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The Businessman's Airline

THE ATHENIAN

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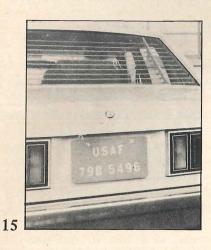
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in this issue



FEATURES

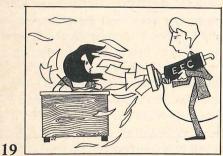
15 Little America, by Leonidas Stokes

19 Getting In Step, by Michael Skapinker

How the EEC joined Greece

The Bob Dylan of Greece, by Kristina Nordstrom
The Athenian heart throb

27 Oh, You Minks, by Don Sebastian A look at the fur business



DEPARTMENTS

6	Letters	41	Dis 'N' Data
9	Our Town	42	Spaggos
10	Kosmos	43	Food
23	Notebook	44	Focus
25	Close to Home	46	This Month
33	Reviews	50	A Matter of Taste
	Books Cinema	51	Restaurants and Nightlife
	Art Records	56	Classifieds
39	Earthquake Square	57	Postcript
40	The Sporting Life		



publisher's note



As regular readers of *The Athenian* will have noticed, the magazine has carried a number of articles in the past few months by Paul Anastasi, Leonidas Stokes and Michael Skapinker. They are all journalists of *Free Press*, an independent news and photo agency established in Athens by Mr. Anastasi. Experienced in their reporting on the Greek scene, all three write extensively for papers and newspapers abroad. They will continue to collaborate with *The Athenian* on a regular basis.

Last year, Prime Minister Papandreou promised to submit Greece's membership in the EEC to national referendum and to remove U.S. military bases from Greek soil. Since then, the government seems to have had second thoughts. In "Greece and the EEC", Michael Skapinker reviews some of the disorders and problems that have arisen since Greece joined the Common Market two years ago, as well as factors which may help her in adapting to the Community.

While Greek and American negotiators debate the fate of the bases, Leonidas Stokes in "Little America" finds in a series of interviews with Americans and Greeks in Glyfada that relations between the two are satisfactory.

The cover is by William Reid, Jr.

__Letters____

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Throes of Education

In response to your article in the September Athenian, 'Options in International Education', I wish to say that I too am doomed to critical discussions about my children's education. My children graduated five and four years ago, and I'm still defending my choice.

When we came to Greece in 1972, my daughters were 10 and 12 years old. I simply took them out of school to spend six months here. Then we thought we'd like to stay on. checked out the English-language schools, but they were far above our budget. Then I thought that if they were going to live in Greece, why not give them Greek educations. father was Greek, and so I was able to enroll them in the local state schools. One girl went to the First Girls High School in Kallithea and the other to the 4th grade in a school on Skra St., Kallithea. Since none of us spoke Greek, I hired two teenagers to come three evenings a week to help the girls with their lessons, and with a will to succeed the girls passed. The first year, the eldest wasn't required to study Ancient Greek and the second year she failed it in June but passed in September having gone to an institute for help. From then on, they passed everything with fantastic support of nearly all teachers, who gave of themselves as much as they could. Both girls are happy in Greece and able to handle both Greek and English in their

Your qualified statement that it is "almost impossible for older children to learn to read and write Greek well enough to follow the demanding curriculum in the upper grades", made me very proud of my daughters and what they have done simply because they wanted to do it. It can be done, you see.

Anna Mogridge Kalamaki

Unglue the Gluten

I read with interest your column Spaggos in the October issue of The Athenian, in which home-baked bread was mentioned, and the use of boiling water to unglue the gluten; or steam heat to get a rise out of your dough.

It might be of interest to note that normal oven baking procedures of bread, particularly when the bread is oven-baked or with a crispy brown-like crust, tends to destroy one of the essential amino acids.

This amino acid is lysine, obtainable only from the food we eat and not synthesized in our own bodies. Recent experimental works have suggested that the body well-supplied with lysine is able to heal its infections of herpes simplex (cold sores).

It has gained a great deal of attention recently because the same virus infection is becoming widespread as a venereal disease.

Therefore, in order to preserve lysine, it is best to steam, or use a micro-wave oven to cook your bread. Baking of bread also destroys most of the vitamin content of the yeast.

Incidently, gluten is a wheat protein. It's the elastic substance in hard wheat that helps the flour rise when baked. People allergic to gluten should avoid all wheat products. It can irritate the lining of the intestines and cause severe digestive problems.

> John S. Theodorou Filothei

Dear Mrs. Wilson

Alas, poor Greece, according to Ms. P.A. Wilson (*The Athenian* Nov. 82), you are a beautiful country — but watch it, you're slipping into decline. We British you know, are an example to all — look at our economy, three-and-a-half million unemployed; look at our way of life — muggings, robberies, drunkenness, child abuse, drugs, hooliganism — great, what more could you ask for? We are really fed up with coming to Greece, where these sort of things rarely happen and what is more, we are now having to pay realistic prices (at last) for our meals.

Ms. Wilson, when did you and your husband last dine out on the culinary delights of South Devon (if there are any)? I bet it set you back at least twenty-five pounds Sterling, excluding VAT and service charge. You wouldn't pay even half that price in Greece, for an indifferent meal.

Oh yes, those astronomical prices — last time I went shopping (yesterday), I reckoned that, except for coffee, all other commodities were the same price as the U.K. or even cheaper e.g., bread (tasted English bread lately? Ugh!), fresh fruit, vegetables, shoes, etc. etc. And oh, those nasty officials: tell me, are they any better elsewhere? At least, I get a free plas-

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(In December 1982, Mr. Howarth retires and will be succeeded as Headmaster by A.F. Eggleston, OBE, MA (Oxon) formerly Headmaster of the English School in Nicosia and for the past fourteen years Headmaster of Felsted School, Essex. He is currently Chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Headmasters' Conference).

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tic carrier bag when I go shopping. Last time I was in London, it too had its fair share of litter. All large cities have this problem — it's all these foreign tourists, you see.

Attention all Greek males, you are according to Ms. Wilson and her husband "appallingly rude". You really must be nice to tourists of both sexes! And I can't stop here either; now you're not treating your animals like human beings. You're being accused of 'having no general regard for animals'. Let's forget that there are millions of children starving in the world and spend our money on pet food.

Well, thanks for your advice Ms. Wilson. I don't think the cradle of civilization needs it, or you. I am (dare I say) British and have just come to live in Greece and I find these people more human than a hell of a lot of people back in dear old England. Why don't you try the States next year? There they shoot people if they don't get satisfaction and the hunting season has just begun.

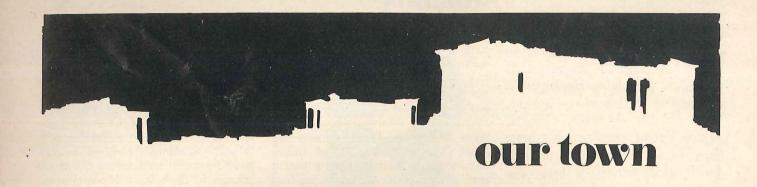
Elise Peios (Ms)
Paleo Psychico

Dear Mrs. Wilson II

You refer to the attitude of shop-keepers and bank officials who, although they were very cheerful and most helpful in the past (during your ten years of visits in and out of Greece), have now become sullen and often off-hand in their service. I am afraid I will have to contradict you on this. As a Greek who came from Africa and has often offered my free services as an interpreter to English people whom I met in various shops, etc., I have found my people here most willing, helpful and entertaining.

You refer to the condition of the city streets which you say is very bad with rubbish being left for several days without clearing: this is not true, either, because the rubbish vans clear the streets every day and even on Sundays. I agree with you that during strikes the rubbish is left for several days but this, of course, is due to the strikes and beyond the Government's power. On such days, it does its best and puts in operation emergency vans to ease the situation.

Mrs. A. Moraitis
Athens



The Numbers Game

On November 2, new traffic measures went into effect whose complexity is equal to that of shopping hours. The gist of the regulations is that cars whose plates end in the digits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 will alternate daily with those ending in 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0 within the five-square-mile restricted area of central Athens. Since these measures hold only for the five-day work week, those who may drive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday during one week may drive only on Tuesday and Thursday during the week following. With shopping hours staggered as usual, if one's list of presumably simple errands includes going to the post office (closed afts., Sat., Sun., and St. Zeno's day; different hours for stamps, parcels, registered mail), picking up film at a camera shop (closed Wed.), visiting the barber's (closed Tues), dropping off clothing at the cleaners (closed Sat.), purchasing a kilo of kima (closed afts, except Fri.) and keeping an appointment in central Athens (see above), it takes the planning expertise of a university registrar to program these six tasks in the span of a week. The bewilderment expressed by foreign business people that Greeks, for all their apparent industriousness, are so unproductive, is quite easy to explain.

It can be argued, however, that there are more important things in life than mere productivity. The present regulations in Athens develop programming skills, strengthen memory pegs, and, what is so important in Greek life, they reinforce the ability to forget former systems. A man arrested in November blamed his infringement of the law on his forgetting to forget the former odd-even re-

strictions. The man was let off with the reprimand that he make better use of his head. Above all, the bane of modern life, uniformity, has been successfully avoided. With traffic and shopping arrangements as they are today, how can two days be anything alike?



The reason for these new and ingenious circulation measures is to outwit those Athenians, who, in response to the former odd-even restrictions, bought a second car with a terminal digit that allowed them to drive around central Athens every day. If a major preoccupation of the average citizen is how to circumvent the law, any self-respecting government - even the government of Change – feels it has to surpass him in cunning and subtlety. To make sure that it holds and keeps the upper hand, the present government has slyly added (lest there are some who are tempted now to purchase ten cars) that it will change the system again, and at will. The possibilities for

allaghi here are, of course, rich in potential, alternating the first and the last half of the alphabet in regard to the initial letter on the license plate; odd-even based on the sum of the four numbers; 1 to 5 and 6 to 0 formulated on the square root of the penultimate number, etc., etc. Since every Athenian carries a computeraki these days, there should be no problem. The whole matter is just another example of the fussy teacher (government) - obstreperous pupil (citizen) relationship which helps give the country that big, happy boarding school atmosphere we are all familiar with.

So, everything - or, more precisely, half of everything – got off to a wonderful start on November 2. But sad to say, everything ground to a halt within twenty-four hours. Quite unexpectedly, all the trolley and bus drivers went on strike, and - believe it or not, but it is true - their strikinghour schedule was even more complicated than the traffic regulations or the shopping hours. As a result, the government, to avoid further chaos, had to lift the bans which had been declared air-tight three days earlier. Of course, amid all this sport, everyone had forgotten that the purpose of the traffic restrictions was to reduce pollution, and the nefos - which is Athens in its Mr. Hyde aspect prowled down from the sky, making the chaos very murky.

Notwithstanding this setback, the government's total war against the private auto opened on a new front later in the month when it announced that, while no other new taxes were planned for the immediate future, import duties on cars, already staggering, would be doubled on January 1, 1983. Environmentalists, it must be admitted, have said that it is the sorry state

of our ageing vehicles that is a main source of pollution in Athens, and new duties will force drivers to hold on to their old equipment. Giving no quarter to this, the government announced its intention to put into effect enforced, authorized car check-ups, a matter proposed some time ago, but never implemented. Some believe that this psychological warfare is being employed so that if the government decides to call for mandatory filter systems on all vehicles, drivers will, by that time, acquiesce to the cost in order to preserve their sanity.

Victory, however, is not quite in sight. Last month, a group of foreign anti-pollution experts blandly expressed the opinion that the causes of pollution in Athens have never been rationally studied. A week later, the Minister of Public Works said that no plan or project has ever been prepared to solve the city's traffic problem. Both statements, therefore, seemed to imply that all measures taken so far have not been based on reality. Greek reality, as is known, is something else. If many felt, at this point, that the whole situation was back to square one, they may have been overoptimistic. It was announced late last month that there are probably over six thousand cars operating now in Athens with counterfeit license plates. How the faculty is going to handle this kind of student indiscipline remains to be seen.

There is no reason to despair. All traffic restrictions will be lifted for a month starting on December 15. This is to accommodate shoppers (and shopkeepers) around Christmas and New Year's Eve, and those that derive their names from SS Eleutherios, Dionysios, Evgenios, Stefanos, Vassilis, Theodosias and John the Baptist. As these, along with Christos, Christina, Manolis, Fotini and Fotis - constituting about half the total population of Athens – all celebrate their namedays during this period and expect callers at home bearing sweets and flowers, there can be little done at the time other than driving around the center of the city. No doubt, a strict government warning will be directed at the nefos to follow upright, Christian principles during this festive, holy season.

kosmos

Bases Negotiations

After a two-day tour of U.S. military facilities, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Ioannis Kapsis and U.S. special envoy Reginald Bartholomew finally got down to the long-awaited negotiations on the future of the American bases in Greece. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou set the ball rolling with some tough talk, stating that if the negotiations did not produce agreement within six to nine months, the bases would have to go.

Neither side was prepared to reveal its negotiating stance beforehand, but Mr. Papandreou said that the agreement reached would have to include a timetable for the eventual withdrawal of the bases from Greece.

Greece is expected to ask for assurances that sensitive Greek military information gathered at the bases not be passed on to Turkey. The Greek government is also expected to demand guarantees that the bases will not be used for any activity hostile to Greece's friends in the Arab world.

The negotiations may well include their financial side. Although the government has not revealed the kind of compensation it has in mind in return for the continued presence of the bases, this could range from payment of "rent", to industrial loans, to advantageous terms for the purchase of defence equipment. One Greek newspaper reported that Greece would demand an annual rent of one billion dollars, but this was denied by the government.

The last round of Greek-American negotiations on the bases took place under the previous New Democracy government. The two sides came close to reaching agreement then, but the talks broke down in June 1981 on the issues of jurisdiction over the bases and on financial and military supply terms. Agreement, however, had reportedly been reached on the maintenance of the balance of power in the Aegean and on a formula for guaranteeing Greece's borders against Turkey.

The present negotiations are likely to see the government pushing for sufficient concessions to enable them to justify their abandonment of past demands for the bases to be removed immediately. Commenting on the change in policy, a columnist in *Vima* commented: "It is not easy for American bases to be removed from Greece, when this would result in a halt in the flow of arms and spare parts to Greece and further reinforce Turkey's military machine."

Measures and Strikes

The long-running saga of the battle against the *nefos* continued last month with the announcement of yet another set of traffic restrictions. This time, cars were to be allowed into the center only on alternate days from 6:30 am until 8:30 pm, Monday to Thursday, and from 6:30 am until 3:00 pm on Fridays.

In an attempt to out-maneuver those crafty – and rich – Athenians



Welcome to Syros: Senator Ted Kennedy cruised the Aegean islands in November on the yacht of shipowner John Latsis, attracting the curious, the enthusiastic, and the paparazzi at every stop.

who had got around the odd-even system by buying two cars, the new measures provided for cars with plates ending in 1 to 5 to circulate on one day and the remainder on the next.

The nefos itself showed even more than its usual contempt for traffic curbs, making one of its periodic descents to street level during the first week that the restrictions were applied.

Adding to the general confusion were the strikes of the trolley and bus drivers, which continued throughout specified parts of the week.

British Environmentalist Deported

After a three-year battle to save the monk seals of the Aegean and to prevent tourist development in the Seitani reserve on the island of Samos, British environmentalist Bill Johnson was deported from Greece for disobeying an order prohibiting him from visiting the island. His co-worker, Rita Emche, left Greece for Switzerland shortly afterwards.

During their campaign to save the seals, now estimated to number only 500, Johnson and Emche were subjected to a campaign of harassment which included the ransacking of their houses and accusations that they were spying for Turkey. They were also abandoned by two international environmental organisations, the World Wildlife Fund and the Franz Weber Foundation, which objected to Johnson's abrasive style of campaigning.

Johnson and Emche say that despite the fact that the Seitani area was declared a 'strictly protected' reserve in March 1980, several tourist bungalows have been built there, hotel foundations have been laid, and a road construction scheme has already reached the two kilometer stage.

Despite expressions of support from Environment Minister Antonis Tritsis and Culture Minister Melina Mercouri, Johnson was arrested on Samos towards the end of October and placed on a ferry to Turkey under the escort of a Greek gunboat. Rejecting charges that he was a threat to national security, Johnson alleged that his deportation was inspired by "a blatant conspiracy of vested interests which the government is apparently either reluctant or unwilling to recognize.'

Before leaving Greece, Emche estimated that if urgent action is not taken to establish a reserve for the monk seals, they would be extinct within ten years.

Judges to be Disciplined

Justice Minister George Mangakis an-



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nounced that six senior judges have been referred to a disciplinary council, following an official investigation into the corruption of the Greek judiciary. The controversy began after the progovernment daily *Nea* leaked part of a report drawn up earlier this year by Supreme Court prosecutor Leonidas Papakarias. In the report, Mr. Papakarias said that "there is such moral decay prevailing in the judiciary today, that it is quite right to say that for some judges it goes beyond even the level of corruption."

Nea was prohibited by Mr. Mangakis from publishing any more of the report, which also said that some judges took bribes to issue favorable verdicts, that they were subject to pressure from politicians and businessmen, and that they depended on political patronage to secure promotion. Neverthless, acting on the report, the government ordered an investigation which resulted in the referral of the six judges for disciplinary action.

Balkan Disarmament

Following a three-day visit to Rumania, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said the removal of nuclear weapons from the Balkan countries could be a reality "within twelve or eighteen

months." Mr. Papandreou said that Rumanian President Nicolai Ceausescu had assured him that Turkey no longer objected to the denuclearization of the Balkans,

Mr. Papandreou said that a summit conference of Balkan states would be convened to give effect to the plan. Some western governments have in the past criticized the proposal for a denuclearized Balkans on the grounds that NATO members Turkey and Greece are the only Balkan countries that have nuclear weapons on their soil, and that denuclearization would not entail any corresponding sacrifice by the Warsaw Pact.

NATO Exercise Cancelled

The government announced the cancellation of a NATO exercise in Northern Greece after the Alliance rejected a Greek proposal that the island of Lemnos be the target of a mock air attack. The exercise, Apex Express 82, was to have taken place between November 10 and December 5 with the participation of land and air forces from Greece, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Britain and the U.S. The government said that the NATO military authorities' stand "could cause a precedent that could be harmful to

Greece's legal interests, " a reference to long-standing Turkish demands that both Lemnos and Samothrace be demilitarized.

Mr. Papandreou followed up the cancellation of the exercise with a two-day visit to military units in border areas, including Lemnos. He said that "It is quite clear that neighboring and allied Turkey insists on its claim at the expense of our national space. It is the supreme duty therefore of all citizens to help, by all means, our Armed Forces to ensure the country's territorial integrity, the honor of our nation, and peace."

Averof ill

The leader of the opposition New Democracy Party, Evangelos Averof, temporarily vacated the party leadership to undergo medical treatment in London, During his absence he entrusted the leadership to former Deputy Prime Minister Constantine Papaconstantinou. The development immediately set off a flurry of speculation as to who would replace the 72year old Averof if he were to abandon the leadership permanently. candidates are Constantine likely Stephanopoulos and former Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis.

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Television Film Row

The British Embassy in Athens informally expressed its concern to the government over an ERT televison documentary which alleged that Britain had staged the Second World War because she believed that a confrontation between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union would leave her as the dominant power in Europe. The documentary, which was screened on Ochi day, also accused Britain of abandoning Greece both morally and materially after the Axis invasion. The New Democracy opposition tabled a question in Parliament calling on the government to prevent such "historically distorted" films from being screened.

Theodosis Theodosopoulos, the producer of the documentary, denied that he was motivated by anti-British sentiments. "I was only trying to show that both Britain and the Soviet Union used Greece for their own interests, and never acted with the interests of the Greek people in mind," he said.

Deputy Director of ERT Television, Vassilis Vassilikos also defended the film. "This documentary is our pride," he said. "We have complete trust in the producer."

Shipping Crisis

The Greek Union of Shipowners announced that the current shipping crisis is now the worst since the end of the Second World War. The GUS cited Lloyds List statistics of September 23 which indicated that of the total 1350 ships laid up worldwide, 952, or 75 percent, are Greek. In contrast, in terms of tonnage, GUS pointed out, only 12.5 percent of world shipping is Greek.

Since the Lloyds List figures were published, GUS said, the situation has deteriorated even further. One thousand one hundred and fifty Greek ships are now laid up, they said. This sum represents one third of the Greek fleet in terms of vessels, or 40 percent in terms of tonnage.

New Parks for Athens

Agriculture Minister Costas Simitis announced that stretches of forest on Mount Hymettos, Aegaleo, Mount Pendeli and Mount Parnes would be opened up to the public. He said that the project will be completed within two or three years. Mount Parnes, he said, will be converted into a huge park, covering 325,000 stremmas (80,000 acres) of land. He later denied that the parks plan was the same as that drawn up by New Democracy.

Michael Skapinker

At Random

Author Antonis Samarakis was awarded the Europalia Prize for Literature on October 21 in Brussels. The award was presented to the novelist and journalist by Queen Fabiola of Belgium.

The Ministry of Environment revealed in October that it plans to convert Panepistimiou Street into a tree-filled mall extending from Syntagma to Omonia.

Although official figures in EEC publications in Brussels state that unemployment in Greece is still under one percent, business and trade union estimates here give a figure of nine percent.

Energy Minister Evangelos Kouloumbis said on October 22 that the project for building a nuclear-powered station for the Public Power Corporation (DEI) has been canceled. The country's vulnerability to earthquakes and the inability to achieve adequate safety standards were given as the reasons for the government's dropping the plan.

On the site of the battle of Salamis, fishermen late in October dragged out of their nets the corpse of a sixty kilo sea monster. The three-meter-long beast, oval in shape, has a wing-like fin and three eyes. The body is being studied by ichthylogists.

In an Ohi Day statement made at the Thessaloniki Officers' Club on October

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28, President Karamanlis said, "the problems which our country faces to-day demand a mild political climate, peaceful political habits and above all, a spirit of personal, social and national solidarity."

The 1982 Alexander Onassis prize winners were announced in Geneva on November 4. The Athens Prize will go to the Polish film director Andrei The Olympia Prize will be Waida. shared by Europa Nostra, the organization dedicated to the preservation of the European cultural heritage, and Prince Sandruddin Aga Khan for his efforts on the behalf of world refugees. Two weeks earlier, Baron Stig Ramel, president of the Nobel Foundation, said in a speech before the Athens Academy that of the two thousand international prizes awarded annually, those of the Onassis Foundation are the most prestigious,

The Athens theater lost its most elegant stage on November 9 when fire swept through the Kotopouli Theater situated in the Rex cinema house on Panepistimiou Street. Scene of many triumphs by modern Greek actors, the Kotopouli Theater was preparing for the much-bruited premiere of the

musical Madame Hortense, whose scenery and costumes were consumed in the conflagration.

The Goulandri-Horn Spiritual Center of Legrena, Attica, inaugurated an annex in Markou Avrilou, Plaka, on November 10. The leading speaker at the occasion was Anna Goulandri, founder of the Center and wife of celebrated actor, Dimitri Horn. The Plaka townhouse will sponsor seminars, exhibitions, lectures and conferences.

On November 3, a Piraeus court heard an appeal by the celebrated bank robber, Theodoros Venardos, requesting that he be transferred from Korydallos Prison to the Daphne Psychiatric Hospital. Appearing at court in Palestinian garb, Vernados claimed that he had just returned from Lebanon. game has to stop," he told the court. "Palestine is ours. We must not be sent to other countries." After a series of sensational thefts and a dramatic escape from Korydallos prison, Venardos, in 1974, reached the peak of his career when he cleaned out a branch of the Bank of Greece with a gun hidden in a bouquet of flowers, thus winning for himself the sobriquet The Man with the Gladiolas. The last antihero of the crumbling junta, Vernados was finally nabbed in New York. After long deliberation, the court rejected Venardos' appeal on November 10 and he was sent back to Korydallos.

Among the provisions itemized in the upcoming legislation regarding equality between the sexes, naturalization rights will be given to the children of Greek mothers and foreign fathers. Until now, the acquisition of Greek citizenship has been as difficult for these children as it has been for all foreigners.

Invented by three Greek scientists, the VAN earthquake predicting device will be put in operation in fourteen Greek towns by mid-December.

On November 15, the three-day observance commemorating the Polytechnic uprising began with the placing of wreaths and flowers on the wroughtiron gate which was broken down by junta tanks on the night of November 17, 1973.

Former U.S. Ambassador to Greece James Riddleberger died suddenly on October 17 in Virginia. His daughter, Toni, is the wife of the present U.S. Ambassador, Monteagle Stearns.

Jenny Colebourne's BODY CONTROL CENTER



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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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Greece's Little America

The 'Yankee Go Home' Controversy

By Leonidas Stokes

"I CAN'T comment on the current negotiations and the future of the bases, but I do feel I'll be at my desk for some time to come," says Colonel Franklyn Selzer, Vice Commander at the USAF's Hellinikon Base near Athens, reflecting the mood of optimism which seems to prevail among U.S. military personnel now over the question of their future in Greece.

When the socialist government was swept to power last year, its program included the removal of U.S. military installations from Greek soil, a policy reflecting a deeply-entrenched Greek conviction that Washington not only actively supported the 1967 Colonels' dictatorship, but also did nothing to prevent Turkey's 1974 invasion and continuing occupation of northern Cyprus.

Slogans on walls near the bases, often in English, give an unequivocal message: "Yankees go home". Numerous bomb attacks, including fifteen over the six-month March to September period this year, have taken place against American property. At a time, therefore, when the future status of the U.S. bases here is in the balance, there inevitably appears to be an increased sense of self-consciousness among the American troops, eighty percent of whom volunteered to be stationed in Greece.

Yet, at the same time, senior officers have noticed an improved change in attitude towards American forces stationed here, compared to the bitterly anti-American 1974-76 period. "Although there is now some suspicion and misgiving about us," says Colonel Selzer, 44, of Ohio, "all the Greeks I meet are extremely polite." He adds that the younger generation throughout NATO, and not just in Greece, is challenging their countries' long-standing military commitments. "I believe it is not surprising that questions should be raised on why there is a U.S. military presence in Greece," he says. "Such questions are being asked by the young everywhere."

For the six to seven thousand American troops and dependents stationed in this strategically-placed NATO country bordering on three communist nations, life goes on. Some see their stay here as just another tour of duty. But for most, work here offers opportunities to live in the Mediterranean and Europe, enjoying the country's cultural assets, its entertaining lifestyle, the lowest crime rate in the West, and easy access to surrounding countries with touristic attractions.

Indeed, enlisted men and women talk highly of service in Greece. "I love the sunshine, women tourists and the freedom here," says Senior Airman Chris Newman, 21, from Boston, who spent two years in Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion. "I was transferred from Hellinikon to Germany, but on arrival there just took the first plane back to Greece. I couldn't bear the thought of living in



Sitting pretty?

cold barracks and leaving my spacious, well-furnished and cheap apartment in Glyfada."

Aviation Section Army Specialist Robert Mohedano, 20, from El Paso, Texas, adds: "I realize negotiations are going on over the future of our bases, but I leave that to them. I enjoy my work, and, in the summer here, it's one long party. I drink at Bobby's Bar in Glyfada, close to the base, six nights a week, and often go out with British girls holidaying here." Mohedano rejected any suggestion that an anti-American climate on a personal level exists in Greece. "I don't know about the politics; that's another story. But I've never come across any anti-American sentiment during my twelve months here," he says, "I sure hope we don't have to leave. Stories of life in Germany aren't that hot."

Some Greeks also want Mohedano and his colleagues to stay. Despite the recent election of a communist mayor in the affluent seaside suburb of Glyfada, where the Hellinikon Base is located, a number of Glyfada Greeks, including the outgoing mayor, Savvas Lassarides, 67, defend the presence of the bases here. "I want the Americans to stay, but can they put up with us any longer?" he asks. A businessman who made his fortune as a young man in Venezuela and keeps his money in American banks, Lassarides is adamant. "The bases have helped us. We haven't lost anything, we have only benefited. Our workers have found jobs there that pay twice as much as outside, landlords are renting accommodation to quiet, decent people at good prices, and our shops have the Americans as customers. Why should we complain? For the nineteen years I've been mayor here, we have lived and prospered with the Americans as one happy family."

Not all Glyfada residents share Lassarides' views. Theodoros Spondylides, the mayor-elect of Glyfada, who received sixty percent of the popular vote, believes the U.S. bases must go. "I said this in my campaign, and I say so again. The people don't want foreign troops in Glyfada. That's why they voted for me. The troops have turned Glyfada into an American ghetto."



Greek employees staging protest at Hellinikon base.

Spondylides was quick to clarify, however, that he has nothing against the American people. "We're concerned at a social level with having foreign troops here, the public brawls, the drug smuggling and even the shootings that go on. Greeks in Glyfada who have a direct interest in keeping the bases here, such as landlords and bar owners, are a small percentage of the population."

In addition, industrial relations between the base and its nearly 1000 Greek employees have not been untroubled, as the large protest banners on the base perimeter fence testify. Bad industrial relations with segments of the work force have been blamed by American officials on left-wing agitators, though the Greeks counter that their demands are purely professional. The labor disputes and intermittent strikes continue, meanwhile, with little sign either of coming to a quick end or of turning into a major crisis.

A large percentage of troops serving in Greece are black. But black servicemen report that racism is not a serious factor here. First Master Sergeant Theodore York, 39, from Detroit, says: "I really like it when Greek mothers pick up my baby and chat to my wife," he says. "That's why I'm making a special effort to get more into the Greek ways of life." York sees the Greeks as a loud but non-violent people. "Nobody has ever said anything bad to me here, and I think black servicemen have a much

easier time here than in Germany. The Greek philosophy of live and let live is something I like, especially after 22 years in the service." A black airman, one of 434 in Greece, confirmed this view. "Man, I don't give interviews," he said while drinking at a Glyfada bar off base, "but my experience is that if you treat people with respect, that's the way they treat you."

Life for the American troops and their families is not entirely free of problems. For Air Force Sergeant Diana Yliz, 23, from California, the problem is a simple one: "In the United States, we try to obey our traffic laws. I try to obey the Greek traffic laws. But the Greeks themselves don't bother, and on top if it all they are extremely rude."

On a more serious level, though, anti-American slogans on walls have become a common sight for Greeks, but for Americans they are still up-"I can recognize what the setting. slogans say, even if they are in Greek, and it upsets me to feel that we may not be wanted here," says Master Sergeant General Odoe, 37, from Georgia. "I believe my job in Greece helps to prevent the spread of communism. I suppose it does bother me that some people are not free, and I wouldn't like the Greek people to be in that position. I do believe that our presence here is not appreciated by our hosts."

Lt. Jan Wood, 25, from Florida, is Hellinikon's Public Affairs Officer. One of 183 single USAF women in Greece, and a volunteer for duty here,

she was not put off by suggestions from friends in the U.S. that Greek men would pester her. "In the eight months here, I've only been approached once, on a beach, for a date by a Greek man. I politely refused and he left me alone." The single woman in the Armed Forces here, as Wood points out, does find it difficult to mix. "Being in a strange culture, we naturally hesitate to mix with the local men. It's also difficult to mix socially with married couples," she says. But for married couples, life is not all roses either. Says Lt. Wood: "While the men work and get job satisfaction, most wives can't find work and have to stay at home without transportation. Not only is she used to earning her own keep in the States, but she is additionally frustrated because each family in Greece is entitled to only one duty-free car."

Other problems are also faced by American troops here. "This is a loser's life," complains an airman who requested his name not be used. "The military might be a very easy option, with everyone taking care of you, but it gets very lonely, especially in the winter when the foreign girls aren't When work's over, there's nothing really exciting to do on base except watch movies and play football. And that's nothing stimulating. There isn't even a U.S.O." (an organisation which caters for the entertainment of American troops abroad). He adds: "I have a lot of Greek buddies and often go to bars frequented by them in downtown Athens. In that way, I suppose I'm unusual compared to most of the Americans who stick around Glyfada and don't mix much with the locals."

The airman believes the problem of finding companionship for the single soldier here is serious. He says: "There are six men to every woman on base, which is bad. Most of the girls are specialized, so they don't stay too long. The men can stay longer if they request it, so the ration of men to women seems to widen with time. Thank God for the summer and the tourists."

"Tavernas and bouzoukia aren't my cup of tea," another airman says. "There's a cultural difference between us and the Greeks, so that we often can't mix for any length of time. The only locals we meet here are our landlords, cabbies and shopkeepers. Because we don't speak Greek, we find it difficult to do anything but drink when off base." The problems of boredom, alcohol and drug abuse, loneliness and job pressure are reflected by the regular attendance noted in Hellinikon's Mental Health Clinic.

Although most servicemen do not come into contact with many Greeks during their tour of duty here, some of those who do have even gotten married to Greek women. Colonel Selzer, who speaks fluent Greek, married a local girl on a previous tour here. For Chief Master Sergeant David E. Mathias, 37, from Phoenix, it was Greek cooking, among other things, that captivated his heart. "My Greek wife makes the best pastitsio I've ever tasted," he says. And life for him, as for the other servicemen who have married local women, is quite enjoyable. "I get on fine with my wife's folks, and I love it here. It took me fourteen years to persuade the air force to send me to Hellinikon. It's such a popular base."

Americans on the whole enjoy their tour of duty here, says Colonel Selzer. "Very few leave with a distaste for Greece. Things are relatively inexpensive and it is a country with a great deal of history and culture. In 1957, we had a transmitter site bombed by an underground group, and the climate was not easy after 1974. Now things are safer and politically more sophisticated. In Germany, you have groups blowing up and killing people. But not here. The Greeks are a good, nonviolent people."

For the troops stationed here, as for the local population, there is a strong feeling that the future will be decided more by international conditions than local national interests. Concluded Colonel Selzer: "Although we are in Greece to protect western and NATO interests, we also contribute to ensuring greater economic and political cooperation between our allies. After all, the most difficult thing is to hold an alliance of politicians and soldiers together in peacetime."

What You've Always Wanted To Know...

An interview with First Lieutenant Jan Wood, Public Affairs Officer at Hellinikon air base

First Lieutenant Jan Wood, 25, gained a degree in journalism at the University of Florida, the state where her father is actively involved in Republican party politics. She volunteered for service in Greece, her first posting overseas, where she lives in a comfortable apartment overlooking sheepgrazing pastures between Ano Voula and Vari. After her posting as Chief of the Public Affairs Office at Hellinikon, which will end in ten months, she hopes to gain a Master's Degree in Advertising. For the following interview, Miss Wood responded in writing to a series of written questions posed by Leonidas Stokes,

Q: Can you give us comparative statistics on the number of U.S. military personnel charged with narcotics and other offenses by both the U.S. and/or Greek authorities in the years 1970, 75 and 81?

A: Our records regarding the number of U.S. military personnel charged with narcotics and other offenses by both the U.S. and/or Greek authorities do not go back to 1970 or 1975. Because the exercise of criminal jurisdiction is a sensitive one and is likely to attract considerable attention in the pending negotiations, we'll have to pass on commenting on any charges or convictions in 1981 as well.

Q: Is it true that U.S. military personnel are paid in cash (U.S. dollars) and can take out of base as much American currency as they wish?

A: The Air Force has a system of providing direct pay to a member's bank - it's called Sure Pay. About 83 percent of the military members assigned to Hellinikon are on Sure Pay. The remaining 17 percent are paid by U.S. treasury checks. Cash payments are made for advances, partials and temporary duty (TDY) payments at the member's request. (There are no restrictions for receiving cash payments). For example, my paycheck goes to a checking account in Florida. I write checks off of that account to pay American bills as well as for dayto-day cash. I exchange American money to pay my rent, utilities and phone bill. All facilities on base - as well as both the NCO (non-commissioned officers) and O (Officers') Clubs – require payments in U.S. money.

Q: Is it true that if a member of the U.S. military mission here wishes to

transfer money to the United States, he can do this without restriction via the base post office, by filling in a postal order?

A: There are many ways in which members of the U.S. Forces and civilian components may transfer money to the United States, including money orders. Such transfers would, however, have to be only dollar transfers because local procedures and rules prohibit the exchange of local currency for dollars except in a few, limited circumstances,

Q: What exactly are the restrictions, if any, on the purchase by U.S. military personnel, their dependents and American citizens of Greek descent working on base, of American-manufactured grocery items, alcoholic and other beverages, toiletries, furniture and hi-fi equipment? Of these goods, which are declared on a customs form and which are not? How exactly does the supposed "computer check" of goods purchased operate?

A: We have a strong customs control program at Hellinikon. Restrictions are based on reasonable quantities, not specific numbers. Because much of the specifics may be a consideration in the negotiations, we can only comment on the overall program.

Certain goods considered to have high value on the black market are placed on a restricted list. This means we monitor the quantities purchased and, if the quantity exceeds what may be considered reasonable, the individual is asked to explain why he or she needs so many. We monitor purchases by requiring the purchaser to fill out a restricted item slip indicating how many of certain items are being purchased. The slip's data is keypunched and entered into a computer that keeps track of each restricted item the person purchases. If the person exceeds a certain quantity, the computer alerts and automatically prints a data sheet. That's when we start asking questions.

We have other goods categorized as controlled items. When a person purchases controlled items, a sales slip is prepared by the AAFES sales clerk. The sales slip is given to our customs people who mark an inventory sheet and file the slip in the purchaser's customs folder. These goods must be accounted for or customs taxes paid before the person can leave Greece. Taxes are very high, in some cases as

much as 100 percent of the item's value.

Cigarettes, cigars, liquor and playing cards are rationed and their sale is controlled by a ration card that is marked for each purchase. The ration card is valid for a year, but purchases are controlled in monthly authorizations.

Persons authorized to purchase duty-free goods must be a member of our military mission or U.S. Embassy. Ancestry has nothing to do with it. Persons TDY to our mission are given duty-free privileges and their purchases are monitored separately. Persons on leave in Greece who are assigned to another NATO country are permitted to purchase restricted items only.

Q: What organizations, if any, are specifically designed to bring U.S. military personnel in touch with the Greek population? If no initiatives are taken by the base authorities to promote greater contact between troops and locals on a cultural or other level, why is this so?

A: There are several programs and agencies that particularly help and encourage U.S. military members (and their families) to learn about and experience the Greek land, people and culture.

When someone arrives on the base, they attend a newcomers' orientation. This is primarily for Air Force military members, but family members are also encouraged to participate. During newcomers' orientation, newcomers are told about local laws, customs and history. A travelogue of "Nice places to see in Greece" is also provided. The orientation is completed after a tour to downtown The tour bus takes new-Athens. comers to the Hill of Philopappou, Acropolis, Benaki Museum and the Kaisariani Monastery.

Also for newcomers, the housing office helps ease the culture shock by giving housing tours daily. Housing office members help make appointments and literally take people to look for apartments.

We have a tour office as part of the base recreation center. Tours are regularly sponsored to several Greek islands, Delphi, Meteora, Thessaloniki, as well as countries outside of Greece.

The education office provides Greek language classes. Conversational Greek and Greek 1 and 2 are offered.

The chapel provides several programs that show the base's interest in helping and working with Greeks. Every Sunday, the chapel holds Greek Orthodox services. Periodically, designated offerings go to a local orphanage. Recently, a clothing drive was sponsored to send to a refugee camp near Cape Sounion.



First Lieutenant Jan Wood

Most military bases throughout the world host yearly open houses — to let the neighbors on the base look at aircraft, facilities and see a few exhibits and shows. In Europe, however, this has almost come to a halt. Between local sensitivities and security measures, open houses were held only in the United Kingdom in 1982.

Q: How many people visit the Mental Health Care Center a week? What are the most common complaints (i.e. alcoholism, drug abuse, loneliness, boredom, marital or sexual problems?)

A: The most common complaints that are heard in the Mental Health Clinic are characterized as adjustment disorders with anxiety and depression, marital and family problems and alcohol abuse. In addition to lacking effective coping resources, other factors include: first time away from home or being overseas, a foreign environment including new living and language adjustments, job pressures, social isolation associated with off-base housing and limited incomes.

Q: Large numbers of male U.S. military personnel pointed to the abundance of foreign girls in Greece in the summer. Two men in particular pointed out that they regularly host foreign girls they meet in bars or on the beach. Are there considered to be any

security risks in military personnel fraternizing freely with non-Americans?

A: There may be a security risk with troops fraternizing with tourists or local nationals. There is, however, no regulation or encouragement to not mix with these people. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations gives frequent defensive security briefings to military and dependent personnel in Greece. These briefings are tailored to point out the need for reporting any contacts with any persons which might pose a security risk to the U.S. military forces. These briefings are presented at least annually to military personnel in accordance with Air Force regulations.

Q: What is the percentage of (a) blacks, (b) women, (c) single men and (d) single women of the total military personnel in Greece?

A: The Consolidated Base Personnel Office (CBPO) services Air Force members in mainland Greece and Crete. Total blacks number 434; women – 402; single women – 183; single men – 702. Total military in the area equals 2530.

Q: Can you give us any information of salaries of personnel — single/married enlisted men and women, single/married officers and Greek base employees? Also, do military personnel here get more or less than, for example, in Germany or England?

A: [The military pay cards are] a matter of public record. The only variance for Greece is under the Rent-Plus program. Let's use me as an example. As an 0-2 (First Lieutenant) with three years' service, I make \$1660,80 per month in basic pay. Additionally, I make \$98.17 a month for subsistence (partial food reimbursement). In the States, I would be receiving \$286 per month for bachelor's allowance quarters (BAQ housing). But under the rent-plus program, the housing here works a little differently. The Air Force has set a ceiling on what they will reimburse us for rent. Mine is \$306. Because my rent is less, they pay my actual rent (about \$257). The plus part comes in because they also help pay for utilities and initial occupancy costs. So this means I also get \$214 for utilities and \$36 for moving expenses - each month. This adds up to \$417. The difference between \$417 and \$286 is the additional amount I receive for housing because I am in a foreign country (where prices are higher). These rates vary throughout Europe, but the principle is the same. My total pay consists of basic pay (\$1660.80), subsistence (\$98.17) and housing (rent-plus \$417). My total pay is \$2,175.97 per month (without taxes).

L.S.

Getting In Step

A 'special relationship'

By Michael Skapinker

SENIOR official of the European A Economic Community, commenting on Greece's performance during its first two years of membership of the Common Market, was in no mood to mince his words: "Greece," he said, "is currently not participating in the Community except in the most superficial way. The Greek experience is the most unsuccessful one."

The official is one of about fifty now visiting Athens. Their brief is to explain to Greek officials how they can derive greater benefit from the EEC and to persuade them to make greater efforts to fulfil their membership obligations. "The Community is making it clear that it's very willing to help," the official said. "But we're telling the Greeks that they must improve their administration to benefit, they must observe EEC laws, and they must stop undermining the Community's founding principles." To this end, euro-officials are sitting down with members of the major ministries here to explain the basic principles and regulations which can aid Greece in maximizing the benefits of community membership.

There is now general agreement both in Brussels and among Greek officials in Athens that the country's accession to the EEC was rushed through by then Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, although the local administration was not prepared adequately, and in time, to cope with the demands of membership. Karamanlis saw EEC membership as a means of consolidating Greek democracy after the traumatic experience of a sevenyear dictatorship, and also as a means of tying Greece irrevocably to the West. The result was the acceptance of accession terms which some viewed as so unfavorable that the original Greek negotiating team resigned, among them Grigoris Varfis, now foreign affairs undersecretary responsible for EEC affairs.

"Total submission was exhibited by the Greeks," the EEC official said, "with the sole aim of being accepted by the Community. A tougher fight would have brought better results. For example, it is difficult to see how Greece could have accepted the regime whereby no state aid can be given for transport in the food industry, considering Greece's special configuration - such as the islands, the remoteness of the mountain areas, Greece's distance from the rest of Europe and the low level of farmers' incomes."

When Andreas Papandreou became Prime Minister last October, he promised a referendum to take Greece out of the EEC. The promise seems to have been forgotten, but Greece still sometimes refers to its demand for a so-called "special relationship" with the EEC, supposedly to replace its present full membership. In March, the government submitted a memorandum to the European Commission and the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Community requesting exemptions from certain EEC rules and asking for more money to be spent on Greek development projects.

The European Commission's observations on the memorandum make it clear, however, that a special relationship is not in the cards. While agreeing with the Greek government's account of the shaky state of the country's economy, the Commission added that "there are underdeveloped aspects of the Greek economy for which the Community cannot be held responsible. All the member countries have, to different degrees, to cope with the difficulties of the economic crisis. The Community cannot be solely responsible for the development of a member country. Its role is to back up national efforts."

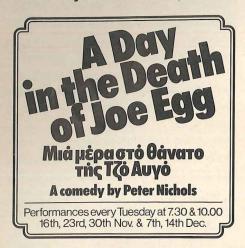
The details of the Commission's observations on the Greek memorandum also make it clear that no changes in Greece's Treaty of Accession or in the Treaty of Rome, the EEC's founding document, can be contemplated. To allow such changes, the official said, "would create a precedent for both present and future members of the Community. The treaty is no more changeable for Greece than for Britain, however tough Mrs. Thatcher may be."

The Commission's reply, however, shows that within the confines of the present arrangements between Greece and the EEC, the Community is prepared to assist Greece in the attainment of its second major demand -

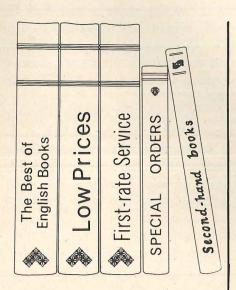


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more money for Greek development projects.

Greece already derives a substantial net profit from EEC funds — 690 million dollars this year. Indeed, the sum is seen as a major reason for Papandreou's abandonment of his plans to leave the EEC. Greece's net gain from Community funds is expected to rise to one billion dollars next year, an amount that no government with an ambitious program of social reform and growing economic woes can afford to sneeze at.

Nevertheless, the EEC official says that Greece's administrative chaos means that it is unable to absorb the financial benefits gained, or even to apply for all the funds available. He contrasts Greece's failure to take full advantage of EEC funds with the case of Ireland, a country which is regarded as having done most to exploit the financial advantages offered by EEC He points out, for membership. example, that Greece draws only three percent of the Community's Social Fund compared to Ireland's ten percent, or only one-ninth of Ireland's per capita benefit.

Another example of how bureaucratic inefficiency has hampered Greece's EEC integration, the official says, is that Athens has only incorporated twenty of the 700 EEC directives into local law. He pointed out that under the previous New Democracy government, not a single directive was enforced, not even the basic Community law which facilitates the incorporation of such directives into Greek law. "Papandreou has done this now," he said, "but with the other new members — Britain, Ireland, Denmark — this was their first act."

At a meeting on July 12 between Mr. Papandreou, Mr. Varfis and Richard Burke, the EEC Commissioner responsible for the Greek case, it was decided to send the Community officials to Athens in an attempt to assist the Greek administration. Describing the dispatch of these officials as "an unprecedented effort" to help Greece fulfil its obligations, Mr. Burke joked that "two years ago Greece joined the Community. Now the Community is joining Greece."

For their part, Greek officials do not deny that Athens' sluggish bureaucracy has created problems for Greece's integration into the EEC. "The Greek economy has always had the special feature of being statecentered," one Greek civil servant said, "and if this state doesn't function efficiently, the whole economy suffers." In the case of Greece's failure to enforce EEC directives, for example, "the problem is one of a slow administration. There is no problem of principle; it's not that we didn't want to incorporate them into local law," he said.

Greek officials argue further, that the EEC was structured by the rich northern European members and that, in its present form, it fails to take account of the specific problems of the Mediterranean countries. The Common Agriculture Policy, they say, does not support the products of the Mediterranean countries to the same extent as it does those of the northern European member states.

Greek civil servants do not expect much improvement in Greece's position to flow from the publication of the European Commission's proposals on the speedier development of the Mediterranean regions. The proposals are expected by the end of the year. "The Commission has good intentions," a Greek official said, "but the Council of Ministers is reluctant to give money for the program."

Greece is hoping that the admission of Spain and Portugal as EEC members will improve the position of the southern European countries as a whole. Greece's positive attitude comes despite the realization by Greek officials that the accession of the two countries will pose a threat to the sales of Greece's Mediterranean agricultural products. The Greeks hope that Portugal and Spain's transition periods will be long enough to enable Greece to adopt to the new situation.

"But the political side of the matter has dominated Greek minds," an official said. "We look forward to the establishment of a political front which might costs us something economically in the short term, but which in the long term will strengthen the position of the South."



The Bob Dylan of Greece

Athens' Louky Louk

By Kristina Nordstrom

REEK men admire him; Greek women adore him; and Athenian teenagers look up to him. His fans call him *Louky Louk* after the French cartoon character of an American cowboy, who is more at home on the range than in conventional social situations.

Although he has been working as a musician for 12 years, and has eight record albums and three film scores to his credit, it is only in the past several months that Loukianos Kilaidonis has received wide popular acclaim. This year alone, he has given 22 concerts in various parts of Greece, including a sold-out performance at Lycabettus Theater, televised by ERT. His success is based on a rare combination of talents: he is a highly innovative song writer, a charismatic performer, and an impassioned social philosopher, whose songs clearly express how people feel about life in contemporary Athens.

I recently visited Loukianos, as he is familiarly called by his admirers, at his home in Paleo Psychico. He was elegantly dressed in white pants and shirt, with a shock of grey hair lending weight to his trim, tallish physique. His ready smile and boyish sincerity were quite disarming.

He soon explained the origin of his unusual nickname. "The last frame of each Louky Louk cartoon features the hero on his horse riding off into the sunset, saying, 'I'm a poor and lonesome cowboy'. I used this line for a song and album title, and after this, people started calling me Louky Louk. Of course, it's also a play on my Christian name."

Loukianos Kilaidonis was born in

1943 in Athens to a professional family. (His father was a civil engineer, his mother a civil servant; his older brother, Costas, is a highly esteemed painter). He began playing the piano at the age of five and by fourteen was composing music. He attended universities in Thessaloniki and in Athens. He explains "I studied to be an architect, but after getting my degree, spent only one day in an architect's office. The work was not interesting at all, not like at school." After that, Loukianos devoted all his time to writing music.

Two years later, in 1970, he recorded his first collection of songs, Our City, featuring lyrics by Kostoula Mitropoulou. Next he collaborated with the poet and lyricist Nikos Gatsos for two albums, The Scarlet Thread (1972) and Promenade (1976). He then worked with the novelist and poet Yiannis Negrepontis to create The Bourgeoisie (1973) and Simplified Lessons of Political Economy (1974). "We convinced our record company, EMI, to release a special edition of The Bourgeoisie in red plastic rather than black, as a joke, because the songs were leftist and quite caustic."

A film buff, in 1976 Loukianos conceived the sound track for an imaginary film noir, Middle Light, which might have starred Humphrey Bogart. He first devised the plot, based on American detective movies of the 1940s, then composed the music. "I asked EMI to issue this record in ivory, but they told me it would be too expensive." During the same period, he turned out the music for two films directed by Theodore Angelopoulos:

The Travelling Players and The Hunters, and for Eleftherios Venizelos by Pandelis Voulgaris. For the last 12 years, he has also been composing music for the theater.

Loukianos is married to the well-known actress Anna Vayena, who played the title role in Voulgaris' film The Engagement of Anna. She currently divides her time between Athens and Larissa, where she founded the Thessaliko Theatro and serves as its leading actress. They have two daughters, aged five years and five months.

Nowadays, Loukianos writes all his own lyrics. His Lycabettus concert at which he sang songs from his last two albums, I'm a Poor and Lonesome Cowboy (1978) and Cool it, Guys! (1979) as well as previous records, demonstrated his wide appeal. He radiated warmth and contagious good humor as he sang, accompanying himself on the piano. His guest singer, Aphrodite Manou, performed some of his compositions, and their voices were backed up by the Three and the Koukos band.

As an entertainer, Loukianos displays enormous personal charm. He engages his listeners in a dialogue about shared social concerns, poking fun at the *system* and generating in his audience a strong sense of camaraderie, a feeling of "We're all in this together, folks, so let's make the best of it."

As a song-writer, Loukiano's style is unique. One might compare him with Bob Dylan or the French singers George Brassence or Boris Vienne, all musicians he admires. Rather than

singing about the break up of love affairs, which occupies the repertory of most Greek singers, Loukianos concerns himself with the breakdown of communications. "I try to take a deep look at the difficulties of modern life, exploring where things went wrong and why." What makes him so endearing as an entertainer is that all this "right-on" social criticism is tempered with a great deal of humor and an innovative sense of form.

Loukianos' lyrics are clear, simple and direct, making poetic or ironic statements on contemporary life. His melodies are western, being based on jazz, folk and country rhythms, rather than on traditional Greek music. "I find I can communicate better with young people this way."

Generally, his songs fit into two categories: those that are serious and melancholy or those that are lively and full of wit. Some express nostalgia on the passing of time or on the changes which have occurred in places or people. In *Athens* 1978, he sings:

I wander in the streets of Athens again During her evenings and her sunsets And all those things I see around me I know them very well, and yet I feel That many things have changed.

You wander in the streets of Athens, too,

In an Athens which now hates us, You are one more person among many Nobody knows you and Neither do you know anyone,

We wander in the streets
And our life passes by,
And yet we have learned very well
That we all change like the city
changes,

Like everything is changing in our times.

He reflects on his own youth in The Summer Cinemas.
Our best years go by
One hour after another, so quickly,
A youth that passes away
That will never come back
And the only thing that I see
Remaining at the end
Are some nights with a full moon
In the summer cinemas,
Among honey suckle and jasmine.

I'm a Poor and Lonesome Cow-

boy, with its swinging country squaredance melody, expresses the cartoon character, Louky Louk's bafflement at how marriage changes people.

All of my friends got married
And now they feel ashamed
That's why they are hiding...
All the girls that were my girlfriends
Now are full of vices.
They drink only Nescafe...

In one of his most popular songs, Oh, Rita, Loukianos laments an old friends's conversion to housewife. He told me, "Young people like this song very much. They'v seen it happen to their friends and are afraid it will happen to them, too."

I saw Rita; she was well, Oh, Rita,

I was expecting so much from you...
But you got married,

You got established . . .

You forgot what you were in other times...

Oh, Rita,

You used to speak about many things...

Some of his songs are more overtly political. The lilting melody of *The New Measures* provides an ironic framework for this satirical expression of Greek passivity.

The New Measures do not scare us We get accustomed to them little by little.

We have accepted so many things,
Do you think we are going to be afraid
Of the odd-even car circulating
pattern?...

His most unusual song, 17 Amaryllidos Street Blues, is simply a list of colors in a circular pattern:

Green, dark green, dark blue, dark purple.

Green, turquoise green, turquoise blue, turquoise purple.

Pink, red pink, purple pink, purple blue. . .

Loukianos told me, "Many people have wondered about the inspiration for this song. Some even think that the colors derive from a psychedelic drug trip. Others suggest that green stands for PASOK, blue for New Democracy, and red for the Communists. Actually, 17 Amaryllidos Street is my mother's address, where I used to live and work. The colors are taken from a painting by Paul Klee. When I wrote this song, I was feeling very de-

pressed and couldn't express myself in words. The colors are those of nature, colors you find in the Greek islands." The music of this song has a very slow tempo, reflecting the composer's despondent mood.

Loukianos' popularity is a new experience for him, something he's just become conscious of in the past year. "It makes me feel justified. People recognize what I've done and this assures me that I'm working in the right direction. It give me confidence to continue along the same route." He actually reads all his fan mail and sometimes even answers it.

A psychiatrist once told Loukianos that he is a good remedy for people's neuroses. "I want to make songs which are close to people, to describe something more general than my own feelings, to express how people around me feel about life. We are living in difficult times, and people, more than at any other time before, need to feel close to one another."

Loukianos Kilaidonis is now finishing up the songs for his latest record, to be released later this month. Three of his previous albums are available on records or cassettes: I'm a Poor and Lonesome Cowboy and Coolit, Guys from LYRA and The Bourgeoisie from EMI.

From December 15th through the end of March, Loukianos will be performing live at the Kittaro ("Cell") club at Ipirou and Acharnon Streets near Omonia Square. Shows are every night at 10 or 10:30, with two shows on Sunday at 8 and 11. Please call 822-4134 for exact times and for reservations.

The author wishes to thank Tonia Marketaki and Yiannis Lemos for their translations of the songs and the interview.

Kristina Nordstrom has contributed articles to various publications, including the New York Daily News and the Village Voice. She served as the Director of two international Festivals of Women's Films in New York and three women's film conferences in New York, Los Angeles and Thessaloniki.

Important Points

In mid-October, the Technohoros on Patission Avenue hosted a dance performance by the specially created Small Dance Theater, performing a program of pieces given the Greek title *Ta Simia*, translatable as *Important Points*.

Technohoros is a large, gutted space in an old factory, with plaster falling off the brick walls and a dark almost indiscernible ceiling. Youlia Gazetopoulou, who designed the production, filled the area with an astounding assortment and volume of rubbish, arranging it in dramatic "episodes" here and there - a birth, a road-accident death, a lace-and-polythene bridal boudoir, to mention a few. Presiding over all was a life-sized model of a woman with a baby in her plastic-bubble belly, standing at the top of the backwall fire-escape - beautiful and at the same time almost irreconcilably gross. This was the key to what was danced among the bits and pieces left from others' lives. The dances each examined an unresolvable dichotomy in people's natures.

The variety of sounds (there was not always music) and their spasmodic absence helped to keep the audience riveted. The lights picked out the little "episodes", highlighting the tension. The whole show was worlds away from the stereo-typed, proscenium-arched performances that we are accustomed to in Greece. There was no gloss, no artificiality, no pretence. In fact, although the combinations of sound, movement and color were often lovely, there were raw moments of implicit obscenity and American dancers Bruce horror. Falco and Serena Ward, with support from a handful of very competent Greek dancers, interpreted the themes with great skill and seeming ease.

The main burden of creation lay on the choreographer, Lia Meletopoulou.

Greek to the core, Lia examined contemporary social problems in Greece in her dances, particularly those of women, but her professional experience was honed in the maelstrom of New York's dance world.

From the time she was a young girl, Meletopoulou took classes at the Mattei School in Kolonaki. But when

THE ATHENIAN, DECEMBER 1982



Lea Meletopoulou

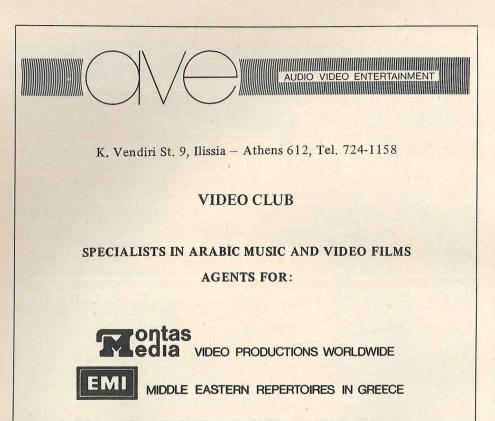
her resolve to learn something more substantial about dance had crystallized, she was the mother of two little boys. For ten years she managed to combine bringing up her sons with her own studies in dance. "I was a very responsible mother," she says with a laugh; Meletopoulou tried to learn all she could here in Athens from, among others, Boris Kniaseff and Yiannis Metsis, and then began teaching and working some in the professional theater. "Somehow, I was always expecting someone to offer me a

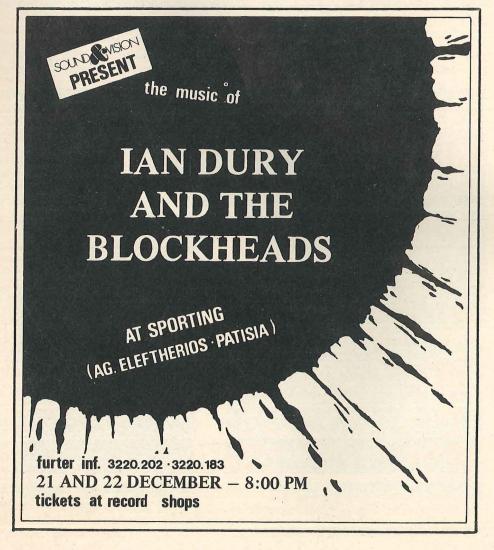


Bruce Falco and Serena Ward in preparation for Small Dance Theatre production at Technohoros

terina Mariano

23





choreographing job, but no one did," she recalls, and as soon as she felt she could, she went to New York.

There Meletopoulou was immediately offered teaching work with the La Mama Dance Theater. She also choreographed and managed to see other dance theaters and schools at work as well as following classes in directing. "One must see every aspect of making theater . . . ", she notes.

The experience of all those years of absorbing "exploded into this show," says Meletopoulou. couldn't have done such a thing in New York. There, there are always restrictions on number of dancers, time and so on. It would also have cost twice as much. No, here I am known. I was given and lent so many things. My family and friends gave me money and support. And anyway, here is my past, my family, my roots." Her choreography is the product of a Greek mind and was made (though not exclusively, of course) with Greeks in mind.

My first impression of Lia Meletopoulou, when I visited her in her Psychico home, was of a gentle, quiet and even vulnerable person. She hesitates when trying to express herself in words, talks quietly and slowly, and has surrounded herself with lovely handmade antiques in silver, porcelain, wood and fabric. Then I noticed on reflection, that none of the antiques was merely ornamental: everything had been, and often still is, useful, and the first impression that she is quiet because she is vulnerable is the opposite of the truth. Under her calm, quiet exterior, there is a will and nerves of steel to be able to organize and bring together 35 artists of varying talents and personalities, and finally to mount such a show as Ta Simia. The artistic side of choreography is one thing, but the real slog comes in transferring the vision to the reality of a live performance.

Although Meletopoulou is now returning to New York to work, she wants to bring her Small Dance Theater back in the spring. But this will need outside financial help.

Since Greece is poor in artists with the experience, drive and quality of Lia Meletopoulou, it will be a pity if her beloved *patrida* cannot find some way of financing her work.

Julia Petch

Genuine Kelim and Forever Amber

Purple prose is alive and well and living in travel books. The Blue Guide: Greece is a case in point. Only Stuart Rossiter would attempt this line, straight faced. "The best time for sightseeing is in the morning; in the evening Plaka is transformed into a tourist area of night-spots where garish lighting and vociferous touting are more in evidence than value for money."

If I ever have time to write my novel about Athens, I know two of the characters will end up with the monikers Garish P. Lighting and Vociferous J. Touting. But Rossiter is, of course, right: If you're going to "do" Monastiraki, start early.

Start with the morning light and breakfast on Filomousou Eterias Square. And Saturday's not a bad day, nor even Sunday, if you're early enough, on foot and have left most of your legal tender at home. You see, people don't actually buy things in Monastiraki, a Greek friend advised me. They look and haggle, but the prices are better in Maroussi or Piraeus.

After breakfast, head down to No. 96 Adrianou St., one of Athens' oldest houses. You'll pass some notable graffitti en route (Out, Americans! And The Last One Close The Door! . . . Cannibalize Legalis) and you may be accosted by baby and tablecloth-wielding gypsies on the doorstep, but take a peek in through the garden gate. The Ministry of Culture and Science is supposedly restoring the premises, and the house should be worth many return visits.

Moving down Adrianou into the heart of the so-called Flea Market, you may encounter one or more of my favorite Plaka fauna. There's the feather duster peddler, Fterou, for example, whose call can be heard, like the peacock's, while he's still three blocks away. He moves all over the city, but is indigenous to Monastiraki, like many other rare birds.

Plaka is the soap-box of Athens, where characters much more eccentric than the poet Fterou go their various and sundry ways, entertaining a tolerant ambulatory audience. Anything — verbal — goes.

And, almost anthing — tangible — can be found, for a price. On one street, I found for sale, tambourines, dice worry beads, Russian army surplus shirts, stuffed Karaghiozis

dolls, second-hand well-thumbed *Play-boys*, a 1939 magazine portrait of Hitler (framed), fresh coconuts, somersaulting mechanical apes, machine gun bullet cases, brass votive candle stands, and a working organ grinder made by E. Polycarpe of Constantinople

A sign on a shop at Areos 16 boasts "We Mail Anything Anywhere". I checked this out and can vouch, at least, for the "Anything". Kostis Andricopoulos will sell you ships' lanterns, kelims (don't I know,) German war helmets, English war helmets, typewriters, Mickey Mouse slippers, dolls' heads, horse shoes, one working French Kinax 1 camera, a Victrola with a brass trumpet, U.S. campaign buttons, purloined antique diaries, wooden mortars, oversized antique underwear, naive oils and a portrait of Franklin Roosevelt painted on tin. Pressed, he'll even let you go upstairs to the rooms above his store, which are festooned with the wildest assortment of objects I've ever seen collected in a single area. Even the prop room at MGM pales in comparison.

And if you're interested in books, don't miss George Nasiotis' basement store at Ifaistou 24. I think it was the conjunction of Forever Amber, the 1944 Harvard Catalogue and What Eisenhower Thinks that first lured me into the place. But go down those steps and into a vast room housing

over 200,000 volumes, and you may not come out till Easter.

Nasiotis himself, is rather typical of the Monastiraki merchants, for he hasn't always been at this address, ensconced in an easy chair and surrounded by a pride of cats, Psipsina and her three kittens.

He started out in the district selling books from hand-wheeled street carts between 1927 and 1949, and only later did he set up shop in a less transitory manner. The place still looks about as permanent as a bedouin's tent, however. There are stacks of movie stills and posters, post cards and calendars shifting about, ceiling-high piles of sheet music threatening to drift, and medical and law books in several languages forming makeshift columns up to the rafters in the corners.

But heavens, this man, like everyone else in Plaka, strikes a hard bargain! A friend's father, who's had a twenty-year feud with Nasiotis, won't go in to buy books unless the wife or daughter is manning the till. Nasiotis always trebles the price when he realizes Mr. Moriannidis is really interested in a book.

Another friend, George Derpappas, the painter, has the right sort of attitude for the Saturday morning foray into Monastiraki. Weak mortal like the rest of us, he buys, paying those outrageous prices, but he always insists, pokerfaced, that the merchant's price is too low and he simply must accept something more for the valuable object he's parting with.

Even a wily dealer like Vociferous J. Touting has been known to knock off a few hundred drachmas when faced with such cheek.



George Nasiotis in his basement with a difference.

Emil Moriani



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You Little Minks!

"And she was wondrous to behold as soft furs her body did enfold"

By Don Sebastian

HE Greek fur industry is unique in that it operates on two levels. Its glamorous products come not only from full skins, but also from slivers of fur no larger than a mouse's ear.

Since there is much confusion concerning these two distinct but related operations, it is important first to understand the difference between them. Furs made from scraps originate in the city of Kastoria which has a government-protected monopoly on this kind of work, and arrive in Athens in the form of *furage*, or plates, which are rectangles of fur just large enough to fashion into a jacket or coat. (Stoles have been out of fashion for the last five years.)

The scraps come to Kastoria not only from Europe, Canada and the United States, but also from Greek furriers who send their leftover bits and pieces two or three times a year. Sold by the kilo, they are often then repurchased as "plates". This segment of the industry was built in part on the ingenuity of Greek workers in the garment district of New York, who started sending bundles of scraps to their compatriots in Kastoria. The industry is also based on the fact that labor here is still cheap. For example, to sew a fur coat in the United States might cost \$600, but in Greece only \$100. Thus, while the cost of sewing scraps in the United States was so prohibitive that they were simply thrown away, Kastoria has created an entire industry with this procedure.

But not only scraps come to Kastoria. It receives imported skins of every quality in transit: they are stamped, sewn into finished coats and jackets and sent back to the client who must export them. There is a very heavy penalty for domestic use of these skins, and the government, as part of its policy to protect the local fur industry, has currently put a duty of 160 percent on imported furs.

Greek fur exports have risen from \$75 million per year, from five years ago, to almost \$120 million today. Surprisingly, although reported to be only five percent of Greece's exports,

fur revenues far exceed any other single item in categories such as food and beverages (olives, wine), raw materials (cotton, resin), and minerals and ores (bauxite, marble). This foreign exchange credit is important, of course, but the Greek government also considers the prestige of such a glamorous and luxurious export to be equally valuable.



Most of the fur sales are from skins, not scraps, the most favored, accounting for 55 percent of the sales to Greek and foreign women being mink; the remaining 45 percent is divided among the very expensive fox fur from Canada, the equally expensive stone marten, wolf, karakul, and the lowly rabbit and opossum. Currently Black Diamond mink (black with brown undertones) is preferred, with demi-buff (dark brown), and pastel (a very light brown) in descending order of preference.

Although there are mink farms in Greece, the imported minks from Canada are far superior in softness and luster — as are all furs coming from a very cold climate. Here it is well to note that in fur, a fox is not always a fox: the fur of this or any other furbearing animal varies greatly according to the area (climate) from which it comes. Obviously an Arctic fox will

have a much heavier coat than the poor things chased by red-coated hunters

Because Greece rarely has arctic blasts, local women prefer jackets to full-length coats, while foreign and American women buy both. Japanese women prefer jackets in light colors. In recent years, fur sales have reflected changing buying habits, and it is no longer just the rich and older matrons who are seen in fur salons. Now the average age is 25 to 30 years, with younger women buying such exotics as pony (which when made into a coat is considered a fur) and patchwork fur, which is not surprising considering that a mink coat of perhaps 35 to 40 full skins can cost \$5,000 here, and much more abroad.

Since mink is the most popular fur, it is well to know why seemingly similar coats vary greatly in price.

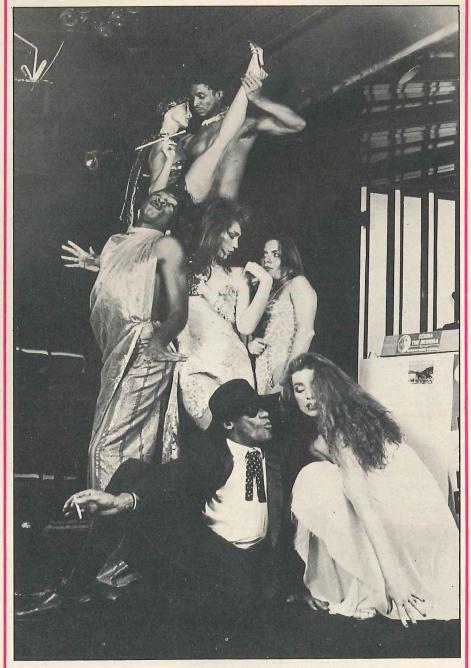
Apart from the differences in quality among the pelts and the higher quality of wild mink in comparison to ranch mink, mink is sold (in descending order of value) as full skin, three-quarter skin, feet, belly, tails (furs made from tails are heavier than from other pieces because the tails are stiffened with leather linings), heads, and finally, furs made from various scraps of these.

In addition, furs from female mink cost more than those from male mink. A full-length coat from male skins takes about 38 skins and sells for 270,000 drachmas. The same size from female skins will take 59, costing 360,000. A full-skin coat takes four people one day to make. Twenty people working a full day can make seven coats from scrap pieces.

How does one choose the "best buy"? Naturally a furrier is interested in selling you the most expensive fur he has, so before going shopping, decide on the amount you wish to spend and stick to it! Buy the most expensive fur you can afford, because in fur, quality shows. Then shop around to see what you can get for that amount, always being sure you are comparing the same type of fur, ie. full-skin, bellies, etc., but stick to reputable dealers.

A fact to keep in mind is that while mink can last, with restyling, at least 30 years, fox or wolf shows signs of wear comparatively quickly where friction occurs. This is because the longer hairs are more likely to rub against each other in places such as under the arm, inside the sleeves and

langa's jazz-dunce Theater/



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spots where handbags are worn.

Also note: a white fur will yellow within two or three years, and nothing can be done about it.

Since the fur trade, like other trades, has many tricks, try to make sure you get what you pay for. Get a written guarantee stating exactly what the fur is and how it is made. For example, a so-called full-skin coat may be made with three-quarter skins in the collar and sleeves, saving three or four skins - giving the furrier quite a large extra profit. (Over half the coats on the racks are made this way). A simple way to judge quality is to lightly blow on the fur. If leather seams are highly visible, then the skins have been sewn with leather in-between, lessening the value. Your sales contract should also include free restyling with payment due only on new materials.

Furs are pretty rugged. After all, they were once the natural coat of an animal; therefore, caring for them is mostly a matter of common sense. If your fur gets wet, shake it and wipe gently with a towel, smoothing the fur the way it flows. Do not dry near a heater. Avoid straining the seams, unbutton before sitting down, and don't use the pockets like kangaroo pouches. Never hang on a hook or store in bags, boxes, or pillowslips, because if the fur can't "breathe", it will lose its luster. Air the fur occasionally, and if you store it at home for long periods, spray the inside of the closet with an insecticide two or three times a year just for safety although the repellents one hangs in the closet should be satisfactory. Some perfumes stain, so try to keep them off furs. Immediately repair any small tears, and have an experienced furrier dry clean your furs about every other year. If possible, store them with a reliable furrier in the summer. He will keep them in a vault at about 8-10 degrees centigrade.

The psychology of buying a fur seems to be the same as for a few other things. I saw a full-skin ranch mink coat with 45 skins costing 300,000 drachmas. I thought it extremely attractive, with the fur as the lining, the skin treated as suede, and the seams beautifully covered with a leather selvage. But I was told no Greek woman would buy it, nor would many others, because when being worn, no one could tell it was mink. So I guess the moral is: if you've got it, flaunt it!



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EMERGENCIES

For information or emergency help responding 24 hours a day in all languages.

Tourist police	171
All emergencies (police)	
Fire	
Coast Guard	108
Ambulance/First Aid Athens only (Red Cross)	150
Athens and Piraeus (I.K.A.)	
Poison Control	
Traffic Police Ag. Konstandinou	523-0111
For U.S. Citizens	
For U.S. Military Personnel	981-2740

TRANSPORTATION

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 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	
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
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	325-0600
Czechoslovak, Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Iberia, Xenofontos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Panepistimiou 16	360-7614
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17	
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Maley (Hungarian) Panenistimiou 15	324-1116
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15 Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4	322-1721
Qantas, Nikis 45, Filellinon	323-2792
Sabena, Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30	322-8211
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	
Tarom, Panepistimiou 20	
Thai International, Lekka 1-5	324-3241
Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8	322-6451
Varig, Othonos 10	
Yemenia Airlines, Patission 9	
Tomas and the second se	027 0012

Taxi Stations

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

Coach (Bus) Stations

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	
Evia (Halkis-Edipsos-Limni)	
Kalamata	

Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia – Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	
Pyrgos	
Sounion	
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	
Tripoli	
Volos - Almiros - Anhialos	
Recorded station numbers	

Automobile and Touring

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

Trains

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

Ships

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

Marinas

Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	
Glyfada	894-1967

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

Albania, Karachristou 1724-2607

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Argentina, Vas. Sofias 59	722-4753
Australia, Messogion 15	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26	
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	
British Embassy, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	
China, Krinon 2A, Pal. Psychico	
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychico	
Democratic Republic of Germany, Vas. Pavlou 5	
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	
Ethiopia, Vas. Sofias 25	
European Economic Community Offices,	
Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany	
Federal Republic of Germany, Karaoli & Dimitriou 3	722-4801
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	
France, Vas. Sofias 7	
Hungary, Kalvou 10, Pal. Psychico	
India, Meleagrou 4	
Iran, Antinoros 29.	
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal. Psychico	671-5012
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	
Japan, Vas. Sofias 64	
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	
Korea (South), Vas. Sofias 105	
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45	724-8772
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	
Libya, Irodotou 2	
Mexico, Vas. Sofias 21	
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7	
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17, Ambelokipi	641-0311
Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	
Panama, Vas. Sofias 82	

Poland, Chrissanthemon 22	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	
Roumania, Em. Benaki 7, Pal. Psychico	
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71,	
Pal. Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, Vas. Sofias 69	
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychico	
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	
Switzerland, lassiou 2	
Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18,	
Pal. Psychico	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	764-3295
Uruguay, Vas. Sofias 7	
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91	
U.S.S.R., Irodou Attikou 7	
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112	
Yemen, (North Yemen), Patission 9	
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106	
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3, Filothei	

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	
Environment, Pouliou & Amaliados 17	
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	
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 Septemyriou 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

.322-9624
.322-8122
.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)	

Syntagma Square (Mon-Sat 2-8pm, Sun 8-1pm)	322-0141
Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm)	
Algemene Bank Nederland,	
Paparrigopoulou 3	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-4781
Arab-Hellenic S.A.	
Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	.325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia,	
Panepistimiou 37	.324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	.322-9835
Barciays 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
Continenental Illinois of Chicago,	

Stadiou 24324-1562

Credit Banque Commercial de France,	
Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago,	
Panepistimiou 13, Grindlays Bank, Kar. Servias 1	360-2311
National Westminster Bank,	324-7015
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
Out a Guir Guir Opin)	
The Central Bank	
The Bank of Greece (Central Bank)	
Panepistimiqu 21 (Mon-Fri 8-2pm)	323-0551
INSTITUTIONS	
- Inditional	
Churches and Company	
Churches and Synagogues	
Greek Orthodox Churches of special in	terest:
Agia Irmi, Aeolou	000 0040
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Chrisospiliotissa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral),	
Mitropoleos	
Sotiros, Kidathineou	322-4633
Other denominations:	
Agios Grigorios (Armenian)	
Kriezi 10Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni Melidoni 5	325-2822
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-	
Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Illisia	
	724-2680
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361 0710
Crossroads International Christian	301-2713
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 Siomanskyrkan, Akti	
Themistokleous 282, PiraeusSt. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	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	
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),	
Filellinon 21	323-1090
Ano Hellenikon	894-8635
War and the same of the same o	
Cultural Organizations	
British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17 Goethe Institute, Omirou 12-14	360-8111
Hellenic American Union,	
Massalias 22	
L'Institut Français, Sina 29 Branch: Massalias 18	
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women.	
Dimokritou 14	
Society for the Study of Modern	
Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
Educational Institutions	
Educational Institutions	
American Community Schools	659-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Campion School	
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium Ekali Elementary	681-9173
Italian School	
LaVerne College	
Lycee Francais	362-4301
St. Catherine's British Embassy	
St. Lawrence College Tasis/Hellenic International School	
Tasis/Boarding School	
The Old Mill (remedial)	
Youth Hostels	
YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28	362-6070
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28 YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291 646-3669 766-4889
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291 646-3669 766-4889

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous	.682-7639
American Club, Kastri Hotel	
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	
English Speaking Nurses Society of Greece	
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs	
Dragatsaniou 4	.323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	.894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7	
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	
Hippodrome, Faliron	
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	.682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	.981-5572
The Players, Theater Group692-4853	,724-7498
The Hash House Harriers, jogging club 723-62	11,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	
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	
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	
Propeller Club, 9 Patission St	
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150

Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17	363-6407
Athens, Akadimias 7	
British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4	
French, Vas. Sofias 4	723-1136
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1	323-3501
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Italian, Patroou 10	
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 Sonias 1	322-2466

SERVICES

Mayor of Athens	324-2213
Aliens'Bureau	
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.

Telephone	
General information	 .134
Numbers in Athens and Attica	 .131
Numbers for long-distance exchanges	
International operator161	

Recorded instructions (Eng., Fr., Ger.)	400
for making internationals calls	
Domestic operator1	51 & 152
Telegrams (taken in several languages)	
Domestic	155
Foreign	165
Complaints (English spoken)	135
Repairs	121
Application for new telephone	138
Transfer of telephone	
*Correct Time	
*Weather	
*News	
*Theatres	181
*Pharmacies open 24 hours	107
*Pharmacies open 24 Hours (suburbs)	
(*Recorded messages in Greek)	

ATHENS TIME: GMT + 3

Municipal Utilities

Electricity (24-hr. service)	324-5311
Gas (24-hr. service)	
Garbage collection	512-9450
Street lights	
Water (24-hr. service)	

Consumer Complaints

7056	hens
)-171	ıburbs
)	iburbs

Lost Property

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

Pets

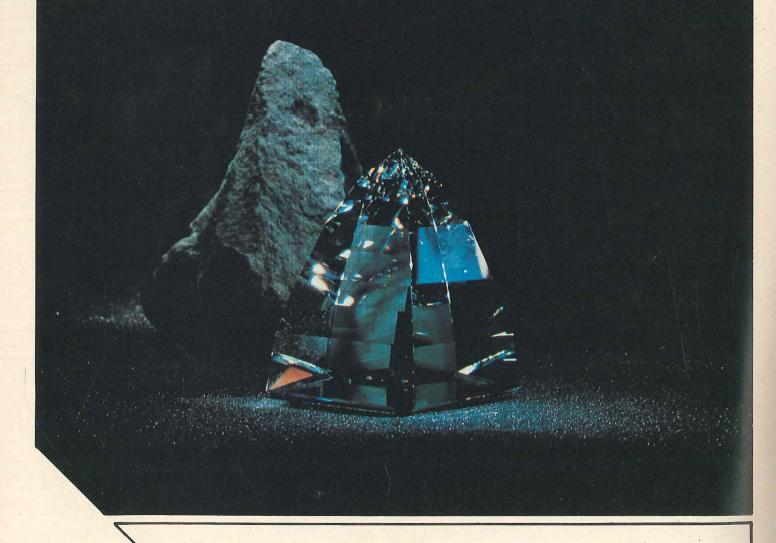
643-5391
251-4716
346-4445
346-0360
770-6489
524-4180

Tourism

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







Silver Crystal

ANAGNOSTOPOULOU 5 - KOLONAKI - ATHENS TEL. 36.36.384

reviews

books

The recent season has hardly presented us a bumper crop of books dealing with Greek subjects, although there have been some that deserve special mention and that might make excellent Christmas gifts. We have made an effort to list below books that can be purchased locally, and noted those which will probably have to be ordered from abroad. Books on Greece published abroad are often sold out here rather quickly. Sometimes the bookstores will re-order a desired item, but there is usually a delay of at least three months. Three booksellers abroad specializing in publications on Greece which will be happy to mail books to customers worldwide are: Zeno's, 6 Denmark St., London, WC2H 8IP, England; The Hellenic Book Service, 122 Charing Cross Rd., London WC2H OJR, England; and William O'Neill, Old and Rare Books, 11609 Hunters Green Court, Reston, Va. 22091, USA. The Athens News has informed us that the Greek Book Center on 35th St., Astoria, New York, run by Mrs. Marisa Chandari, "has one of the largest collections of Modern Greek editions". If any of our readers has specific information on Mrs. Chandari's collection would they please contact us.

Generally speaking, it is difficult for Athenians to keep abreast of new English-language publications. With that problem in mind, *The Athenian*, in its monthly books column, reviews current publications having a connection, either marginally or directly, with Greece. The following list contains items that we have not yet reviewed in the course of 1982. In fact, some of them have just begun circulating.

NOVELS

THE ANATOLIAN, by Elia Kazan. New York, Knopf, 1982.

In his sixth novel, Elia Kazan tells the story of Stavros Topouzoglou, a Greek from Turkey, who has worked for a decade as a poorly paid salesman for a New York rug merchant, in the period after the Asia Minor disaster. Probably conceived as a sequel to his strikingly honest America America, the book has stylistic and structural weaknesses, but nonetheless brings us close to the Greek experience after World War I. The Herald Tribune critic, Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, suggests that Kazan is better at film-making than novel

writing, an opinion with which this reviewer tends to agree.

PAPERBACKS

THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, New York, Bantam, 1982

THE ROAD TO GONDOLFO, New York, Bantam, 1982

THE GEMINI CONTENDERS, New York, Dell, 1982

Cranking out escape literature of the most popular kind, Robert Ludlum, a theater-producer-and-actorturned-suspense-writer, is producing best seller after best seller. (At this writing Parsifal Mosaic is number 12 on the New York Times Best Seller List.) Although he lacks the deftness of John Le Carre when it comes to character development, and the conscience of Graham Greene in the creation of metaphorical landscapes, he excels in devising intricate plots. Many of his books have a Greek connection, however tenuous, and the three cited above have an intriguing Greek link. In a recent interview conducted by American Express, when Ludlum was asked "what places would you include on a tour for travelers who love mysteries", he promptly chose Greece as a country which would "mystify and dazzle travelers".

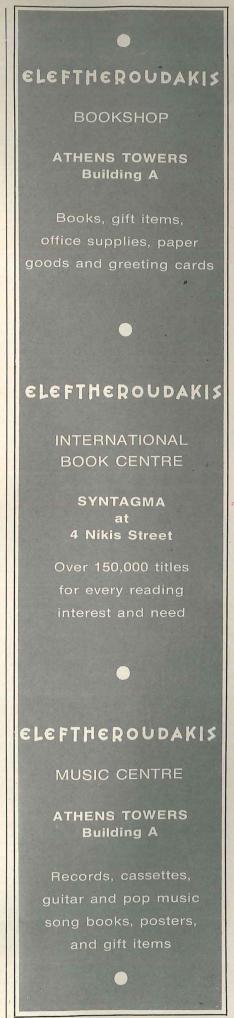
LITERATURE AND ART

THE LETTERS OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT, translation and annotation by Francis Steegmuller, vol. II Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1982.

The pen of Flaubert not only turned out works of genius such as Madame Bovary, but inscribed in letters his impressions as he, like other 19th century men of letters, traveled tirelessly through the "orient", as Europeans were then wont to call the lands of the Ottoman Empire, Of Greece he wrote: "Nature did everything for the Greeks - language, landscape, anatomy, the sun; even the forms of the mountains, which are as though sculptured, with lines more architectural than anywhere else," This volume, edited by a prolific author who has written several books on Flaubert, is a major contribution to French literature but deals with Greece in a marginal way.

THE THREE THEBAN PLAYS: ANTIGONE, OEDIPUS THE KING, OEDIPUS AT COLONUS, translated by Robert Fagles, introduction and notes by Bernard Fox, New York Viking Press, 1982.

Praised by critics for the superior quality of his translation, Robert Fagles is not himself a classical scholar. He was aided, however by classicist Bernard Knox, who has contributed introductions to each play, as well as explanatory notes. Apparently, this



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volume is considered the best, or as one critic put it, "the least inadequate version of the three plays in modern times," since as the critic goes on forlornly to tell us "no one who does not read this poetry in the original can have an idea of its true character." This then would make a wonderful gift for theater-goers who haunt Epidaurus and Herodes Atticus every summer to witness the dramatic miracles that take place in the precincts of those semi-circles of stone.

LOVE AND THE SYMBOLIC JOURNEY IN THE POETRY OF CAVAFY, ELIOT AND SEFERIS, by C. Capri-Karka. New York, Pella Publishing Company, 1982.

This accomplished author gives us the benefit of her insight into three major poets. Taking the theme of the journey and its associations with love she moves through the poetry of Cavafy and Seferis with a sure hand. She seems so easy and confident in her analyses that one must admire her down-to-earth style. Her deep knowledge of the Greek language lends authority to many of her hypotheses. This book is certain to be appreciated by anyone interested in Greek literature, but what makes it so broadly valuable is that the layman, as well as student and scholar, can move effortlessly through her pages. Of course, she does not have the last word on these extremely difficult Greek poets (nor the first for that matter) and critics may find her approach facile. While she makes no comparisons among the three poets in the main body of the text, she does add a fine conclusion in which she identifies common and disparate themes among them. As far as publications on Greek subjects are concerned this is one of the most important books of the season. From now on, it would be difficult to imagine any university course that deals with Seferis and Cavafy being given without the aid of Ms. Capri-Karka's book.

ZYGOS: ANNUAL EDITION ON THE HELLENIC FINE ARTS, 1982. Athens, Zygos Ltd, 1982.

Zygos Art Gallery, founded in 1956, claims to have the longest-lived art magazine in Greece. This first handsome English-language issue of their annual is meant "to break the language barrier and introduce contemporary Greek art to the international art loving public." Some of the articles are culled from their bimonthly magazine and translated into English for this annual: others were written especially for it. The result is a thoroughly attractive, informative publication, written by experts, that should help art lovers to keep current with modern Greek art. For an excellent Christmas present, this is definitely Editor's Choice. The reproductions of art work are first rate, the text lively and although the editor apologizes for the lay-out, he needn't: the total effect is impressive.

CLASSICAL GREECE

THE PARTHENON, by Susan Woodford, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1981.

This slim tidy paperback is just the thing for youngsters, as they plough their way through the dense history of the classical era. The book manages in a most succinct way to tell how and why the Parthenon came to be built, trace the intricacies of its iconography, and explain the actual construction of the building and its sculptures. The story carries the reader up to the present time, describing the effects of pollution and outlining plans to save the Parthenon from further deterioration. It is cleverly illustrated and the glossary on the last page gives a brief but helpful working vocabulary for the uninitiated. Exactly the right size to stuff into a Christmas stocking, it may, unfortunately, have to be ordered from the publisher.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

GREECE AT THE POLLS: THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1974 AND 1977, edited by Howard Penniman, Washington, American Enterprise Institute for Policy Research, 1981.

At The Polls is a series of paperbacks on national elections in selected democratic countries published by the AEI. This volume on Greece contains seven essays by experts on various political subjects that are crucial to our understanding of the current Greek political scene. It recounts the story of Greece's smooth return to democracy in 1974 and the rise of PASOK's central position in the 1977 election: the new electoral law, political parties and foreign policy issues are explained in detail so that the reader can grasp the intricate inner workings of Greek democracy. Appendix B, showing Greek election returns by district, has a breakdown of the vote by percentages and number of seats in each electoral district. Professor Theodore Coloumbis, writing the conclusion, leaves us with the happy thought that democracy is safe in Greece, and that the factors from the past that have moulded a turbulent history, have (magically) disappeared. AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN GREECE 1943-1949, by Lawrence Wittner. New York, Columbia University Press, 1982. Drawing on research

in recently opened government archives, the author, associate professor of history at the State University of New York, shows how Cold War concerns and domestic political pressure in the United States influenced American policy makers to aid the Greek Right during the Greek Civil War and the serious consequence of that intervention. An attempt to promote an understanding of a troubled period, this book should be read by serious observers.

KARAMANLIS: THE RESTOR-ATION OF GREEK DEMOCRACY, by Christopher Woodhouse. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1982.

Hot off the press and of primary importance is this new study by a highly respected commentator on Greek history. The particular significance of this book is that the author was granted free access to President Karamanlis' papers until 1974 and has discussed with the president many issues since. The book is now on sale in Great Britain at this writing, but should be in Greece for distribution by Christmas. It will probably prove to be the most durable book on modern Greece of the season. THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE, 1940-44, by John Soulis. London, Kroom Helm, 1982.

This latest study of the party goes beyond the standard work by conservative George Kousoulas, *The Story of the Greek Communist Party* (1965), giving us the benefit of longer historical perspective and fresh information found in newly released documents. The writer, who is the director of the "think tank" of the New Democracy Party, received his PhD from Cambridge. The book was originally written as his doctoral dissertation.

Brenda Marder

cinema

ANGEL Film Festival Winner

Angel, which won the award for Best Film at the 1982 Thessaloniki Film Festival, is the story of two young men, a soldier and a sailor, who fall in love and live together, a situation with, in the end, tragic consequences. Yet both the director of the film George Katakouzinos, and the lead actor, Michael Maniatis, are quick to point out that this is not a "gay" movie. As Maniatis explained "It's a sincere, honest film, a homosexual story treated as a regular one. Taxi Zum Klo and Cruising were gay movies. Cruising tried to exploit gays and be a fashionable movie. We're

not taking sides." The result is a poignant and straightforward view of the relationship and homosexual street life in Athens.

George Katakouzinos, who won the award for Best Scenario at the Thessaloniki Festival, got the idea for the plot of the movie in 1977, when he returned to Greece from Paris where he had lived for ten years, studying at IDHEC Film School and directing in documentaries and shorts for French television, as well as being assistant director for many major films

Katakouzinos, who is a sensitive and gentle person, told me, "I was overwhelmed by the everyday violence, not robberies or rapes, but the aggression and lack of intelligence evident in the simplest matters, such as the way of driving and speaking to one another. People are frightened and insecure. This is mainly a result of the seven years under the junta, and because they have come from villages to live in a society in which they have not been assimilated. In Angel I wanted to defend a hopeless case and make the spectators feel that love, loneliness, and passion are the same feelings anyone can have, including homosexuals."

The film got its title from a comment made by a director who was looking at the newsclips of the real "Angel" and was so moved by the plight of the young boy that she exclaimed "Why, he's an angel!" As Maniatis commented, "It was a perfect title. The word angel has great significance; it could be the Angel of Revenge or the Angel of Justice. Also, an angel has no sex." The actual Angel (or Angelos) upon whom the story was based was a nineteen-yearold Greek soldier who in 1977 killed his male pimp-lover out of desperation and was sentenced to death, commuted later to life imprisonment with no chance of parole. Katakouzinos was so shocked at the treatment given the case by the liberal press and the public that he decided to go against the tide which considered the boy a "monster" and defend him. In this, his first feature film, Maniatis is hoping that the success of the movie might be able to turn the public's attention to this unfortunate young man and that somehow there will be a reprieve granted so that he is eligible for parole.

Maniatis, who won the Best Actor's Award in Thessaloniki, is thirty years old, and had no experience at all with acting before he met Katakouzinos in Hydra in 1978. Maniatis' life could qualify for a movie script. Born in Athens, he graduated from Deree Pierce College with a



Warm and whimsical Michael Maniatis, star of Angelos, at serious moment

degree in music in 1973, and soon after, he organized a concert featuring Maria Dimitriadi, a singer from France who often sang Theodorakis' songs. "It created a big scandal, and several thousand people gathered outside the theater in the first public manifestation against the junta," Maniatis recalls. He had to escape on a boat to Italy, without a passport, and while in exile in Geneva he got his masters degree in music. His parents, both communists, had been imprisoned during the Junta years and the family was financially ruined. In 1976, when Michael's father died, he went to work, starting a small recording company. "I was a business success but really an unhappy failure. I was tired of being a little moneymaking machine." It was at this time while on vacation, that he met Katakouzinos in Hydra. "I saw him from a distance", George recalls, "and his posture expressed all the feelings, the loneliness and unhappiness, that I wanted to show in my movie.' Maniatis, who is strikingly handsome, had been a model in his student days, but had never acted, although his family owned a film distribution company and theaters. When George approached him, Michael thought he wanted a business partner. "When I realized he wanted me for an actor in his project, my first reaction was to laugh. He said 'You're intelligent and sensitive, which is more than most Greek actors. You may not be an actor but I am a movie director. All you need is a little training."

Maniatis was convinced and decided to prepare himself with more than a little training by going to Los Angeles and working with a tutor,

Claude Brickell, as well as working as a stand-in at Universal Studios. He also engaged in gymnastics and dance To prepare himself lessons. completely for the role of Angel, he became friends with transvestites in Athens and started socializing with them. "I didn't want to imitate them," he remarks, "but to place myself in a psycho-drama, to imagine how I would act and feel if I had had a different background and ended up as one of them. You see, it wasn't as though I was playing myself, but someone totally different from what I am. I lost all of my friends. They thought I had flipped out or had become a megalomaniac and was on a star trip."

Maniatis and I had lunch prepared by his understandably proud mother in his comfortable family home on Lycabettus. He has the poise of a tremendously talented person nicely balanced by a marvelous sense of humor. When I commented on the well-worn teddy bear lying on the bed, he chuckled as he squeezed it and related, "I always travel firstrate, with my business suit and briefcase. When air-hostesses, who tend to be flirtatious, come with the meals, and see me with my arms around my teddy bear, they are freaked out, and the trays go flying!"

As for the homosexual scene in Greece, Michael comments "I have seen transvestites all over the world, but the Greek ones are unique. In my opinion, all Greeks are latent homosexuals one way or another, because of the social structure. They see a woman as an object and they don't respect them." I asked if the incident in the movie in which a 'straight'

married man gets up his nerve to pick up Angelos, who is a transvestite, is common. Maniatis explained, "I know stories from transvestites that very 'normal' people go to have sex with them, that they prefer transvestites to men dressed as men and they prefer transvestites who have not had sex operations."

The love scenes in the movie are very tender and believable and I commented on this to George Katakouzinos, asking him how he directed them. "I relied on honesty. I haven't shown more or less than I would have shown in a love scene between a man and a woman. I didn't want to be either shocking or puritanical." When I asked Michael how he felt during these scenes, a wicked grin covered his face. "Someone said to me, 'My God, when you are in his arms, you seem to be totally lost in happiness. It's just so real! 'Actually, these were some of the most horrible aspects of making this movie. There I was on a bed that was just some wood with a mattress on it, and I was all twisted, trying to get my bottom on it and not fall off. It wasn't so pleasant to be so close to my co-star. But one of the things I did when I was a stand-in was to read a lot of biographies. I read Vivienne Leigh's where she described her love scenes in Gone With The Wind. She hated Clark Gable and said his false teeth and breath smelled of whiskey. But what could she do? She forced herself to give those incredible kisses that have stayed in the history of movie-making, so I said to myself, if Vivienne Leigh did it, who the hell am I not to do it? "

Both Katakouzinos and Maniatis want to continue to work some of the time in Greece, but will move with the opportunities. Maniatis is mainly interested in acting and has two offers for major movie roles in the United States, while Katakouzinos plans to make another film in either the United States, Greece or France.

Katakouzinos, whose film cost roughly fifteen million drachmas just for production expenses, feels being not only the director but also the producer, scenarist, and editor (which is often the case in Greece) is very tiring. "But also it gives you the greatest feeling. You are the master of all decisions. If you don't take the spectator along on your trip, to share your dream, you can blame yourself, not them." As for the tumultuous reception that Angel received at the Thessaloniki Festival, Katakouzinos, who has a bit of the Svengali in him, says "I was happy for my co-workers." Maniatis was less restrained. "I sat throughout the film with my hands

covering my ears, afraid to hear. Then when it finished, and it was a triumph for never in the twenty-three years of the Festival had a film received ten minutes of applause, I felt that I had been right to have invested three years of my life in one film. As I stood in my box seat and listened to that tremendous ovation, I've never had such a feeling as I had then that night."

B. Samantha Stenzel

art

PARIS, ROME, ATHENS Pinakothiki

The exhibition at the Pinakothiki last month was a distinguished and unique show. It comprised an exhaustive display or architectural drawings by some of the most eminent 19th and 20th century French architects, graduates of the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts who had been awarded the coveted Prix de Rome. This prize, inter alia, allowed its winners to spend time either in Italy or Greece to study classical antiquities on location. At the end of their term abroad, the architects had to present detailed architectural drawings of all aspects of the specific site studied. As imagined by them, the reconstructions of various monuments and sites were magnificent. They revealed thorough research and a profound knowledge and comprehension of classical architecture. Perhaps the most striking features to the modern eye are the very bright colors and the gold used to embellish the drawings of these classical edifices, as the ancients

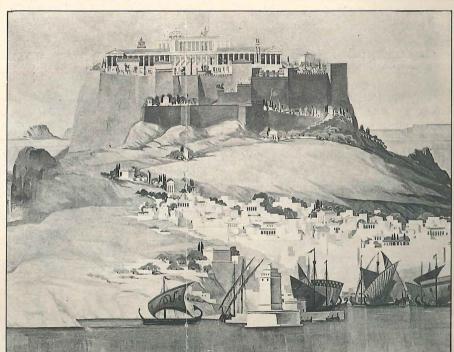
did. The drawings, executed during the latter half of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries, reflect, with splendid clarity, the zeitgeist of Academe, in that era. Although this was the time which saw the beginnings of the 20th century aesthetic revolution in the break with the Renaissance tradition, these drawings affirm that the scholarly spirit was still attuned to the Greco-Roman Classical tradition.

YIORGOS IOANNOU Athens Gallery

Last month's exhibition of the work of Yiorgos Ioannou was interesting only because of the highly personal language he has developed. Ioannou's paintings, brimful of figures, objects, landscapes and buildings broken down into tiny fragments by heavy black contours, lie in appearance somewhere between stained glass windows, and Aubrey Beardsley and the Symbolists. Stylistically borrowing from Surrealism and Pop, he makes certain social and psychological comments. His work is derivative, his statements are trite, yet somehow he manages to make the paintings visually original.

VASILIKI TSEKOURAS Medusa Gallery

I was drawn to this exhibition by the artist's involvement with a calligraphy of sorts. The work exhibited consisted of drawings and a very few paintings of freehand, linear markings on the surface. The lines, alternately heavy and fine, were clearly expressed by wide-flowing gestures. The



Paul-Andre Domenc's reconstruction of the Acropolis at Lindos, in "Paris, Rome, Athens" exhibition at the Pinakothiki in November.

drawings on paper were far better than the paintings because Tsekouras' intentions of transforming drawing into an artistic 'script' was clearly legible here. The paintings were not as good because the primed and painted background in white oil paint stifled the surface and imprisoned the black oil paint line, robbing the work of that spontaneity, freedom and freshness expressed in the indian ink and paper drawings. The idea of giving to the line attributes of dynamic motion through the physical gesture of the artist, a characteristic inherent in the drawings was therefore curbed in the paintings.

FOCAS, GOLFINOS, KOTTIS, LAMBERT Zoumboulakis Gallery

The common denominator which connected these four young Greek painters who exhibited at the Zoumboulakis last month, is that they have all studied at the Beaux Arts in Paris, where they are presently living. It is obvious that their painting is rooted in the tradition started during the early part of our century as they keep the surface 'flat' by using words and collage techniques, abstraction and loose figuration, bright colors and heavy impasto.

In this exhibition the paintings seemed to mirror the personalities of the artists and their attitude to life rather than deeper preoccupations, as each body of work exuded a particular mood and atmosphere. In this sense, their work surfaced as authentic, over and above the evident derivations. All four artists are competent colorists, each having his own tone spectrum. For instance, Harry Lambert uses colors that are brightly translucent, reminiscent of Hockney, while Yiannis Focas' palette is dark and somber. Focas' paintings are the most abstract and cheerless, and of the four, only his work was grave, reflecting it seems, a very serious and solemn confrontation of life, George Golfinos' compositions are influenced by Rauschenberg, very often with too many elements making the work restless and 'fussy'. The synthesis of these elements, I feel, needed distillation and for this reason the works did not gel.

Yiannis Kottis' work was attractively colorful and playful, embodying touches of Greek kitsch. This kitsch element was not used decoratively but as an affirmation of his environment and background and therefore it transcended 'bad' taste and offensiveness,

Lambert was the most painterly of the four. His composition and

theme were embodied in the arrangement of the heavy impasto paint on the surface applied in a wide diagonal/ vertical mass across the canvas. On either side of this impasto en relief, the paint was smoothly applied. The impasto mass defined a movement across and off the canvas (very much like Kline), alluding to the imagined continuation of the work beyond the frame of the painting. Onto this thick paint, Lambert inscribed words indicative of the subject of the painting, with a childlike naivete. Lambert's painting is concentrated and tight, because he is able to make theme, color, paint and surface merge into a single and forceful totality.

Catherine Cafopoulos

records

IN A WORLD LIKE THIS ONE Vicky Moscholiou PHILIPS MC 7116372

Vicky Moscholiou is still the First Lady of Greek popular music. With her characteristically deep voice, ideally suited to the music she sings, she has managed to hold on to her wide audience for years now, her success apparently never-ending. Her latest album, under the title In a World Like This (Se Enan Kosmo San K' Afton), is certain to please her many fans, Moscholiou sings works by A. Stefanidis, S. Papavasiliou, G. Lavranos, and L. Papadopoulos. Although they cannot be considered great songs (with the exception, perhaps, of the wonderfully sung Kifissia Street and the love song Think of It as a Home, all these songs give the singer a chance to demonstrate the

sensitivity and quality of voice that have kept her at the top for so many years. The orchestration for the songs, most of which are about love, varies from fair to excellent. It is interesting to note that the bouzouki is used only sparingly, which may not be to the liking of purists who prefer the old-style accompaniment; but the more modern background is more likely to appeal to a younger generation.

REMEMBER, UNCLE TAKIS . . . Athinaiki Compania
MINOS MSM 436

During the last four or five years, many young musicians and singers have tried to revive old, long-forgotten popular songs and have also attempted to bring to light again some of the older rembetika music written mostly by unknown songwriters in the thirties, during the Occupation, or immediately afterwards.

Some of these recent attempts have succeeded, others not, but the most important result, perhaps, has been the revival, for today's younger generation, of a musical heritage temporarily lost to them. Of the new performers and companies singing these now-popular songs, one of the best-known is the Athinaiki Compania. In Remember, Uncle Takis . . . (Thimisou, Thie Taki), their second album, the four men and two women making up the group provide a reliable and expressive interpretation of the popular songs of the four decades between the 1930s and the 1960s. Most of the album's fifteen songs brim with inspiration, melody or rhythm, carried along by the excellent musicianship of the men and the fine singing of the women. It is a record



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which is worth listening to again and again, providing as it does a comprehensive collection of this Greek popular music out of the recent past.

POPULAR EVENING Filippos Nicolaou PHILIPS MC 7116350

Filippos Nicolaou can boast of a long and successful career - first in pop and then in popular Greek music - marked by many best-selling records. His inherent sensitivity, as well as the real effort he puts into his work, has resulted in a number of wellproduced albums, the most recent of which is An Evening of Popular Music (Mia laiki vradia). Recorded live at his club, the album manages to capture its special atmosphere, Nicolaou, in a return to the roots, has included 25 of the best known popular songs of the last three decades in medley form. To vary the fare, however, he has also recorded three lively traditional songs from the Aegean islands. excellent accompaniment is provided by Stelios Lazaronis; the end result is a record that gives a very good idea of the popular songs that Greeks today like best.

LOVE TUNING Vangelis Germanos LYRA 3351

Love Tuning (Erotiko Kourdisma) the second and most recent record by the new composer, guitarist and singer Vangelis Germanos, is similar to Germanos' first The Bars (Ta Barakia) in one important respect: it is wellproduced (the composer is also responsible for the production, aided by his fellow-musicians). The two albums are also similarly inspired by Germanos' preoccupation with the world of love and sentiment. The composer wrote the lyrics to all his songs as well, in a vivid example of what he calls a "vertical" kind of work, which he believes is the only suitable way to retain a personal style - he has deliberately chosen to do everything himself.

The twelve numbers included in Love Tuning are all about love, sung to a musical accompaniment which is quite simple and occasionally reminiscent of the latino style, with its characteristic rhythm and percussion. The refined orchestration is enhanced by two female singers, Eleftheria Arvanitakis and Ariadnes, who accompany Germanos. Even if you don't catch all the lyrics, this record has a charm of its own and its melodies an easy, sing-along quality.

John Rizopoulos

IF THERE'S AN EARTHQUAKE, I'LL MEET Julie Brophy YOU IN THE SQUARE

Matiasmeni

Aside from the routine mental anguish of anticipating earthquakes, shrinking from the *nefos* (which, according to one doctor, hasn't killed anyone yet), or driving/not driving your car into Athens, there are more subtle hazards at work, as I discovered one night arriving home to be greeted by the roommate who, in a puzzling mixture of excitement, worry and joy, said:

"I'm matiasmeni-ed!"

"You're what?"

"Someone's put the evil eye on me."

"Let me take my shoes off."

Carolyn had a pain in her head. After consulting her friends, and all the little old ladies in the neighborhood, she reached the foregoing conclusion and was immediately assaulted with the remedies for the curse. The cure seems more painful than the affliction since the exorcist (may be any lay person), who starts mildly enough by crossing themselves and mumbling incoherently, is soon attacked by a fit of intense yawning, simultaneously accompanied by a gushing or stream of tears from the eyes. This is proof, first of all, that the victim has definitely been done; the bigger the yawn, the more outrageous the affliction. It is also a sign that the curse is being lif-

"It's a headache, Carolyn."

She stopped talking to me. The first few days, her routine existence continued, with the aid of some moderate painkiller. The situation worsened. Flat on her back, she received, from her bed, the friends she had formerly visited daily. I didn't see her much, except when some friend would whisk her off, prone, in the back seat of a taxi, for a *volta* (ride around the block), until one day when she stoopwalked into the garden, bent perpendicular from the waist. Speaking to the ground, she said:

"I'm going out."

"Like that?", I bent under her, peering into her face.

"Here's a phone number where I can be reached."

"Go to a doctor, Carolyn."

"Won't do any good. 'Bye."

A strong believer in therapy baths (and very little else), I took to my tub to consider the situation. She's English, with all the practicality, reserve and common sense that implies. She does consider herself psychic, but everyone's allowed their fantasies. She

follows her horoscope avidly, but doesn't live by it, and she is easily flattered. She plays chess. The protagonist in this drama, the evil-ey-er, is possessor of a talent with which very few are endowed, generally has blue or green eyes and apparently a jealous and vengeful nature: the evil eye is leveled out of extreme envy of the victim and is delivered with a compliment and flattery.

The hot bath did no good.

I spoke to a Greek co-worker who knows about these things, but she, misunderstanding my inept Greek, began to cross herself, mumble and yawn, the latter becoming so intense and lengthy, I had to stifle yawning myself, so as not to break the spell or upset her.

"What are you mumbling?"

If she told me, it wouldn't work.

"Where does it go when it leaves me?"

"To somebody else."

"Who? "

"Just somebody else." She yawned again, gesturing at the street.

"Is it contagious?"

She assured me I would feel better in a couple of hours.

The roommate is now in England visiting an osteopath and being sedated, and I have developed a list of rules to eliminate the possibility of contagion..

- 1. Avoid people with green or blue eyes (cuts down half the population of Greece, and probably most of your friends).
- Don't make anyone jealous (this should limit your active life considerably).
- 3. Don't accept compliments from anyone (will substantially reduce your charm, thus aid in implementing rule number 2).
- 4. Don't walk in the area of someone being exorcised.
- If someone wants to spit in your eye, let them do it. (This is a known preventative (may considerably hamper your reputation and debilitate your lifestyle).

If you practice the above, you should have no problems. If you still fall victim, get into bed with some camomile tea (said to cure everything), and stay there. You may as well.

Exorcism in Greece is a milliondrachma business. Several programs have been televised to educate the public not to be so gullible.

With A Tree Branch and a Pebble

Way back in time, when the first humans sought shelters in caves, athletics was basically wrestling, running or jumping. But man wanted another form of diversion. He thus picked up tree branches and started to knock pebbles around. The Persians and the Greeks, some 2,500 years ago, took that diversion a step further and first played something like today's hockey.

While hockey has vanished from the athletic scene of soccer-crazy Greeks, a bunch of middle-aged foreign businessmen living in Athens have revived the sport and in 1976 formed the Athenians Hockey Club (AHC). Using as its symbol an ancient relief on display in the National Archaeological Museum which shows ancient Greeks playing hockey, AHC officials claim their club was really founded in 512 B.C., or thereabouts.

But whatever the date of its founding, one thing is certain: it took the AHC to bring back hockey to where many believe it first began. Hockey is now played basically in the United Kingdom, where the modern version began in England in 1875. That is why three-fourths of the members of the AHC are from the U.K.

The AHC was formed by current vice presidents Mike Gallant and Andrew Scrivener, both Englishmen, who joined together with old cricket and rugby players who always had trouble finding grassy fields around Athens to play on. The club now has 60 to 70 playing members, a quarter of which are women. In fact, most hockey matches are played with mixed teams. Go any Saturday afternoon to the American Community School hockey field in Halandri from October to April, and you will see dozens of men, women and children playing the sport. "We begin play at about 2 pm with the first match for less experienced players followed by the second game for experienced players. On a good day we may get as many as 55 players out," said club president Dick Moser. "The American Community School has been very kind to us in allowing use of their all-weather hockey pitch and goal

Besides playing matches among members on Saturdays, the AHC also schedules from time to time friendly contests against many visiting ships from the U.K. and Australia, embassy teams and airlines. In his home in Psychico, Moser has a small room full of mementos and photographs from

matches played the last six years. The one plaque that stands out is one presented to the AHC by sailors from the British destroyer HMS Sheffield. The ship visited Piraeus last spring and the crew played the AHC in a friendly contest on the vessel's deck. One month later, the Sheffield was sent by the British Government to the Falkland Islands to take part in the conflict

"I had to wait 22 years before playing hockey again," said AHC ground liaison and publicity chairman Allen Warren. "I went to school in England and played hockey there. In 1955 I came to Greece (he is of Greek ancestry) but I had to wait until the AHC was formed before I could play again."

The club secretary, Alan Tipper, played hockey in England in the '50s. His job took him to Iran where he continued playing the sport. Then in 1976 he came to Greece, luckily, as the AHC was being formed.

"One of the problems faced by our club is that many of us, due to our



Dribbling side by side: both men and women play in Athens' Hockey Club action at Halandri's American Community School field.

there. Argentine torpedoes sank the ship with many lives from the Sheffield lost.

"The sport gives you a tremendous opportunity to meet people from near and far," said Moser, who has also run in both Athens marathon races to keep in shape. "One good thing about hockey, is that you can play it at an older age. And it has less injuries than soccer or rugby."

Besides the athletic competition involved, there are also special social functions usually centered around friendly matches with visiting teams. The functions are planned by the ladies headed by social secretary Mrs. Jane Cook and the club's treasurer Mrs. Laura Hely.

The AHC has also become a family affair. Club captain Bob Philips, who played hockey on the National Westminster Bank team in London before coming to Greece three years ago, has a son and daughter playing the sport. "I enjoy playing on the same team with my 14-year-old son," Philips added.

professions, travel a lot and we sometimes have trouble getting together," said Moser.

ATHLETIC SHORTS - Also vice president of the club is Dutchman Beer Bakker while vice captain is Robert Swarm and chief umpire is Tony Cook . . . The AHC invites all those interested in watching hockey in action to stop by the Halandri field on Saturdays. The club also wants to hear from experienced hockey players. They can contact secretary Alan Tipper at 681-1811 . . . The AHC follows the rules set by the International Hockey Association. The rules of hockey are very similar to soccer with offside rules, fouls, corners, penalties, etc. The length of the field is similar to a soccer pitch. There are 11 players on each side consisting of five forwards, three halfbacks, two fullbacks The wooden and one goalkeeper. stick used has a flat surface only on its left side where you whack or flick the ball. The goal mouth is four yards wide and seven feet high. The match consists of two 35-minute halves.

"raging Popular.." (?)

Rumor circulating around Greek circles in New York is that Melina Mercouri "has made herself so raging popular in her job" she will be groomed to replace Andreas Papandreou when he steps down . . . Nikos Skoulas, the new Secretary-General of the National Tourist Organization, and Vassilis Petratos, newly-appointed g.m. of Olympic Airways for North America, are both well-seasoned veterans of political demonstrations. They originally met on a picket line . . . Las Vegas betting the deal for Cliff Jones (former lieutenant governor of Nevada) to buy the Mont Parnes casino from the Dimitriou family will go through. Transfer of ownership was stopped initially because of the technicality that the NTO has to approve any change and such has been withheld to date . . . Something to ponder: Sol Rabinowitz, head of CBS Records in Greece, estimates that as much as 80 percent of the records and tapes sold here are bootleg copies.

The projected eight-month tour (prior to its Broadway debut) of the musical adaptation of Kazantzakis' Zorba, starring Tony Quinn, is expected to hypo interest in things Greek in the States. Several local producers are waiting for the show to open for a subsequent staging in Athens . . . An eight hour American TV "mini-series" based on the adventures of Theseus set to be filmed here next year with Jefferson Eliot as co-producer. A Grecophile practically from birth, the 26-year old Jeff lived in Ekali for three years and an equal spell on Corfu. He's the son of Alexander and Jane Eliot, coauthors of the soon-to-be published Fisher Annotated Guide to Greece.

Christos Lambrakis, publisher of Ta Nea and the weekend To Vima, branching out his Travel Planners tourist agency to the U.S., but calling his operation there Frigate Tours (with all the attendant digs at the choice of such a name). . The new "color" promotion of designer Yiannis Tseklenis is "Metaxa gold," causing speculation as to the extent of "sponsorship". . . . Ricky Rickenbacher has his sights set on the Vista Hotel near the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan as his next assignment for Hilton. The switch could be before spring . . .

If you think the pianist-singer at the *Prince of Wales* looks and sounds like famed songwriter-singer Mihalis Violares, you are not entirely mistaken. It's his brother Vassilis . . .

A few blocks away at the Fortis brothers smart Dimitri and George's Club, Kostas Haralambos, who played with the legendary Nick Gounaris for over a decade, is featured at the piano . . . If you're curious about the Greek Film Center's activities during the past twelve months, the records show it subsidized twelve feature films and five shorts, at a budget of eighty million drachmas . . .

Everyone is trying to guess the identity of the "big movie names" who have rented Argironissos, the privately-owned island off Evia, for the month of June. Try P.N. and J.W. . . . Among the more amusing reading available is *Dipped in Vitriol*, Nick Parson's collection of wickedly funny reviews of books, films, theater and what not.

The author's lecture at the British Council on his book proved as witty as some of the reviews. Parsons currently lives and works among us.

... Nick Spartalis, who as an exec of Horizon Travel negotiates rentals of the "silver island", reports that travel agents in Greece are upset for two reasons. One is that as of January 1, 1983 they were subject to a ten percent turnover tax, which they claim could wipe them out in one fell swoop. The other, that when the tax was announced, travel agents were lumped together with gamblers and prostitutes.

Sign spotted in an Athens taxi: "Breathing space: no smoking." But beside a puffing driver... Friends and colleagues are cheering that Dimitri Veltzos was voted Hotelier of the Year in Cairo, after only one year as g.m. of the Holiday Inn Pyramids. Among his innovations, Dimitri, who was g.m. of the G.B. before moving eastwards, has installed helicopter service from Cairo Airport, transforming a previously hour-long horrendous ordeal into a pleasant and exciting ten-minute air tour...

Good News Dept.: Jenny Drivala, who made her professional operatic debut with the Lyriki Skini here two years ago, returns in January for special guest appearances. She returns as the winner of the coveted Maria Callas Award at the Bellini Singing Competition held in that composer's home turf of Sicily. Jenny is the first to be presented with this award in 14 years. Yes, John Modenos, her husband and coach, is also set to make appearances with the Lyriki Skini.



christmas trees, cards...

December has long been a month of festivals because, until the Industrial Revolution, most Western societies were agricultural and autumn was the time to celebrate a successful harvest. Probably the most famous celebration before Christmas (Christ-mass, literally the mass of Christ) was the Roman Saturnalia in reverence to Saturn, a jolly type who looked after the harvests and was generally believed to be identified with the Greek god, Kronos.

Indirectly too much celebrating was responsible for the first known European settlement in the New World. It seems that the sailors of Columbus were making merry one night in what is now called Haiti, completely neglecting the Santa Maria anchored offshore near dangerous reefs. Winds, tides and the natural affinity of ships for reefs wrecked the Santa Maria whose lumber was salvaged and used in fortifying the new colony called, *Natividad*, or Christmas.

Christmas trees were first noted as being seen in Strasbourg in 1605. There they were set up in parlors and decorated with apples, candies, paper roses and gold foil. In 1650 German immigrants brought the custom to the American colonies, but it did not become popular in England until Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, displayed Christmas trees in Buckingham Palace.

Although today's festivities often include plastic Christmas trees sprayed every hue imaginable - including black - the most popular Christmas cards still evoke Victorian scenes of green firs hung with homemade decorations of doves, butterflies, and bells edged with lace with an angel on top whose rosy cheeks were reflected in candle glow. Should you be lucky enough to have a natural fir, keep it fresh by sawing off the end diagonally and soaking it overnight in a liter of water to which half a cup of sugar has been added. This reduces the risk of fire and lets the needles hang in there a little while longer!

In America the tradition of sending Christmas cards really began after 1875 when Louis Prang, a German immigrant, turned to producing sentimental but beautifully executed cards for the United States. England had had them for some time even though a Times correspondent had declared

them "a great social evil". The artist, John Horsley designed the first Christmas card for Sir Henry Cole in 1843. It was lithographed, then hand-colored and about one thousand of them were sold. Now they come from the sacred to the profane, and beginning this year, there is even a musical card which will play its song through a loudspeaker 1/16th of an inch thick.



candles

Christians began celebrating the birth of Christ at the time of the winter solstice around A.D. 330, but the first nativity scene was set up by St. Francis of Assisi on Christmas Eve, 1223. In England, by 1500, joyful peasants had a choice from among nearly a thousand carols which had finally been separated from the Mystery Plays as between-act performances. Now voices are lustily raised in such old favorites as, The Holly and the Ivy, blissfully unaware that many of these carols contain remnants of pre-Christian fertility rites and liberal dollops of paganism!

It has been estimated that today the 364 gifts mentioned in Twelve Days of Christmas would cost \$45,000. This still seems reasonable compared to some of the gifts sold in recent years through gift catalogs such as Nieman-Marcus and Sacowitz. They offer such items as robots, his and hers helicopters, an off-shore oil rig for only 28 million dollars or your weight in diamonds at \$250,000 per ounce.

cure only a cold can endure!

Unfortunately this time of year also brings cold and flu epidemics. This doesn't worry one Mitzi Keller

who wrote to *Fortune* that no one in her family had had a cold or the flu for the "past dozen years" because of a suggestion that had withstood "the tests of 20 centuries". After reading her preventative I believe her.

"To cure or prevent colds and flu: eat one fresh clove of garlic and one fresh onion every day for three months; then eat them two or three times a week." Colds are highly contagious and usually transmitted by close contact. But with garlic and onion exuding from every pore, no one would get close enough to the garlic gourmand to pass on the germs!

hair of the dog...

Everyone has a favorite remedy for hangovers, some of them pretty noxious, and not many really effective. The latest, and most exotic, is using ice from Greenland (at \$30 per 450 grams), the supposedly radioactive qualities acting as a cure. Black coffee does help because the caffeine in it constricts dilated blood vessels in the head which cause the ache. Health food addicts favor Evening Primrose oil sold in tablet form sold at health food stores (to be taken after a light snack).

Better still, try to prevent a hangover because once the effects of alcohol start it is already too late. Taking 10 milligrams of vitimin B1 before imbibing is very effective for many. Also drinking milk or taking fructose in any of its fruit or vegetable forms helps. If you are giving a party, provide your guests with a salted broth of some kind which they can drink between stronger brews. Finally, always take two or three aspirins before going to bed.

There is even hope for those who happily acquire a hangover or are still on their way to one. A Los Angeles firm, Zoe Products, Inc., is marketing "Sober-aid", said to counteract 40 percent of the adverse effects of alcohol on one's ability to drive — sobering enough to let anyone realize he or she shouldn't drive at all!

god bless!

To close Spaggos for this year, we should like to thank our readers and pass on the wish contained in a traditional Greek song heard the last day of the year as children go from house to house playing triangles (and transistors):

In this house in which we came we pray that no stone will ever crack so that the house will never fall down, and we pray that the master of the house lives forever!

food

Mediterranean Holiday

Carol music energizes the chilly air amid bell-jingling and horn-tooting in the frenetic holiday rush — rattling your nerves. How wonderful it would be — you fantasize — to get away for the holidays . . . to the south of France or any quiet retreat. But your job keeps you pinned down. So, almost the perfect (and less expensive) solution, bring the longed-for resort to the best place on earth — home — for a dazzling Mediterranean multi-course and wine-splashed holiday meal topped off with fragrant, kaimak-crested coffee.

Mediterranean Holiday Menu

Tapas (Spanish appetizer) and dry wine or sherry Basil Soup, Monegasque style Fettuccine a la Carbonara Roast Pork, Cretan style and retsina Crisp Seasonal Salad Chocolate Mousse Fresh Seasonal Fruit and Muscat wine Greek coffee

Shrimp Tapas (Spanish appetizer)

Like the Hellenes, the Spanish like nothing better than to nibble appetizers to the sound of wine-drinking and glass-clinking. Usually made with Mediterranean fish — eel, crayfish, anchovies, calamari, octopus — the tapas may also be made from succulent shrimp, as in this recipe. Adjust the amounts for your guests, planning on two or three shrimp per person.

½ kilo or 1 pound small shrimp, shelled and deveined with tails on (23-26)

½ cup fine olive oil
2 - 3 cloves garlic
1 tablespoon parsley, minced

pinch salt (optional)
In a bowl, mix the shrimp, oil, garlic, parsley and a little salt if you like.
Marinate in the refrigerator from 1 to 6 hours, stirring occasionally. Just before serving, arrange shrimp and marinade in an earthenware casserole (or tiny, individual ones, if you have them). Bake in hot oven (230 degrees C or 450 degrees F) for 5 to 7 minutes until shrimp turn bright pink. Remove garlic. Serve hot in the baking casser-

Note: This dish may be cooked at table if you have a table grill.

Basil Soup Monegasque style

The late Princess Grace of Monaco

(who as Grace Kelly was born in my own home town, Philadelphia) sent me ten recipes in 1972 when I asked for typical local dishes. Among them was Basil Soup, which is published here for the first time.

½ kilo or 1 pound green beans and white beans

3-4 potatoes

3-4 carrots

2 zucchini

salt and freshly ground pepper

3-4 tablespoons noodles

2-3 cloves garlic

handful fresh basil, chopped

half a glass olive oil

grated cheese

Trim ends and cut green beans into one-inch lengths. Peel and chop the potatoes, carrots and zucchini. Toss vegetables into soup pot with 2 liters or 8 cups water. Season with salt and pepper and simmer 15 minutes; stir in the noodles before vegetables are cooked. Meanwhile in a bowl, crush the garlic with the basil. Beating steadily, add the oil and sprinkle with enough grated cheese to make a paste. Stir this basil mixture into the soup. Bring to the boiling point. Serve hot. Serves 5–6.



Fettuccine a la Carbonara

Fettuccine, famed in Italy and throughout the western world, when freshly made, taste like homemade village *makaronia* (noodle dough cut into strips). But the Hellenes rarely mix in the rich ingredients of this mouth-watering recipe.

6 slices bacon

2-3 slices prosciutto, thickly-sliced (6 ounces or 150 grams)

6 tablespoons unsalted butter

2 tablespoons onion, finely chopped

1/3 cup dry white wine

½ cup heavy cream

½ cup milk

Parmesan

½ kilo or 1 pound fettuccine (1/8-inch thick preferably)

1 tablespoon parsley, finely chopped ½ cup grated cheese, preferably

1 egg yolk

freshly ground pepper

Cook bacon in boiling water 5 minutes: drain on paper towels. Slice bacon and prosciutto into 1/2-inch squares. Heat butter in pan and saute onion without browning. Stir in bacon and prosciutto and cook over low heat, 4-5 minutes, stirring frequently. Pour in the wine and simmer, stirring, 5 minutes. Add the cream and milk and continue cooking 5 minutes. Lower heat to minimum. In a large pot filled with water, add 3/4 teaspoon per 4 cups water. Bring to a brisk boil and stir in the fettuccine; cook until tender. Drain fettuccine and shake out excess water and return to the pot. To the sauce in the other pan, add the parsley and half the cheese; stir and pour over fettuccine. Drop in the yolk and toss until thoroughly mixed. Divide into warm serving dishes or serving platter. Grate pepper over the top. Serve warm with remaining grated cheese. Serves 4-5.

Chocolate Mousse French style

Rich and eye-riveting, this mousse may be varied to your own zest for chocolate, a simple dish to be made in advance and stored until guests arrive.

200 grams or 8 ounces semi-sweet or bittersweet chocolate

1 tablespoon Greek coffee, more for garnish

¼ teaspoon salt

5 eggs at room temperature, separated 2/3 cup plus 2 tablespoons sugar 1 cup heavy cream

garnishes: chocolate curls; fresh mint

sprigs; holly sprigs (optional) In top of double boiler, heat the chocolate, coffee and 1/3 cup water; stir until chocolate melts and add the salt. Cool 5 minutes. Beat the yolks with the 2/3 cup sugar until thick and lemon-colored; gradually beat in the chocolate mixture. In separate bowls, beat the heavy cream and egg whites, sweetening each with 1 tablespoon sugar. Using spatula, mix about onefourth the beaten whites into the yolk-chocolate mixture (to lighten), then carefully fold in the whipped cream and remaining whites. Pour into dessert dishes or dessert molds that have been lined with buttered aluminum foil. Refrigerate. When ready to serve, invert molds onto chilled serving plates; unmold by removing and discarding foil. Garnish mousse with a pinch of coffee, chocolate curls and mint leaves and holly around the base, if you have any. Serves 5-6.

Merry Christmas!

Vilma Liacouras Chantiles

focus

theater

The opening night of Peter Nicholl's famous black comedy, A Day in the Death of Joe Egg, drew a gratifyingly large and appreciative audience and certified the success of director Tony Woolf's vigorous and talented English Theatre Company, new to the Athenian audience.

A surprising and ambitious choice for a seasonstarter, the play shows, in an original and hilarious way, sometimes using Music Hall techniques and surrealism, how a family is torn apart by a mother's devotion to her spastic While remaining child. throughout, the funny playwright deals with this delicate subject with a subtlety and compassion that will just as likely make you cry as laugh.

Tony Woolf and Carrie Jerolympou wrung every ounce of poignant emotion and manic comic interplay from their demanding roles of the young couple struggling to look after their child without any ostensible help from God ("that manic depressive rugby football player"), the Devil, assorted doctors and clergymen while suffering an overdose of 'understanding' from well-meaning friends and Mother.

Ably supported by Pennie Smith, Peter Brandt, Jennifer Couroucli, and, of course, young Debbie as "Joe", the Company made a most



Ilanga (dance)

impressive debut and deserve the whole-hearted support of the community.

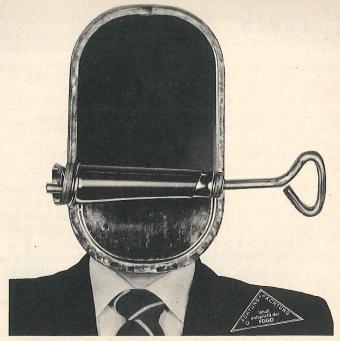
In rehearsals for the seproduction, cond also scheduled for sometime in Dec., is Willie Russell's Educating Rita, which enjoyed a successful twoyear-run in London's West End. The play deals with a vibrant 26-year-old hairdresser who decides life is not worth living and turns to education for the answers, choosing a disillusioned, alcoholic and mediocre poet as her teacher; she eventually becomes more educated than he. Again starring Tony Woolf and Carrie Jerolympou, the play aims a well-meaning dart at the educational process and fully satiates the funny-bone,

Joe Egg will continue until 14 Dec. with performances every Tuesday at 7:30 and 10 pm; tickets can be obtained at the door (300 dr.) or book ahead by calling 642-6666; This is professional theater and should not be missed.

Close on the heels of their season's first successful production, The Players will be presenting a double-header, two oneact plays, The Real Inspector Hound by Tom Stoppard, a broad parody of the conventional Agatha Christie-type stage thriller, faithfully reproducing every known cliche, and The Tiger, by Murray Schisgal, about the effects of big-city life on a lonely bachelor.

Mr. Stoppard came to the fore as a powerful dramatist in the 1962 production of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead setting him alongside such eminent and established playwrights as Ionesco, Beckett and Pinter, in the familiar theatrical genre, Theater of the Absurd, which emphasizes man's inability to communicate with his fellow man and the essential lack of purpose in his life.

Schisgal, working ex-



Klaus Staeck (exhibits)

tensively as a film script writer, enjoyed considerable success with the filming of his full-length play Luv. The Tiger was produced for both New York and London stage. At the Hellenic American Union, Nov. 30 through Dec. 2, and if you miss it there, Tasis International School Theater (Pentelikon), Kefalari, Dec. 9, 10 and 11, 8 pm. For details, Tel. 724-9453, 941-1919.

childsplay

Thanassis Spyropoulos, president of the Greek Shadow Theatre Society, presents a dual performance of Karaghiozis Puppet Theatre for adults and children at the French Institute on Dec. 10 and 11. Born in Kopanaki, Messinia in 1931, Thanassis became a pupil of Karaghiozis puppet-player Fildissakos, with whom he toured the Peloponnese before composing a shadow theater of his own, accompanied with violinist, santouri player and singer, giving a number of shows in the province of Messinia. His twenty years of work in design resulted in a collection of drawings and shadow theater scenery, by far the most noteworthy and rich in the

country. An exhibit of his paintings and drawings of rembetika folk scenes will be shown concurrently at the Institute, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 21.

dance

The Athens Ballet, this season, stages a new version of Don Quixote by Leon de Pian, based on the original Marinsky production with choreography by Marius Petipa. All the famous scenes and choreographical highlights have been kept intact in their original version, but long and tedious pantomime scenes have been replaced with four actors in the roles of Quixote, Panza and his wife, and the Innkeeper. In order to a harmonious achieve blend of the two mediums. the actors dance and the dancers are given lines to speak. Thus the Ballet of Don Ouixote is not any more just an excuse for a Spanish divertissement but has the impact of a dramatic play.

The Ballet Theater of Athens, formed in September 1981 by Yiannis Metsis, Leon De Pian, Renee Kammer and Andreas Rikakis, is subsidized by the government and operates under the

auspices of the Ministry of Culture. In its first year, forming a repertory of thirty ballets, among them a full version of Sleeping Beauty, the company performed not only at the Rialto Theater but also in many schools and factories, trying to popularize the art of dance with a program that varied from the strict classical to jazz. They toured in Greek provinces where ballet had never been seen and also performed abroad in Bahrain and the Weisbaden Festival in Germany. Don Quixote is scheduled for later in Dec. Consult the local press for times.

Ilanga's Jazz Energy! Dance Theatre in a 33 and 1/3 minute, perpetual motion, action-packed jazz dance performance will illustrate the history of jazz at the Can Can Club Disco from Dec. 13 through 16. The performers, for the most part of European nationality will give a dance 'happening' set to disco and jazz music. The group plans to tour with this program to Thessaloniki and on to Tickets at the Europe. door, 350 drachmas; program begins at 11:30 pm.

art

ces, for the first time in Greece, an exhibit that has toured for several years in other countries. Trends in Contemporary Architecture portrays a movement established in the last ten years in the field of architecture, a movement that is, sometimes, ironic or critical of functional architecture (ie. a house that has no gravity) presenting models for visual composition, frequently becoming pieces of sculpture; the movement pursues a realm more interested in analysis and the search for architectural elements where conventional meaning may give way to symbolism. A group of eight prominent architects will present projects, the presentation, a project in itself, replete with drawings, models, sculpture. Exhibition begins Dec. 15 and will continue through Jan. 25.

The Pinakothiki introdu-

exhibits

The work of Klaus Staeck, political satirist for ten years on posters, postcards and pamphlets, is now on exhibit at the Goethe In-

stitute. Staeck, working since 1967, bases his work on social problems: freedom of speech, environment, hypocrisy. Having chosen a difficult road, for a long time Klaus was rejected by the galleries in Germany because of his subject matter, until 1972 when his posters were used in Germany's elections. Staeck professes his work is not for the museums and galleries, but for the masses; his appeal is to the common man, Through this medium, he hopes to teach a new way of observation and encourage people to be more incredulous in the face of advertising, to 'see on the back side of color pictures'. The exhibit will continue through December 23.

christmas customs

If you think you hear something go 'bump in the night', or find things gone from the place you know you put them, your turkey somehow disappears from the table or you find soot in your bed, it's not the Grinch who stole Christmas — it's the Kallikantzaroi. A species of goblin or spirit, they appear only



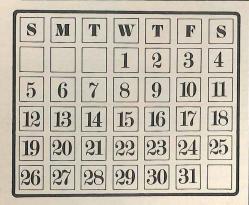
Karaghiozis (childsplay)

once a year, at Christmas, slip into people's houses through chimneys, ride astride people's backs, force them to dance and pester them in every way imaginable, but without doing them any harm. If you want to rid yourself of the pests, place the lower jaw of a pig behind the front door or inside the chimney,

The children you see on the trains, buses, and in restaurants and cafeneions or going from house to house, banging a small triangle and singing, are wishing you a Merry Christmas in the Greek equivalent of caroling: the kalanda. In their hands they may carry an apple, an orange, a paper ship or a paper star, but most commonly a green rod cut from a tree. With this rod they tap the master of the house and his family on the back, while they sing their good wishes. If the hand is empty and outstretched, place a coin . . . It's Christmas. On New Year's Eve you may be offered a piece of homebaked cake, called the Vassilopitta. Take it. Somewhere inside the cake is a coin and if you get the lucky piece, you will be blessed with luck for the year (and you'll get the coin back you gave to the kid). Merry Christmas!



Don Quixote (dance)



NAME DAYS IN DECEMBER

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.

Dec. 4	Barbara
Dec. 5	Savvas
Dec. 6	Nikolaos (Nikos), Nikoletta
Dec. 9	Anna
Dec. 10	Minas
Dec. 12	Spyridon (Spyros)
Dec. 13	Efstratios (Stratos), Efstratia
Dec. 15	Eleftherios, Eleftheria
Dec. 17	Daniel, Dionysios (Denis),
	Dionysia (Denise)
Dec. 18	Sebastian
Dec. 24	Eugene, Evgenios, Evgenia
Dec. 25	Christos, Christina, Christine
	Chrissoula, Chrisanthi
Dec. 26	Emmanuel (Manolis, Manos)
	Emmanuella
Dec. 27	Stefanos, Stephanie, Stepher
Jan. 1	Vassilios, Vassili (Basil,
	Vasso, Bill), Vassiliki
DATES T	OREMEMBER
Dec. 3	First day of Hanukkah
Dec. 10	United Nations Human
	Rights Day

Dec. 3	First day of Hanukkah
Dec. 10	United Nations Human
	Rights Day
Dec. 12	National Day - Kenya
Dec. 24	Christmas Eve
Dec. 25	Christmas Day
Dec. 26	Boxing Day (England,
	Commonwealth)
Dec. 31	New Year's Eve
Jan. 1	New Year's Day
DYINY TO TT	

Jan. 1	New Year's Day	
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS		
Dec. 24	Shops open, offices mostly	
	closing around noon	
Dec. 25	Christmas Day	
Dec. 26	Boxing Day	
Dec. 31	Shops open, offices mostly	
	closing around noon	
Jan. 1	New Year's Day	

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS

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

Dec. 11, 12 and 13: On the island of Corfu, religious ceremonies in memory of the island's patron St. Spyridon,

Dec. 23: At Kozani, the Kladaries event to commemorate the shepherds who lit fires to announce the birth of Christ, The actual event takes place at Siatista where the inhabitants light fires and dance around them, drinking the local wines. The three best bonfires win prizes.

Dec. 23 and 24: At Florina, the Florina Christmas Fires. The inhabitants gather firewood and light fires in the various quarters of the town, and make the rounds of the fires all night, singing carols.

Dec. 24: Christmas Eve, the day when the youngsters go forth singing carols which, in many areas, are sung by the adults as well,

Dec. 31: On the island of Chios, the island's seamen carry ships' models (some of them as large as two to three meters long) around the town with bunting and lamps singing carols particular to the island. They all end up in the central square where a parade takes place and the four best models win prizes. The old year closes in the festive atmosphere in which the Greek people welcome the New Year, children again go caroling in the streets. Gifts are exchanged and the green baize table is brought out for those who would like to try their luck at cards, indicating fortunes for the coming year.

A CHILD'S CHRISTMAS STOCKING

KARAGHIOZIS PUPPET SHOW, by Thanassis Spiropoulos special show for children, Sat. Dec. 11, 11 am and 6 pm in the Cinema Hall of the French Institute, (See Focus).

COSTA PREKAS THEATER in Pangrati presents puppet theater every week. Filolaou 176, Tel. 751-8079.

CHRISTMAS STORY, special exhibit throughout the month of December at the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave., Amfithea, 9:30-1:30, 5:30-8:30 pm., Tel. 941-1181.

CARTOONS, THE KING OF THE BIRD, special children's show Sat. 18 Dec., 11 am and 6 pm., at the French Institute, Sina 29.

CHILDREN'S THEATER OF XENIA KALOGEROPOULOU, shows every Fri., at 5 pm., and Sun at 11 am and 3 pm. Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330. Tickets 200 and 250 drachs.

THE WIZARD OF OZ, at the Hatzichristou Theater, Panapistimiou 39 and Hippocratous. Childrens theater, every Sat, 3 pm and Sun., 11 am and 3 pm,

EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE BEN-AKI MUSEUM, every Sat. for groups of school children by prearrangement with schools. On Sundays: individual children may attend, 5 and 12 Dec.; 10 am, Folk Art, 2-6th graders; 12 noon, Byzantine Art for Junior High Children. Program in Greek, for details, Tel. 362-6215, Mon, Wed, Fri, 11-2.

LUNCHEON FOR ORPHANED CHIL-DREN, will be held in the Terpsichore Ballroom of the Hilton Hotel on 23 Dec. in the afternoon.

BAZAARS

THE WOMEN'S CAFENEION, Gennadiou 5, will hold an art exhibit and Christmas sale of arts and crafts by women on Fri. Dec. 3, from 7 pm-11 pm and Sat., 4 Dec., from 10-8.

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, The Friends of St. Lawrence will be holding a Christmas bazaar on Sun, Dec, 12 from 10:30 am-2 pm at Halandri Senior School with cakes and Christmas foods, preserves, white elephant stalls, books. For information, call Mrs. June Calamvokis, Tel. 807-1861.

HELLENIC HANDICRAFTS, Mitropoleos 9, 322-1017, Christmas gifts, handicrafts, ceramics, textiles, starting on 6 Dec., continuing through the month,

YWCA (XEN), Christmas Fair, Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-4291, Sat. Dec. 4 from 11 am with handicrafts and Christmas gifts and decorations from all European Community countries including white elephant stalls with antiques, old books; there will be a whole floor devoted to children's entertainment in the form of video, puppet shows, etc. The cafeteria and restaurant will remain open all day,

ATHENS COLLEGE BAZAAR, organized on behalf of the Parents Fund Drive, on 4 and 5 Dec., in Capps Hall from 10 am-6 pm., Paleo Psychico.

FASHION SHOWS

FURS, an all-day exhibition, Dec. 1 with stalls, a display in the ballroom and a fashion show, at the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental.

IMPORTED SILK GARMENTS designed in Paris and Italy held on Dec. 8, 12:30 pm at the American Club, Kastri, Tel. 801-2988.

ERSIE'S ORIGINAL LEATHER DE-SIGNS, fashion show at the Hilton, Wed., Dec. 1, 5:30 pm. Benefit tea sponsored by the Deree Pierce College Alumni Association, Tickets, 450 Drs. Tel. 770-

MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

DON QUIXOTE, by composer Minkus, performed by the Athens Ballet, scheduled for late December. (see Focus).

DIMITRI SGOUROS, Greece's child prodigy will play works from Scarlatti, Beethoven, Chopin and Schumann for the inauguration of Athens College New Theater on Dec. 16, 8 pm; admission 1000 drs., limited seating. Call for details, 671-4621. EDUCATING RITA, a hilarious comedy

by Willie Russell, scheduled for the 21st of December by the English Theater Company (see Focus).

HANDEL'S MESSIAH, with the Campion School choir Erato ensemble, and soloists from the National Opera of Greece, conducted by John Trevitt, Mon., Dec. 13 at 7:30 pm, at the Basilica of St. Denis, Panepistimiou, admission by reserved invitation, Tel. 813-3883, ext. 97.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS is holding a program of music and drama from the 13 to the 17th Dec. Call for details, 659-3200.

THE ATHENS CHORAL GROUP will be performing *The Messiah* with the Camerata Hellenica Orchestra on 15 Dec., at Tasis, 8 pm. The group will also appear at Deree College in Aghia Paraskevi and the German Church on Sina Str., on 18 Dec. For info, call 808-1426.

THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUND and The Tiger, 2 one-act plays given by The Players at Tasis' Pentelikon theater, Kefalari on the 9, 10 and 11 Dec. Tickets can be obtained through the school. 808-1426. (see Focus).

ENOCH ARDEN, Richard Strauss' version of the poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson, will be presented at the British Council with Yiannis Papadopoulos, on the piano, and Maria Kopanipadsa narrating, 9 Dec., 8 pm.

CAFE THEATRE, a night of theater music entitled *Ah, L'Amour* interpreted by Remy Bernadac and Meryen Calarie at the French Institute on Wed. Dec. 8 and Sat. Dec. 11 at 8:30 pm. Admission 150 drs.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS, Concert by the Athens Singers, directed by Mike Llewellyn Smith, 20 Dec., 8 pm., at the British Council. Call 363-3211.

VIOLIN RECITAL by Irene Drakopoulou with piano accompaniment by Popi Misahelides, Wed., 1 Dec. at 7 pm; on 15 Dec., a piano recital by Viki Stylianeri, both at 7 pm., Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq., 8, Tel. 721-8746 for details.

GEORGE THEMELIS will present a program of music sponsored by the Association of Egyptian Greeks, on Dec. 14, 8 pm at the Hellenic American Union, 22 Massalias, Tel. 362-9886.

KARAGHIOZIS PUPPET THEATER presented by Thanassis Spiropoulos, Fri., 10 Dec., 9 pm at The French Institute, Call 362-4301 (see *Focus*).

STELLA HADJIPANAYOTOU, presents A Happening of impromptu dance every Thursday at the Can Can Disco.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT, Wed. Dec. 15, St. Lawrence College, Halandri campus. For info, call 681-2096.

EXHIBITS

"PHILHELLENISM IN DAILY LIFE IN FRANCE". 1824-1930, a display of plates and clockworks with designs commemorating Greek battles. This exhibit celebrates the popular pro-hellenism movement in France during that period. The collection is provided by Mrs. Amandry. Until 21 Dec. at the French Institute, Sina 29.

THE PAINTINGS OF VALIAS SEMER-DJIDIS. The Director of the National Gallery will be guest speaker at the opening on Dec. 1 at the New Theater in Athens College Paleo Psychico; the retrospective exhibit will continue until 22 Dec.

CERAMICS EXHIBITION, 15-19 Dec. at the American Club in Kastri. For info, Tel. 801-2988.

TRADITIONAL GREEK FOLK COSTUMES by Sunos Economou, done in wood inlay, wood mosaics, on display at the Hellenic American Union's Kennedy Hall, 22 Massalias St., from 6-17 Dec.

CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS, an exhibit of 50 drawings by children from all over Greece, ten of which will be chosen as

designs to be transformed into jewelry by Petradi, sometime in Dec., at Athens Hilton; call for details, Tel. 722-0201

ENGLISH LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS by Beryl Bell, from 3-10 Dec., at the British Council, daily except Sat. and Sun. 10 am-1 pm., 6 pm-9 pm., Tel. 363-3211.

POLITICAL POSTERS by Klaus Staeck, at the Goethe Institute from 6-23 Dec., 12-14 Omirou Street, Tel. 360-8111. (See Facus).

SCENES FROM REMBETIKA SONGS, paintings and drawings by Thanassis Spiropoulos from 1-21 Dec. at the French Institute.

THE KOREAN ARTIST HAN offers an exhibition of paintings at the American Club in Kastri from 1-14 Dec., Tel. 801-2988.

CLUB AND ORGANIZATION EVENTS

AMERICAN CLUB, Kastri, Tel. 801-2988, Dec. 3, Japanese dinner by Madame Michiko, reservations; Korean family lunch, 11 Dec., 12 n-3 pm; a gala New Years Eve celebration, members only, call for details. AWOG, Tel. 801-3971, is hosting Christmas teas, Dec. 15, entire south Athens and Dec. 16, northern Athens, Christmas cookies, tea and coffee, entertainment, guests invited to bring a Greek children's book for donation to the needy. The AWOG travel committee is offering a trip to Budapest, 11-13 Dec., and to India and Nepal, Ist week of Jan 1-10. The Embassy Annex Office ECLO new Tel. 721-2951, ext. 239.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB, Dec. 1. general meeting; Dec. 8, at 9 pm., Ladies Christmas night out in Plaka, at the taverna Kalokerinos on Kekropos Street, all female friends welcome, 700 drs., reservations a must. Tel. Voula Laskaris, 865-2780.

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION is sponsoring a guided tour of the Acropolis and Acropolis museum, (in English with translation in Greek, if requested) on Sun. morning Dec. 12 for young people and adults, followed by taverna meal (optional), Call Chris Lavda, 672-3382.

LION'S CLUB, 7 Dec., dinner, Men Only Meeting, 8:30 pm, Holiday Inn; 18 Dec., Christmas Dinner Dance 8:30, Glyfada Golf Club, members and guests. For information, call Mr. Baganis, Tel. 360-1311.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBER-ATION GROUP, Dec. 10, Gen. meeting, 9 pm., at the Women's House; Dec. 16, Christmas Party from 8:30 pm, all women welcome. Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos, Tel., 281-4823. The Women's Cafeneion, Gennadiou 5 (off Acadimias) offers arts and crafts, food and drinks, with bookstalls of feminist literature in English and German, Call Soo Town, 281-4823.

INSTITUTE SCREENINGS

BRITISH COUNCIL

THE WORLD OF GILBERT AND GEORGE, 6 Dec. 8 pm.

THE LORD OF THE RINGS, a mainly animated adaptation from the J.R. Tolkien trilogy, 14 Dec., 8 pm., and 23 Dec., 2 performances – 5.30 and 8 pm.

THE PINK PANTHER STRIKES AGAIN, with Peter Sellers, 2 Dec. 8 pm and 13 Dec., 6 pm and 8 pm.

Ticket reservation for the Lord of the Rings and the Pink Panther Strikes Again will be available at the British Council from Dec. 1.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION
THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY AND
CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA, histories,
personalities, and music, a documentary,
17 Dec., 8 pm., free of charge.

FRENCH INSTITUTE

THE CLAW AND THE TOOTH, Francois Bell, 1 Dec., about the daily life, love and death of African animals; some violent scenes, not for children.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN, in homage to Rene Clair, with Maurice Chevalier, Dec. 2 KING OF THE BIRD, Homage to Jacques Prevert with a small interval of poems and songs by Prevert.

A LIFE, adapted from a story by Guy De Maupassant, with Maria Schell, 16 Dec. Homage to Alexander Astruc.

THE HUNCHBACK, Dec. 15, by Jean Delanmou with Pierre Blanchar.

THE RED INN, Dec. 22, by Claude Autant-Lara with Fernandel.

All films are scheduled for two screenings, one at 6 pm and one at 8:30 pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE

HERZOG, FASSBINDER, WENDERF, a film project in cooperation with the Greek Cinemateque showing over 50 films by the above, beginning December 16, and extending through March, Consult the daily press for times and details,

THE PLANETARIUM
THE END OF THE WORLD THAT
DIDN'T HAPPEN, adult movie projection,
12 noon and 7 pm, every Sunday (in
Greek).

LECTURES

"I CALL LOVE RECIPROCAL TOR— TURE", a talk given on Marcel Proust by Jean DeLattie, teacher of Philosophy at the University of Nice on Wed. 2 Dec. at 7:30 pm, French Institute, Sina 29.

"SEX AND LONG-TERM RELATION-SHIPS", at the Women's House of the Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos, Tel. 281-4823 or 683-2959 before 3 pm.

MODERN GREEK THEATER, given by Platon Mousseos, is the next lecture presented by the University of LaVerne's Cultural Lecture Series — The Many Faces of Modern Greece, 7 Dec., 8:30 pm at the school auditorium on the corner of Antheon and Dimitros St., Ekali. The series is free and open to the public with refreshments and discussion, Tel. 813-6242.

THE BENEFITS OF YOGA FOR CHIL-DREN, and YOGA FOR THE MODERN WOMAN, are the lectures given Dec. 6 and 8 respectively, by the Satyanandashram Yoga Center, Eptanisou 12, Kypseli, Tel. 884-7050. Lectures begin at 8 pm.

2500 YEARS OF INDIAN HISTORY AND ART, a lecture with slides given by

Madame Nika Tsengou on Wednesday Dec. 1 at the Franco-Hellenic Union; Tel. 360-6231.

THE PROBLEMS FACING CHILDREN COMING FROM TWO CULTURES, a lecture given by Voula Castenos at the Cross-Cultural Center, Amaryllidos 17, Paleo Psychico.

THE HISTORY OF KARAGHIOZIS, by Aris Alexakis, Fri. 10 Dec., 7 pm., at the French Institute, Sina 29.

REINCARNATION, PSYCHOLOGY, PARAPSYCHOLOGY, a series of seminars and lectures given by Dr. Vouloukos of the Association for Research and Enlightenment. Every Monday, members attend lectures on psychology and parapsychology. Wed. 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. Details, Tel. 524-4710.

GEORGE CANDYLIS, well-known Greek architect will give a lecture, accompanied by a film, entitled, *To Build for the People* by Takis Candylis at the French Institute on 14 Dec. 8 pm.

BUDDHISM AND ITS PHILOSOPHY, the program of winter activities planned by the Buddhist Society of Northern Greece includes lectures by prominent Buddhists and Orientalists, seminars and meditations, and a series of films, Open to all, For further info, call 813-1200 or write Petaloudes 2, Ekali.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREECE, a talk on Philhellenism until the Last War given by Ioanna Costandaulaki, accompanied by a film entitled The Tragedy of the Aegean, by Vassilis Maros on 7 Dec. 8 pm., at the French Institute.

GALLERIES

ARGO, 8 Merlin St., Kolonaki, 362-2662, exhibit of thirty artists including Costas Gramatopoulo, Vagerge, Venios, Petros Zoumboulakis, 15 Dec. through 8 Jan. Oil paintings.

JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Tel. 723-5657; three French painters, Charles Blais, Rene Blanchard, Robert Combas, paintings.

DADA, Antinoros 31, Tel. 724-2377, Andreas Golsinopoulos, oil paintings; graphics from Afghanistan, 13 Dec-5 Jan.

DESMOS, Akadimias 28, Tel. 922-0750, exhibit *Point Through Time*, Dimitris Alithinos, 19 Nov-31 Dec.

DIOGENES, Nikodimou and Nikis 33, Tel. 323-1978, Nov. 22-Dec. 3, Greek artist Paniotis Gavrielatos, oil paintings, scenes from Greek life. Rumanian artist, Zamfia Dimitrescu, oil paintings, 6 Dec.-31 Dec.

ENGONOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Tel. 722-3888. Program not available at press time.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Tel. 363-8230. Program not available at time of printing. HYDROHOOS, an exhibition of ceramics by Ersiosi, 22 Nov-10 Dec; acquarellas, from 13 Dec. to end of the month.

KOURD GALLERY, 37 Skoufa Street, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-3113. Gravures and prints by Greek and French contemporary artists, surrealistic and impressionistic; graphics, oil paintings and water colors, end of Nov. to Christmas time.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261, 24 Nov-11 Dec. Irini Anastassiadou, oil paintings; Nov. 24-11 Dec., Lazaros Pantos, paintings, egg tempura.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-4552; group exhibitions, paintings and sculptures, 20 Dec-Jan 7. Greek artists NATIONAL GALLERY (Pinakothiki) Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton. Trends in Contemporary Architecture, 15 Dec-25 Jan (see Focus).

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165, 30 Nov-14 Dec. Yiannis Michalides; 15 Dec-6 Jan, dual exhibit of Expressionism and Serialism art.

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698, 11 Dec-31 Dec, Mendes Bost, paintings; Maria Grigoriou, and Yiannis Papadopoulos, tapestries.

ORAISMA GALLERY, 30-32 Vas. Pavlou, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-7266. Infor-

mation not available at time of printing.

POLYPLANO, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 3629822. No program scheduled for December.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4, Tel. 724-5136, Personal Mythology '82, a month-long exhibit organized by Mrs. Dora Iliopoulo including thirty artists, extending into January.

TO TRITO MATI; Loukianou 21b. Tel. 721-4074. Program not available; call for details.

JILL YAKAS, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2773, 801-3656; a group exhibit of limited edition etchings, lithographs and silkscreen prints, call for details.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square 20, Tel. 360-8278, 18 Nov, oil paintings of Theo Filaktopoulos, through the month of December,

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel Hotel), Tel. 722-9219; 2 Dec-6 Jan. Anna Papadimitriou, tapestries; Yiannis Amoryanos, paintings and sculptures in fibre-glass, decorated with gold and silver.

MUSEUMS

Most museums are open 8:30 am-3 pm, and closed one day a week on Mon. or Tues. Call before setting out.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terracottas, and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

AGORA MUSEUM, Tel. 311-0185. A replica of a second-century B.C. stoa has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. Finds from Agora-excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Har. Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 542-1598. Re-opened to the public after ten-year hiatus. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas. Sofias), Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, costumes, as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art.

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BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas. Sofias 22, Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRA-DITION, Iperidou 18, Plaka. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART; (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton Hotel, Tel. 721-1010. The permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from the sixteenth century to the present, as well as a few European masters. GOULANDRIS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 801-5870.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia, Tel. 777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Melidoni 5, Tel. 325-2823. Currently being expanded and reorganized, the museum houses art and artifacts from centuries-old Jewish communities in Greece.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, Klafthmonos Sq. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4, the displays illuminate nineteenth-century Athens.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kidathineon 17, Plaka (near Nikis St.) Tel. 321-3018. Art and artifacts mainly from eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART — CERAMIC COLLECTION, Areos 1, Monastiraki Sq. Tel. 324-2066. Closed at time of printing. For details of reopening, call museum or National Tourist Organization, 322-3111.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MU-SEUM, Patission and Tossitsa, Tel. 821-7717. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek Art,

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square, Tel. 323-7617.

CINEMA

Cinemas in the Athens area are run on two different schedules, with some opening films on Monday and others opening on Thursday. The schedules listed below are tentative and subject to change if films are held over in their engagements.

December 6th

Bleeding Statues (To Aima Ton Agalmaton), One of the films shown unofficially at the Thessaloniki Festival, it is the story of the opening of an archaeological museum funded by American money in a small Greek town, which is disrupted by the break-in of three escapees from a nearby reformatory. Well-acted with excellent cinematography by Andreas Bellis. Directed by Tonis Lykouresis. (Elli, Acadimias 363-2789; Ilissia, Ilissia 721-6317; Studio Pl. Amerikis, 861-9017.)

Pierino Medico, (O Bobos Gynekologos), An Italian farce in which a naughty public health doctor (Alvaro Vitali) gets himself into predictably suggestive situations with his lovely patients (Athinaion Vas. Sofias 778-2122, Etoile, Kallithea 956-3102).

December 9th

Night of San Lorenzo (H Nyxta Tou San Lorentzo), This excellent Italian film is the story of the escape of an entire village during World War II all seen through the eyes of a six-year-old girl. Directed by Taviani brothers. At selected Damaskinos/Michailides theaters.

December 13th

In the Jungle of Athens (Sti Jungli Tis Athinas), Branded by many people as the worst film to play in the Salonika Film Festival, this is supposedly a serious view of drug use and related problems among the youth of

Greece. Director Papayiannidis managed to inspire the most whining, and mumbling performances seen for many a moon, all climaxed with a high-camp zeybekiko done by the unfortunate lad who had overdosed himself a short time before, Karayiannis Cinemas

Dragon Lord (Jaky Tsan To Megalo Tsakali), Jackie Chan stars as Dragon in this adventure karate-style movie in which a small Chinese town is rocked by the arrival of "Big Boss" and his gang who try to sell treasures from The Forbidden City. (Athinaion, Vas. Sofias 778-2122; Etoile, Kallithea 956-3102).

December 19th through Christmas season Blade Runner (Mpleint Ranners-Omades Exontosis), Oscar winner with music by Vangelis featuring Harrison Ford in this exciting futuristic adventure set in the year 2000, Damaskinos/Michailides theaters.

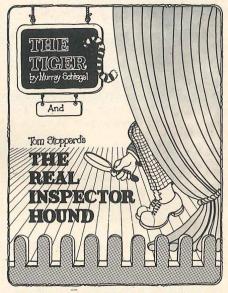
Slapstick (O Anthropos Tis Karpazias),
Directed by Steven Paul, this is a typical Jerry Lewis comedy with an older but still agile Lewis still ignoring his mother's admonition not to cross his eyes or "they'll stay that way!" Damaskinos/Michailides theaters.

Two and One Half Hours Before Christ (Dio kai Misi Ores Pros Christos). A zany French comedy which is suitable for the whole family, based on the imagined happenings right before the birth of Jesus. This has been wildly successful in France where it has set an all-time record for attendance, Karayiannis cinemas.

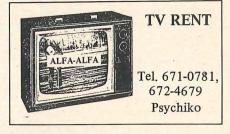
Trail of the Pink Panther (Sta Ixni Tou Roz Pathira). A re-release of one of Blake Edward's delightful family comedies starring the late Peter Sellers as the bumbling Inspector Clousseau who gets involved in a series of misadventures while lusting after the slinky and slightly disdainful Cappucine. Also stars David Niven and Herbert Lom. Selected CIC Cinemas,

The Teniothiki Film Club will present a week of German, Tunisian and Bulgarian films from December 16-22 at the *Embassy* theater, Kolonaki, 722-0903.

The Players Present:



HAU: Nov. 30-Dec. 2 and Tasis Pentelikon, 9, 10, 11 Dec.

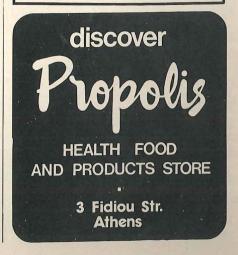




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And To All A Good Knight

"T'was the night before Christmas, and all through the house, not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse . . . "

J & G's TAVERN, Sinopes 11 (behind the Athens Tower). Open 7 nights 8-2; Christmas holiday menu reveillons (fixed price) 1000 drachmas.

The newest innovation in this town, a welcome mix of sophistication and authentic Greek cuisine, plus live entertainment and reasonable prices: J & G's tavern. Veteran restaurateur Dimitris Fortis and his brother George, had transformed this disco, formerly sharing the limelight only with Nine Plus Nine, into a plush supper club red-cushioned booths, leafy plants, diminishing squares of tiny lights over a circular dance floor, mirrored walls, and a long high bar, lit throughout in a soft green hue. The menu offers entrees such as Katsikaki Lemonato (kid in lemon sauce), Arnaki Yiouvetsi (baby lamb with pasta), Hoirino Fourno (roast pork in gravy) and appetizers that may eliminate your need for a main course: octopus or sausages in wine sauce, stuffed cabbage, fish or cheese croquettes . . . shrimp saganaki. The chef, eight years in service as cook for the Fortis brothers' other restaurant, The Prince of Wales, apparently has hidden talents and hidden reserves with two kitchens at his disposal. If you fancy something not on the menu, just ask. Or coax Dimitri to prepare for your table his special saganaki, with just the right measure of lemon and fried to a crispy perfection. Rena Arvaniti, the vocalist, sings old Greek favorites accompanied by the talented Costas Haralambos and guitarist Yiannis Pieridis. If the soothing sophistication and inviting menu don't lure you, perhaps the Fortis Brothers specialty menu, with appetizer, main course, dessert and Kriti wine (as much as you want) for 700 drachmas will have your wallet tugging you to the canopied downstairs entrance.

ARTEMIS, Appollon Palace, Kavouri, Tel. 895-1401. Every Saturday 9-2. Special Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve celebration 1400 drachmas, all inclusive.

If you're not into spectator sports and want to do some dancing besides eating, try the newly-opened dinner dance buffet in the downstairs restaurant of this luxury hotel. Paying homage to Artemis, the goddess of the Hunt, the decor boasts a buffet table stretching from one end of the long room to the other decorated with statues of swans, squirrels and deer, replete with several choices of salads, appetizers, octopus included, cold cuts (roast beef, turkey, ham), hot dishes of beef and potatoes, moussaka, beef and onions, chicken and much more, with, at the end, a full array of desserts, should you get that far. Add to that all the wine and beer you can drink, dancing to the music and singing of Pantelides and the Hunter's Band whose repertoire varies from disco to Lennon to Greek favorites, toss in a charming chestnut vendor dispensing hot roasted chestnuts, all at the price of 1200 dr/per person and you have the recipe for a very successful fun night.

Special Christmas Eve menu: grilled shrimps, consomme Henry IV, stuffed turkey, salad surprise, Christmas cake, Kourabiedes (butter almond cookies) and melomakarona (cookies soaked in honey). New Year's Eve will again have an extravagant buffet. Reservations required for both nights.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Tel. 721-1174, open for lunch, 12-2, dinner, 8-2, 7 days, Reservations necessary for Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, a la carte menu.

Enjoying twelve years of success as owners of the French restaurant in Athens, Adam Vassilopoulos and his sister blend cordial candlelit service with superb French cooking to enhance your special night out. Starting with onion soup and avocado vinaigrette, we proceeded with a perfectly executed salade nicoise to accompany a filet paillard and filet poivre flambe (prepared at table by Adam himself), so tender you can avoid chewing should you become wrapped up in Gildo Reno, the pianist entertainer who might just provide the Inter-Continental's Billy Dare with some Providing a healthy competition. staggering menu choice, ranging from soups, salads and appetizers to fish, steaks and the house specialties, Fondu Bouguignonne, Coq au Vin, Filet Tartare and others, the chef 'has cooked for Kings' (and obscure Tibetan Our meal for two with monks). wine, roughly 2500 drachmas. Should you want to entertain at home for the holidays, Je Reviens now offers a

special home catering service, with a wide variety of canapes, entrees, etc.

LANCELOT, Levidou 18, Kifissia, Tel. 808-3511. Open 7 nights 10-2. Reservations necessary Fri thru Sunday nights, and for the holidays.

extravagant are your How dreams? When Alexis Asimis saw this closed-up Goulandris villa, he imagined the interior to be the castle of Arthurian legend and has now realized that dream in this fantasy-laden supper club disco - the only thing missing is the moat. Reserve your table in the Blue, Yellow, Red, or Green rooms, all equipped with their own video, or settle for the huge dining room with fireplace, bar with indoor fountain, the wall window looking out on the garden, and choose from a menu of French cuisine that, aside from the usual tedious caviar, lobster, and seabream, offers escalopes, schnitzel, stroganoff, curry etc., etc., etc. If you get the spooky feeling someone's watching you, it's just one of the many knights in shining armor (statues, of course). Decorator John Stefanides, well-known London designer, transformed Alexis' ideas into this splendiforous fantasia that, incidentally, also sports a disco dance floor complete with Italian disc jockey Angelo Barbieri, should you remember you came to dance. Added plus: the Play room - not at all - it houses two electronic games. Remember, Lancelot was the Good Knight. The Commodores, an American soul group will be appearing from 29 Nov-4 Dec and they are organizing for a special group over the holidays. Idea of cost? How extravagant are your dreams? Worth a look.

DIVINA, Shopping Land, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5884.

If you want to get down to the nitty gritty, and dance, but still enjoy a basic, but tastefully executed and tastefully served meal, try this bar, supper club disco, light show hotspot. The disco jockey, a sexy Yugoslavian Greek who perfected his art in the States is the secret to the popularity Wearing an old hat of the place. cocked over one eyebrow, he talks the music, encourages the crowd, makes it all happen. Result, you don't want to sit down. The nicoise and Divina salads are meals in themselves, steaks, including a delicious filet mignon. If you're not that hungry, there's a choice of omelettes, chicken and spaghettis just as mouthwatering. Prices are reasonable.

"Santa was heard to exclaim as he drove out of sight: A Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

CHINESE

Chang's House, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea. Tel. 723-3200, 724-5746. Newly opened. Under same mangement as the China. Daily 12:30-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

China, Efroniou 72, Ilissia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus).
Tel. 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere.
Daily 12 n-3 pm, 7:30 pm-2 am.
Closed Sun. lunch.

Hong Kong House, 34 Irinis Str., N. Faliron, Tel. 482-4025 (morning-evening) 85 varieties of Hong Kong cooking – chinese chef. Full menu, Drs. 420 per person.

Pagoda, 2 Bousgou and 3 Leof. Alexandras, Tel. 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for all kinds of party dinners,

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.

CYPRIOT

Kirky, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari, Tel. 808-0338. Specialties: haloymi (fried Cypriot cheese); sephtalies (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.

FRENCH

Belle Helene, Politeias Sq., Kifissia, Tel. 801-4776. French and Greek dishes.

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. 723-0349. 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 cafe-restaurant in the Astir Hotel complex. Piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Daily 1-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1:30 am.

Je Reviens, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-1174. Piano music. Daily 9 pm-2 am.

L'Abreuvoir, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 722-9061. 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. 722-6291. Nightly 8 pm-1:30 am. Closed Sun.

Prunier, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 722-7379.

ITALIAN

Al Convento, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-9163. Gourmet spec-



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Shopping LAND, Kifissia, 🏗 801-5884



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- ialties: 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.
- Arcobaleno, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Sq., Tel. 894-2564.
- La Boussola, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vas. Frederikis, Glyfada. Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm-1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.
- Da Bruno, ristorante italiano pizzeria, 26 Andrianou St., Kifissia, Tel. 808-3912. Close to the station. Italian chef - genuine pizza.
- Da Walter, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.
- Fondanina, 31 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 983-0738.
- II Fungo, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron, 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.
- II Giardino, 217 Kifissias Ave., Kifissia, Tel. 802-0437. Closed Sundays.
- Lido, in the Caravel Hotel, 2 Vas Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0721.
- Ristorante Italiano, Evrou St., Ambelokipi (near the American Embassy), Tel. 779-6805,
- Toscana, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-2497/8. Open every evening. Authentic Italian cooking by Italian chef. Also Greek dishes.
- The Trattoria, Athens Hilton, Tel. 722-0201. Mainly Italian cuisine. Includes buffet with hot and cold selections, Nightly from 7:30 pm.

LEBANESE

Alkasr, 3 Davaki St., Ambelokipi, Tel. 692-9544.

Maralinas, Vrassida 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), Tel. 723-5425. Provides a home delivery service. Daily for lunch and dinner from 12 n.

JAPANESE

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

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

SPANISH

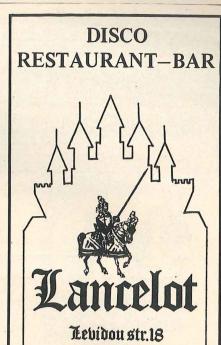
Comilon, Polyla 39, Ano Patissia, Tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Spanish and Latin American stereo music. Nightly from 8 pm. Kitchen closes 12:45 pm. Closed Mon.

L'Ambiance, 49 Friderikis Ave., Glyfada; Tel. 894-5302. International cuisine and piano music.

The Annex, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy). Tel. 723-7221. International and some Greek dishes. Full cocktail bar. Daily 12 n-3:30 pm 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sun.

- Argo, Akti Moutsopoulou 7, Passalimani, Piraeus. Tel. 411-3729. A view of Passalimani Harbor. Fresh seafood, grills, Italian, French and Greek specialties. Daily 12 n-3 pm, 7 pm-1 am. Closed Tues. evenings.
- Arhontikon, 10 Filadelfeos, Kefalari, Tel. 801-0151. Open every day. International cuisine.
- Athens Hilton Supper Club, Hilton Hotel.
 Tel. 722-0201. International menu.
 Tues. Sun. 8:30 pm-2 am (kitchen closes at 1 am). Dancing to live band in the rooftop discotheque. Call for reservations.
- Auberge, Odos Tatoiou, Tel. 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine.
- Balthazar, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou, Tel. 644-1215. In a renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Anglo-American menu; turkey, tripe, trout, hare. Nightly 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sun.
- Bavaria, restaurant—pub; 14-16 Eginitou St., Ilissia, Tel. 722-1807. Cold plates salads, and beer from the barrel. Stereo music. Close to Holiday Inn, Golden Age Hotel & Hilton Hotel.
- Bella, Caravel Hotel, Tel. 729-0721. Reasonable prices. Greek cuisine; guitars.
- Bistro, 50 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia (in the Holiday Inn) Tel. 724-8182. Piano music.
- Blue Pine, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. Tel. 801-2969. Country-club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'ouevres, also favored for charcoal broils. Reserve ahead. Nightly 9 pm-1 am. Country club prices. Closed Sun.
- Chourasco, 16 Pandoras St., Glyfada. International cooking; bar.
- Chrisso Elafi (Golden Hind) 20th km on Athens-Parnithos highway, Tel. 246-0344. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Sundays, Mondays. Greek and international dishes.
- Christine's Club House, 25 Eleftherotrias St., Politeia, Tel. 801-7818. International cooking, garden.
- Dionissos, Dionisiou Aeropagitou Ave. (just across from the Acropolis). Tel. 923-1936. Magnificent view of the Acropolis. International cuisine, ground floor coffee shop and snack bar. Daily 12 n-4 pm, 7 pm-12 m.
- Dionissos, Mt. Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarchou St., Kolonaki). Tel. 722-6374. Atop one of the Athenian landmarks with a view of the entire city. International menu. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.
- Dionysos, 43 Roberto Galli, opp. Acropolis, Tel. 923-3182.
- Dioskoroi, Dimitriou Vassiliou 16, Neo Psychico, Tel. 671-3997. Converted two-storey house. Extensive wine list. Nightly 9 pm-2 am. Closed Sun.
- The Eighteen, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 11 am-2 am. Closed Sun.
- El Greco, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Sts., Glyfada, Tel. 899-5660. French & Greek cuisine.

- Faiyum, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-9861. Open every evening, Specialty: crepes and desserts.
- Fatsios, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), Tel. 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Includes some good seafood and grills, and the desserts are well worth trying. Daily 12 n-5 pm.
- Gerofinikas, Pindarou 10, Tel. 362-2719. Extensive selection of Greek and Oriental specialties. Businessmen's luncheons, Daily 12:30 pm-12 m,
- G.B. Corner, Grande Bretagne Hotel, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 323-0251. International cuisine and some Greek dishes at the oldest and perhaps best known hotel in Athens. Daily 12 n-1 am.
- lason, Astir Hotel, Vouliagmeni. Tel. 896-0211. International cuisine and piano
- Ideal, 46 Panepistimiou St., Tel. 361-4604 High quality cuisine, very reasonable.
- Isabella, 2nd Alipedo, Voula. Tel. 895-2103. Latin American music, with piano and harp, accompanies your meal. Nightly 9:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun. Attached coffee shop open morning and evening 10 pm-2 am (including Sun).
- Le Foyer, winter location lofondos and Antinoros 36. Tel. 724-6287. International cuisine and musical accompaniment. Reservations necessary. Nightly from 9 pm. Closed Sun.
- Le Grand Balcon, Dexameni, Kolonaki, Tel. 729-0711. Atop the St. George Lycabettus Hotel with a view of the Acropolis. Dancing to light music. Nightly 8:30 pm-2 am.
- La Crepe, restaurant-bar, pizza, 30 Harilaou Trikoupi, Kifissia.
- The Landfall, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina Piraeus, Tel. 452-5074. Specializes in curry (every Wed.) and the traditional fare of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sun. There is also an English-style bar. Piano music nightly. Daily 12 n-12 m (bar closes 2 am).
- Lotofagos, (Lotus eater) 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the metro station. Tel. 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays. International cuisine. Specialty: rabbit a la Flamande. Reservations a
- McMiltons, Adrianou 91, Plaka, Tel. 324-9129. Restaurant and bar, excellent selection of hamburgers plus wide variety of other American and Greek dishes. Delicious apple pie. Colorful decor, refreshing atmosphere. Daily 11 am- 2 am.
- Mike's Saloon, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels).
 Tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks and full-course meals. Daily 12 n-2 am.
 Closed Sun. from 6-8 pm.
- Moorings, Marina, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-1113. Open every day. International cooking, the freshest of fish.
- Neromilos, 71 Vas. Georgiou, Glyfada, Tel. 893-2119. International dishes.
- Nine Plus Nine, Agras 5, Stadium area. Tel. 722-2317. Pleasant atmosphere, soft music. International cuisine.



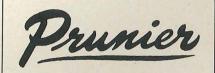
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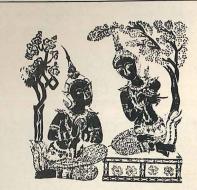
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Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m Dinner in the garden Take-away service with delivery within the area discotheque attached. Daily 12n-3:30 and 8:30 pm-1 am,

Olympic Aquarius, 28 Pontou, Drossia.
Tel. 813-2108. French and European cuisine, Also a discotheque.

Oroscope, 42-44 Antinoros (next to Caravel Hotel), Tel. 723-8567.

Othello's, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, Tel. 729-1481. Open every day. International cuisine. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff.

Papakia, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton). Tel. 721-2421. Greek and French cuisine. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck, Nightly 8 pm-2 am.

Paesano, 6 Fokionos Negri, Tel. 822-4324. International dishes.

Pergola, 43 Xenokratous, Kolonaki. Tel. 724-0302, 723-0151. Open every evening. Greek and international dishes.

Quo Vadis, 2 Esperidou Sq., Glyfada, Tel. 364-1162. French and German cooking.

Remezzo, Haritos 6, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-8950. Has a bar and lounge as well as dining area. Nightly from 8 pm.

Saloon Restaurant, 36 Alkmanos St., Ilissia, Tel. 724-2208, int'l specialties; garden.

Sevilla, 11 Theognidos/Farmakidou Sts., Nea Smyrni, Tel. 932-3941. Closed Tuesdays. Spanish and French cooking,

Strofilli, 18 Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia, Tel. 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and int'l cooking.

Tabula, Pondou 40 (parallel to Michalakopoulou, behind Riva Hotel). Tel. 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek, French and other international specialties plus a well-stocked bar. Nightly 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton, Tel. 722-0201.

Downstairs at the Hilton, int'l and Greek cuisine. Well-stocked bar. Music by the Trio Greco. Daily 12:30-3:30 pm, 7 pm-11 pm.

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

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

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

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

Vengera, Aristippou 34, Kolonaki (near the funicular); Tel. 724-4327. Int'l cuisine and a bar. Nightly 8:30 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

VIP, Apollon Towers, Panormo and Larissis Sts., Ambelokipi, Tel. 360-2862. Restaurant with open buffet,

STEAKHOUSES

Beefeater Steak House, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned, open noon - 2 am.

Flame Steak House, Hadziyianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton). Tel. 723-8540, Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly 7 pm-1 am. Open Sun-

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

Prince of Wales, Steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St., Tel. 777-8008. Open every day from 12 noon until 2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert). Drs. 270.

Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-7902. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar, Reservations advisable. Daily 12 n-3:30 pm, 7 pm-1 am, Closed Sun, lunch,

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 step 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 betterknown 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.





INTERMEZZO

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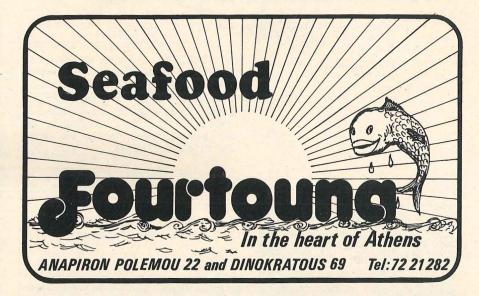
133, Sevastoupoleos str. AMPELOKIPI, above CINE PLAZA tel. 69.18.052

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Complaints Department

The letter from Mrs. Pamela Wilson, published in last month's Athenian, in which she complains about the deterioration of life in Greece, impressed me so much that when I met my old friend Professor Panayiotis Kefalosystolakis at my club the other day, I asked him if he had any explanation for this sorry state of affairs in fair Hellas.

"What does the good lady complain about?" he asked.

"First," I said, "she complains about the astronomical prices charged for indifferent food in restaurants and tavernas."

The Professor nodded, thought a while and then said:

"She is absolutely right. I myself have been trying out various restaurants and tavernas throughout the greater Athens area for years now, trying to find one with good food at reasonable prices. When I do, I shall send her the name of it on a tape that will self-destruct in five seconds."

"You mean, it's a mission impossible?" I asked. He nodded and

sighed.

"Next, she says the attitude of shop-keepers, bank officials, etc. usually most helpful and cheerful, have altered to sullen and often offhand service."

The Professor's face brightened. "I have the answer for that," he said. "The shopkeepers are sullen because the government wants to change their opening hours and have them stay open continuously until four or five in the afternoon. That will not only play havoc with their siestas but also with their clandestine assignations which, as everybody knows, take place between three and five. As for the bank officials, the junior ones are usually sullen because customers invariably claim their attention when they are nibbling on a hot tyropitta which grows cold in the meantime. As for senior bank officials, how can they possibly present a front of equanimity when they are constantly in fear of being replaced by a junior member of their staff who is a bona fide Pasok"Mrs. Wilson's next complaint is about the rubbish bags, left in the streets for days before being collected."

"Have you seen how our garbage collectors operate?" the Professor asked. "They poke through all the bags, looking for some retrievable item and separating the paper and cartons, tying them in neat bundles which they later sell for pulp by the kilo. That sort of thing takes time, so one can hardly expect them to clear the streets promptly."

"Another complaint is about the rudeness of the Greek male to foreign women."

The Professor shook his head. "That, I will contest," he said. "The Greek male is fascinated by foreign women, particularly if they are young and attractive, and always treats them with courtesy in the hope, however remote it may be, that he might somehow get into bed with them. If they are older women, he is still polite to them on the off-chance that they may have a nubile daughter somewhere in

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the vicinity. I would like to know more about the Greek males who were rude to Mrs. Wilson. They must have been exceptions that

"Finally," I sai complains about the animals which she de and worse, this year, She adds that the whom she has a refriends, both in Enghave no general regard that this is an aspewhich is very notice a pean and American to

The Professor long have you lived asked me.

"Thirty years," I
"In all that tim
stances of cruelty to
observed?"

I thought for a

"As a matter of once, in 1954. A cart was beating the

outside my house and only stopped when a neighbor, an Englishwoman married to a Belgian diplomat, came out and kicked him in the shins. On the other hand, I can quote many examples of kindness to animals among my immediate milieu that would tend to refute Mrs. Wilson's rather sweeping statement about Greeks having little regard for animals.

For instance, I have a cousin who keeps and feeds stray cats in her garden. They have multiplied at such an alarming rate that she has built a wire fence round her patio to keep them out when she entertains friends. Another couple I know lavish extreme love and affection on a large, black poodle that, in deference to its racial origins, they speak to only in French. Finally, I have a friend who accompanies me on week-end excursions in the countryside and who invariably stops the car to get out and pat and fondle every stray dog we meet."

"He does?" the Professor asked in surprise.

"Yes, indeed," I said.

"An interesting case," he mused.
"Here, give him my card and tell
him to come and see me. I think he
needs help."



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