Acropolis colors from the Sound and Light show. The taverna-with-a-difference aura is created by a listing of smoked trout, artichokes *alla polita*, veal with dandelions in egg and lemon sauce, but quickly dispelled by the noticeable absence of a corresponding price, which means they don't have it. Spanish sardines, they do have, heading a very healthy and tasty selection of hors d'oeuvres, the most mouth-watering of which is their *spinakotiropitta* (spinach-cheese pie, but not anything like the usual store variety). Particularly recommended is the kid lamb with oil and oregano, among the entrees of pork, veal, lamb, chicken and the reliable *brizzola*. The extra touch — a french cognac afterwards . . . and it has a *Cathara Helleniki Cuisina* (clean, Greek kitchen).



Eugene Vanderpool

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

① Diners Club Cards welcome

CHINESE

Chang's House, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea, 959-5191 959-5179. 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.

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

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.

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.

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. Frederickis, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm - 1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.

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

The Trattoria, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. ① Mainly Italian cuisine. Includes buffet with hot and cold selections. Nightly from 7:30 pm.

JAPANESE

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.

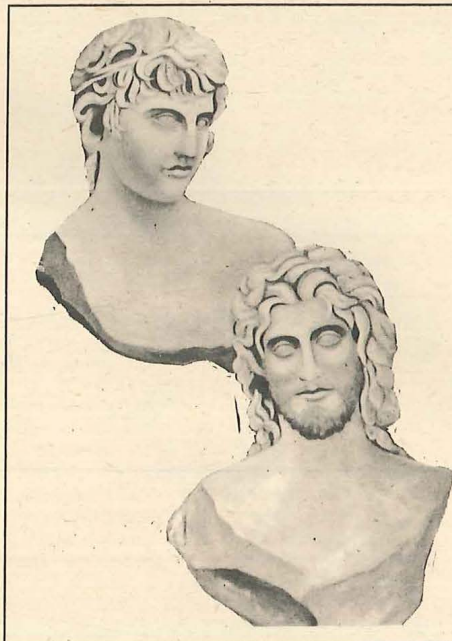
Kyoto, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill), Tel. 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12n - 3 pm and 7:30 pm - 12m. Closed Sun.

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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.

CYPRIT

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

STEAKHOUSES

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

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

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Aristippou 44, Kolonaki, Tel. 722-9883, 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday. Reservations advisable.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Doga, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, Piraeus, Tel. 411-2149. Snails, kebabs, kokkoretsi (innards 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 Vouliagmenis 63), Tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

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

Karavitis, Pafsanios 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 cooked in the oven with oil and oregano, shrimp sauce; wine from the barrel. Guitars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Steki tou Yianni, Trias 1, Kipseli, Tel. 821-2953. Soft Greek music and vocalists. An old favorite taverna with a huge variety of appetizers brought to your table, and a food counter where you make your own choice of a main course. Nightly 9 pm - 1:30 am.

Tsolias, Metaxa 16, Voula, Tel. 895-2446. Traditional rural taverna with selection of appetizers and broils. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1:30 am, also lunch Sun. Closed Tues.

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

Village 1, 11 Aiginitou, Ilissia, Tel. 759-4479.

• Greek specialties. Guitars.

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

Microlimano (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts twenty-two seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxidriver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the train to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Faliron train station. At the current rate, a taxi should not cost more than 200 drachmas from the center of Athens.

OUZERIES, PUBS, CLUBS

Apotsos, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade). Tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, salami. Daily 11:30 am - 3:30 pm and 7:30-10:30 pm (winter). Closed Sun.

Athinaikon, Santaroza 8 (near Omonia Sq.). Tel. 322-0118. Small and simple, at this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweetbreads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimps. Daily 11:30 am - 5 pm and 7:30 - 11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade). Down a few steps into a cozy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated when they come in. Open daily from 11 a.m. - 2 a.m.

18. Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Homey with comfortable cushioned seats and tiny tables. Enjoy some cheesesticks or tasty meatballs with your Bloody Mary and stay to dinner in their charming restaurant. Open daily, 12 noon - 2 a.m.

Montparnasse, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, (or better-known as Ratka's, named after the owner). A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamplight, and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar; favorite spot for theater crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly, 7-2.

Orfanides, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0184. In operation since 1924, it has long been a gathering place of lawyers, politicians and intellectuals. Daily 8 am - 3 pm and 6-11 pm, Sun. 11 am-2pm.

Pit Club, Haritos 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 728-600. Restaurant, bar and discotheque on three levels; the specialties: chicken Kiev, escalope Hofman, snitzel viennese; good food, reasonable prices. Open for lunch and dinner.

DISCOTHEQUES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pinocchio, Adrianou 117, Plaka, Tel. 323-7333. Certain alcoholic and soft drinks are free but you pay an admission fee (around 200 Drs.) and are charged for beers, whisky and wine.

Patsas

If you're not ready to go home when the pubs close, are having a sleepless night, or have a tendency to sleepwalk in search of restaurants, go to the meat agora in Athens in the arcade off Athinas Street. There are two or three tavernas that open very early in the morning (2-3 am) to serve the butchers. Take your friends there for *patsas*, a tasty tripe soup, or if you're looking for something heartier and don't have the courage to face a sheep's stomach that early in the morning, try one of their stews or casseroles.



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Classifieds

Cost: 500 drachmas all inclusive for a minimum of 15 words, 15 drachmas each additional word. Advertisements may be phoned in or mailed to The Athenian, P.O. Box 3317, Kolonaki; Tel. 922-7215, 922-5753, or stop by our offices, 39 Kosma Balanou, Mets (Pan-grati). All ads must be prepaid by cash, check or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month.

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KAY WILLIAM HOLDEN Stage School, 3rd September Street 91 (across from OTE, Victoria Square). Classes: Keep Fit, jazz, modern, ballet, tap, spanish, mime. Open program. Call 883-1649. Open: Mon/Wed/Thurs.

DANCE WORKSHOP, 34 Solonos St., Kolonaki, 644-8879. Classes daily, 10.00 am to 8:30 pm. Keep fit, jazz, modern, tap, disco, rock, belly dance, Greek dance, dance alive. No enrollment required.

YOGA LESSONS in Kifissia. Learn how to breathe, to exercise without effort, to relax. Information: Tel. 808-0365 (10-12 am), 808-4826 (2-6 pm).

TEXTILE ARTS CENTER, Iperidou 5, near Syntagma Sq., Tel. 322-3335; lessons in loom weaving, tapestry, natural dyeing, meet for 2½ hours once a week for 8 weeks. Phone or visit the Center, Tuesdays 9 am-9 pm.

BATIK LESSONS in Voula. Morning classes for beginners and advanced students. Small groups. Tel. 895-8797.

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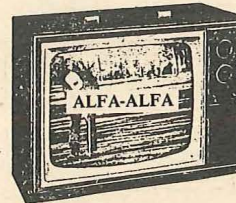
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The Athenian Magazine, Kosma Balanou
39, METS, Athens. Tel. 922-7215, 922-5753

EMERGENCIES

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Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofontos 14	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, Panepistimiou 9b	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bengladesh, Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
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Czechoslovak, Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
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Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-9573
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Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
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SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
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Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
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Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8	322-6451
Varig, 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) Stations

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kiri) - 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
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Automobile and Touring

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Leaving Rafina	(0293) 2330
Leaving Lavrion	(0292) 25249

Marinas

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

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Argentina, Vas. Sofias 59	722-4753
Australia, Messogion 15	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
British Embassy, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychico	671-0675
Democratic Republic of Germany, Vas. Pavlou 5	672-5160
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	721-3012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Vas. Sofias 25	721-8557
European Economic Community Offices, Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany, Karaoli & Dimitriou 3	722-4801
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Hungary, Kalvou 10, Pal. Psychico	671-4889
India, Meleagrour 4	721-6227
Iran, Antinoros 29	724-2313
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal. Psychico	671-5012
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vas. Sofias 64	723-3732
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	722-8484
Korea (South), Vas. Sofias 105	644-3219
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45	724-8772
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Irodou 2	729-0072
Mexico, Vas. Sofias 21	362-4974
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17, Ambelokipi	641-0311
Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Panama, Vas. Sofias 82	777-9064

Poland, Chrissanthemon 22	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Roumania, Em. Benaki 7, Pal. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal. Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, Vas. Sofias 69	724-9806
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18, Pal. Psychico	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	764-3295
Uruguay, Vas. Sofias 7	360-2635
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91	721-2951
U.S.S.R., Irodou Attikou 7	721-1261
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yemen, (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

Ministries

Agriculture, Pl. Syntagmatos, Nikis St.	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 17	322-9643
Finance, Kar. Servias 10	322-8396
Foreign Affairs, Akadimias 1	361-0581
Industry, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Interior, Stadiou 27	522-5903
Justice, Zinonos 2	522-5930
Labour, Pireos 40	523-3110
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 Defense, (Holargos)	862-2411
Public Order, Tritis Septemvriou 48	823-6011
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Press & Information, Zalokosta and Kriezotou	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Transport & Communication, Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece, 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

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most banks have a number of branch offices in outlying districts. All banks are open from 8am to 2pm, Monday through Friday. The following banks, however, are open additional hours as indicated in parentheses, for foreign currency exchange.

Bank of Attika, Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
Commercial Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 11 (Mon-Sat 2-3:30pm, Sun 9-noon)	323-6172
Credit Bank - Exchange Centre, Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece, Filellinon 2	322-1027
Kifissias 230, (Mon-Fri, 2-7pm)	671-2838
Syntagma Square (Mon-Sat 2-8pm, Sun 8-1pm)	322-0141

Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm)

Algerme 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
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

Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
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
National Bank of Greece Kar. Servias 2 (Mon-Fri 2-9 pm, Sat & Sun 8am-8pm)	322-2737

The Central Bank

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

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

Agia Irmi, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Chrosopilliotissa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308
Sotiros, Kidathineou	322-4633

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni Melidoni 5	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Illisia	723-7183, 724-2680

Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	801-7062
First Church of Christ Scientist, 7a Vissareonos St.	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel, Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant American, Sina 66, (English-speaking services)	651-9331
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Hellenikon	894-8635

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Omirou 12-14	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	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	659-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium	681-9173
Ekali Elementary	813-4349
Italian School	228-0338
LaVerne College	801-2377
Lycee Francais	362-4301
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
Kallipoleos 20	766-4889
Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1	822-5860

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous	682-7639
American Club, Kastri Hotel	801-2988
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Cross-Cultural Association	671-5285
Ekali Club	813-2685
English Speaking Nurses Society of Greece	652-3192
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
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	644-4473
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	659-3803
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players, Theater Group	692-4853,724-7498
The Hash House Harriers, jogging club ...	723-6211, ex. 239
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Diofandou 1, Pangrati,	729-1397,802-8672
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 16	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (Xan), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (Xen), Amerikis 11,	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, King George II, 29	721-8152
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sophias 2	724-3982
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.	552-0623
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	723-1136
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1	323-3501
International, Kanningos 27	361-0879
Italian, Patroou 10	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Koumbari 4	363-0820
Professional Chamber of Athens, Venizelou 44	361-0747
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Kolokotroni 100, Piraeus	452-2687
Technical Chamber of Greece, Kar. Servias 4	322-2466

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 + 3

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

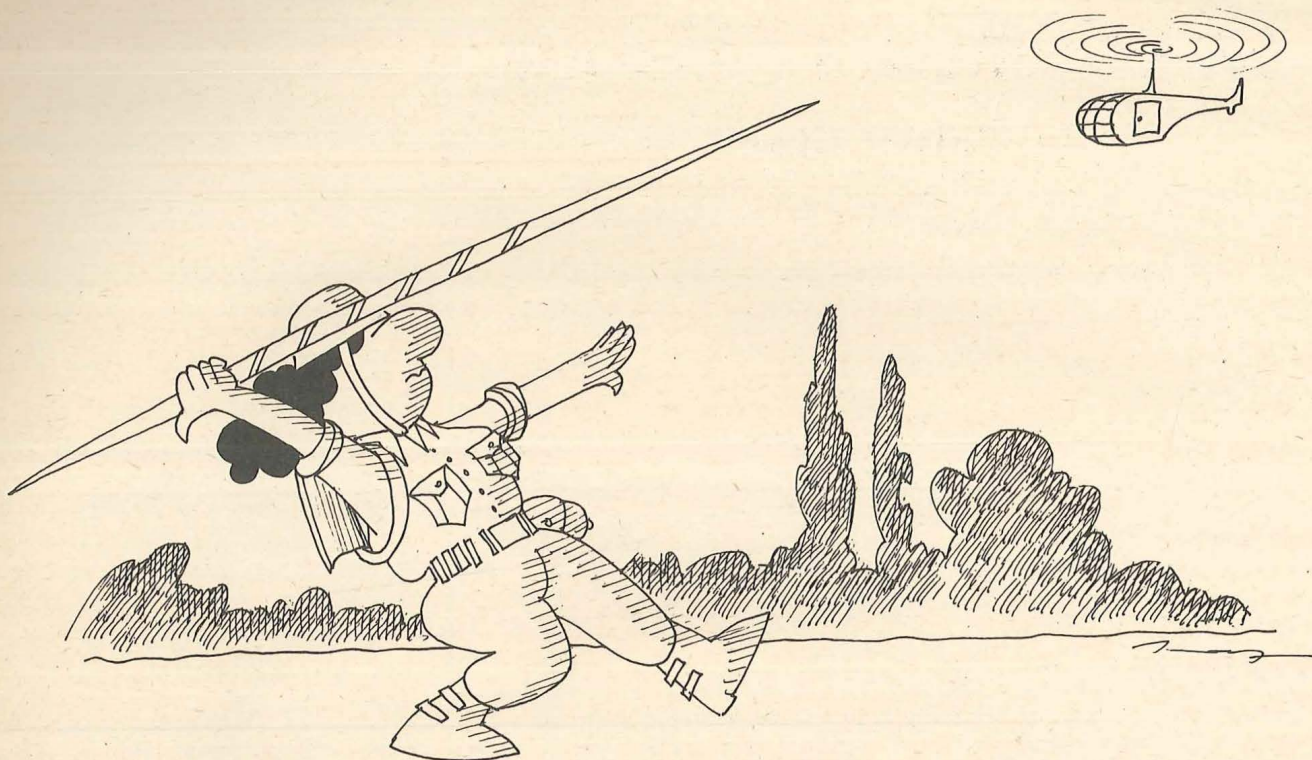
Pets

Hellenic Animal Welfare Clinic (English spoken)	643-5391
Clinic, Aghia Anarghiron 34	251-4716
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 Service, Voulgari 2	524-4180

Tourism

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





Kalamaras

Secret Weapon

Once upon a time there was a little girl called Marietta who lived with her parents in a small apartment overlooking the Panathinaikos Stadium. As soon as she was old enough to crawl to the balcony she would poke her head through the railings and watch the athletes training in the grounds below.

When she was older, she would toddle on to the grounds and get in everybody's way. But she was a lovable child and the young athletes didn't mind very much, even when she fouled up the 100-meter dash or narrowly missed being brained by someone putting the shot.

What fascinated her most was the javelin-throwing. When she was five and her mother asked her what she would like for Christmas, she said: "I'd like a javelin, mama, to throw way up in the sky."

She got a golliwog instead and, from that time on, developed a deep resentment for her parents, Father Christmas and society in general.

When she was ten, and went to her first summer camp on Pendeli, she found a long stick in the pine forest. Borrowing a pen-knife from one of the

boys, she whittled the ends into points and made her first javelin. She practiced throwing it the way she had seen the athletes doing in the stadium and thrilled to the sight of it forming a long, graceful arc in the air and then fall, its point embedding itself in the soft earth and the shaft quivering in the sunlight. Soon, she grew so adept at throwing her makeshift javelin that one day it soared over the pine trees beyond the clearing and disappeared from sight. She looked everywhere for it among the trees but could not find it. Puzzled and angry at losing her favorite toy, she returned to the camp where the mystery was solved. An angry goatherd was holding a dead kid with the javelin impaled through its heart and was arguing vociferously with the camp director. They had roast kid for supper at the camp that night but Marietta's toy was confiscated and her resentment grew to include goatherds and camp directors.

Soon afterwards, Marietta joined a Junior Sports Club and, with a proper javelin and a coach to teach her the finer points of the art, she was breaking junior records right, left and center.

Her coach was delighted with her progress and he realized he had the good fortune of being in charge of a unique sportswoman, burning with inner fire and with a total dedication to her sport. The only thing that worried him sometimes was the murderous glint he detected in her eyes when she made her slow run, straightened up and released the javelin with an explosive snap of her wrist.

Marietta was too young for the Moscow Olympics but when the time came round for the European Games last month, Marietta, together with Anna Verouli and Sophia Sacorafa, was a member of the Greek team and a hot favorite for a gold medal.

The crowd at the brand-new Olympic Stadium roared its applause as she took her stance, ready for her first throw, and then lapsed into an expectant silence.

Then, as soon as she started her run, an army helicopter came flapping over the stadium, ruining her concentration and resulting in a throw that fell a little short of the sixty-meter line.

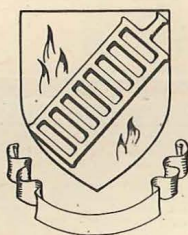
On her second try, the helicopter appeared again and exactly

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE

The BRITISH School

Headquarters at

50 Agiou Dimitriou, Paleo Psychico (671-2748)



St. Lawrence College, the BRITISH international school (KG. to Upper VIth – Grade 13) which is RECOGNIZED as having been LEGALLY established in Greece under the Treaty of Rome, opened its fine new building in Beta Street, Ellinikon, catering for Grades 4 to 8 thus completing the British Prep. School range under the headmastership of Mr. Richard Crook who after hospitalization will be taking up his duties on Monday, September 27th.

In Paleo Psychico/Halandri, the needs of an expanding population have been met by taking over a large ex-Lykeon building a few hundred yards from the Halandri site.

In both sections, the small group teaching from early stages to University level is first class and includes specialized work for pupils of any age needing help with E.F.L., dyslexia, frequent parental moves, etc. Sports facilities are yearly excellent in Glyfada and adequate in Psychico. The teaching staff, many of those long tried, trusty and truly dedicated battle companions of the present headmaster have already established a short but spectacular record of G.C.E. and University entrance examinations – pupils having been accepted by Cambridge, London, Bath, Strathclyde, fine U.S.A. Universities and Athens.

The H.Q. at present is at 50, Aghiou Dimitriou (phone 671-2748) where the headmaster and admissions officer, Mr. R.J.O. Meyer, O.B.E. formerly of Millfield and Champion Schools – will deal with enquiries at any time of night or day.

the same thing happened. She botched her throw.

The crowd groaned and angry fists were waved at the whirlybird as it veered away from the stadium.

Marietta was furious. The blood pounded in her temples and a white-hot rage burned in her heart.

When the helicopter appeared again on her third and last try, Marietta was no longer interested in a gold medal. With murder in her soul, she hurled the javelin at the helicopter with all her might.

A few moments later, the helicopter had flown quickly away and Games officials were looking around to see where Marietta's javelin had fallen. It was nowhere to be found. The upshot of the affair was that Anna Verouli got the gold medal with her magnificent performance and Sophia Sacorafafa won the bronze in third place. Greek honor was saved, but poor Marietta was close to a nervous breakdown.

Meanwhile, at an army base on the outskirts of Athens, puzzled technicians were extracting a javelin embedded in the undercarriage of a helicopter while the pilot was being treated at the first aid station for a flesh wound in his gluteus maximus.

The army commander at the base was on the point of reporting the matter to the police and having the javelin thrower charged with damaging army property and causing injury to army personnel, when he had second thoughts.

Anyone who could hurl a javelin high enough to damage a low-flying helicopter, or any other aircraft for that matter, could be of use to his country in a better capacity than that of a jailbird.

Moreover, if a low-flying plane violated Greek airspace and was brought down by a javelin, the Greek government could, in all honesty, declare that it had never been fired on.

When Marietta eventually became the chief trainer of Greece's secret regiment of javelin-throwers, the general who invested her as an honorary colonel in the army said:

"We've come a long way since the battle of Marathon, but tradition dies hard!"

Alec Kitroeff

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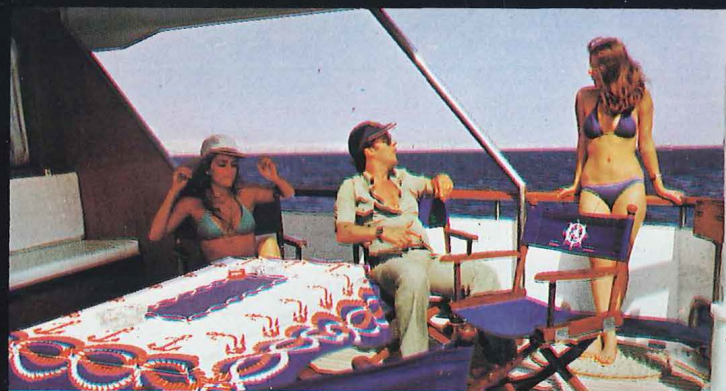
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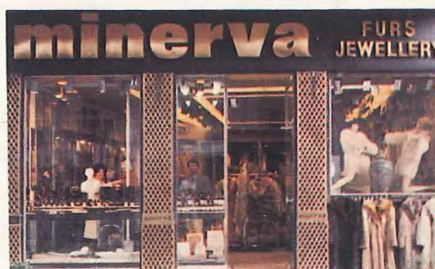


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Petros & Nikos. You'll find this jewellery store in the heart of the Flea Market. They have a fine collection of items in silver and gold and will be happy to help you find something special.
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Minerva Furs. A wide range of beautifully designed coats, jackets, and stoles in many different types of

furs are available at this 1st class furrier situated close to Monastiraki.
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Maramenos and Pateras. This elegant store is renowned for its exact reproductions of ancient Greek jewellery as well uniquely designed creations. It is the exclusive representative of Van Cleef & Arpels watches.
2, Stadiou St. - Tel. 324.6885



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