

January 1983

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

75 Drs.
Papandreou in Brussels
Babes In Toyland
Greece And NATO



REMEMBER THE HOTEL ROOM YOU 'CHARTERED' LAST VACATION?

CHARTER A VALEF YACHT FOR AN ENDLESS GRECIAN SUMMER



It's something more than a hotel room

Remember the hotel room you "chartered" last vacation? Four walls and a bed with perhaps a view of the distant sea. Remember the crowded restaurants and bars? Sitting in a taxi in congested traffic to get to the crowded beach 30km away?

This vacation charter a Valef Yacht and cruise in privacy on a luxury floating hotel of your own.

The decor is warm and inviting allowing you to entertain in comfort. And you have a pool as big as the Mediterranean. But the real beauty of your floating hotel is you can take it where you want to go.

Explore over 2000 Greek islands scattered across the clear blue waters of the Mediterranean, with their quaint fishing villages, secluded beaches and remnants of ancient civilizations. All basking in the warm gentle sun.

Valef owns and manages the largest fleet of yachts in Europe; each accomodating up to 10 or mor persons.

All Valef Yachts are manned by permanent fully trained and experienced crews to take on your yacht in comfort and safety.



Write to Valef Yachts, 22 Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus, Greece or phone 452-9571, Evenings 452-9486 Telex 21-2000 Greece. Cables WILEFA, Piraeus.



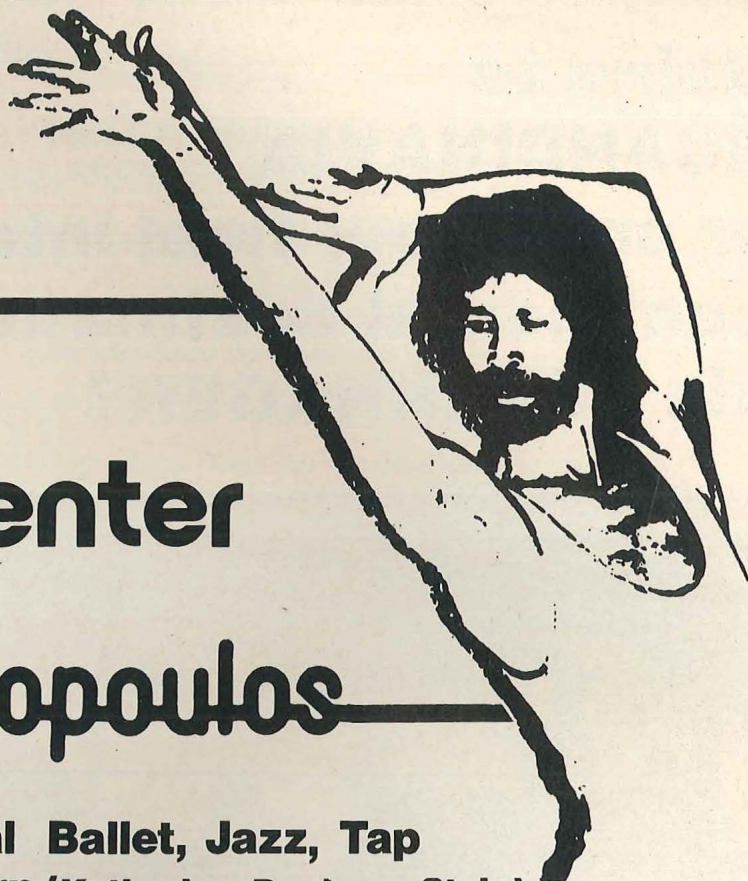
VALEF YACHTS
Sailing you away from it all.

VALEF YACHTS LTD.
BILL LEFAKINIS, PRESIDENT

Foti's

dance center

metaxopoulos



Classical Ballet, Jazz, Tap
Black modern (Katherine Danham Style)
Aerobics (slim down using the Jane Fonda Style)

144 Triti Septemvriou Athens Tel. 881.9392 -3, 883.6000

THE TRAVEL BARGAIN OF A LIFETIME. A YEAR OF GREECE FOR LESS THAN \$28!

Let us fly Greece to you every month with a copy of The Athenian Magazine. Enjoy the brightest, most informative coverage of Hellenic news, entertainment, culture and lifestyle for a whole year!

Air mail Australia \$ 28; Air Mail Europe \$ 20; Air Mail U.S. & Canada \$ 26; Air Mail elsewhere \$ 26; Greece & Cyprus Drs. 800; Surface mail elsewhere \$ 18. **SUBSCRIBE NOW!** Fill out the convenient order form below, and your year-round connection with Greece starts with the very next issue.

Enclosed is my check or money order for _____ subscription(s). Total payment _____

Name _____ Address _____

City and Country _____ Postal Code _____

Send to: The Athenian, P.O. Box 3317, Athens 139

Going to SCANDINAVIA or on to your final inter- continental destination via COPENHAGEN?



Fly the NEW SAS having more flights Athens - Copenhagen (non-stop) than any other airline.

Connections in Copenhagen:

- every Wednesday and Saturday to South America.
- every Saturday to North America, Tokyo and South East Asia.

Try SAS renowned EUROCLASS within Europe and SAS new FIRST BUSINESS CLASS on intercontinental routes — you just pay the normal economy fare.

Your Travel Agent or SAS, Sina 6/ Vissarions 9, Athens 135, Tel. 363.4444, can tell you more about SAS Winter Program a.o. introducing flights to Athens with the widebody AIRBUS A-300.

SAS

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

The Businessman's Airline

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Vol. IX. No 111. January 1983

Kosma Balanou 39, Mets, Athens, Greece
mailing address: P.O. Box 3317, Athens 139
Tel. 922.7215, 922-5753

Editors
Sloane Elliott
Catherine Vanderpool

Assistant Editor
Julie Brophy

Administrative Assistant
Niki Karambetzos

Accounts and Circulation
Despina Samaras

Advertising
Arete Gordon
Alex Karatzas

Department Editors
Art: Catherine Cafopoulos
Books: Brenda Marder
Cinema: B. Samantha Stenzel
Dance: Julia Petch
Food: Vilma Liacouras Chantiles
Politics: Haris Livas
Sports: Louis Economopoulos

Contributors
Paul Anastasi, Michael Skapinker, Leonidas Stokes (Free Press), Katey Angelis, Kimon Friar, Alec Kitroeff, Elizabeth Herring, John Rizopoulos, Don Sebastian, Connie Soloyanis.

Art and Photography
Antonis Kalamaras, Efi Gorney, Spiros Ornerakis, William Reid Jr., Eugene Vanderpool, Jr.

The Athenian Organizer
Lorraine Batler

Printed by
"Synchrones Ektiposis" EPE (Petrides Bros., Haidari)

Reproduction, Film, Montage
F. Papanicolaou, M. Kyriakides, O.E.

The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly. Editorial and business offices are at 39 Kosma Balanou, Mets, Athens, Greece; Tel. 922-7215, 922-5753 Single copies: Drs. 75 Subscription rates: one year Greece and Cyprus: 800 Drs.; all other countries: \$18; air mail Europe: \$20; air mail Australia: \$28; air mail rest of world: \$26. Send subscription orders, inquiries and change of address to The Athenian, 39 Kosma Balanou, Mets, Athens, Greece, P.O. Box 3317, Tel. 922-7215, 922-5753. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs, art work and materials are welcome. Editorial correspondence should include the writer's telephone number; letters to the editor are considered for publication, and may be condensed for space consideration. The exclusive U.K. representatives are BDE International, Temple House, 43-48 New Street, Birmingham B2 4LH, England; Tel. 021-643-4577.

*The Athenian is owned and published by
Drossoula Elliott & Co., E.E.
"The Athenian"
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece.*

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS PERIODICAL
MAY BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE
ATHENIAN.

FEATURES

14 **Ships That Pass in the Night** , by Lee Stokes
The Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean

17 **A Troubled Alliance** , by Michael Skapinker
NATO exercises in the Aegean

18 **On The Road** , by Haris Livas
Papandreou's visit to Brussels

21 **Toys, Toys, Toys** , by Don Sebastian
So what else did you get for Christmas ?

23 **Fairy Tales and Dreams** , by Yvette Varvaressos
The writer's world of Eleni Saranditi-Panayotou

25 **It Shouldn't Happen to a Dog**
Animal welfare in Greece

DEPARTMENTS

6	Letters	37	Dis 'N' Data
9	Our Town	38	Sporting Life
10	Kosmos	39	Food
26	Notebook	40	Focus
28	Organizer	42	Spaggos
31	Earthquake Square	43	This Month
32	Reviews	47	A Matter of Taste
	Arts	48	Restaurants and Nightlife
	Books	48	Classifieds
	Cinema	52	Postscript
	Records	52	
36	Close to Home	53	

publisher's note

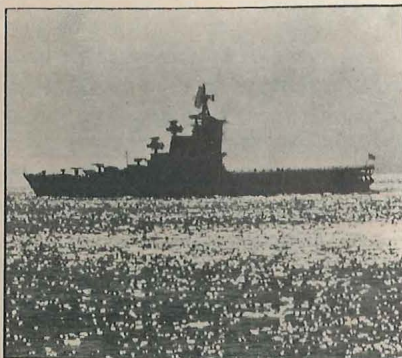
Last month's meeting of NATO Defence Ministers following upon the sudden cancellation of a joint NATO military exercise in the Aegean, once again focused attention on Greece's prickly relations with the Atlantic Alliance. Journalist Haris Livas, who accompanied the Prime Minister's party to Brussels records her impressions in a political diary "On the Road".

In "A Troubled Alliance" Michael Skapinker expresses the belief that, despite the Aegean dispute, Greece is in NATO to stay. Discussing the Soviet navy's Eastern Mediterranean role, Lee Stokes emphasizes that, although the U.S. holds the balance of power in this area, the U.S.S.R.'s strategy would be strongly advanced if the U.S. were denied its ground-based air facilities here.

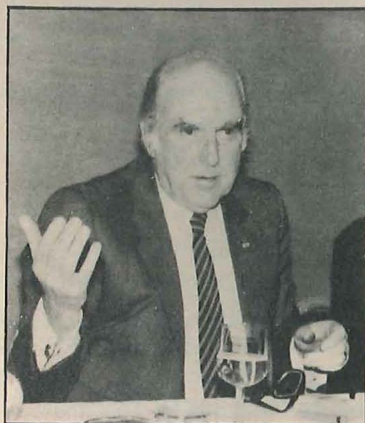
Elsewhere in this issue, Yvette Varvaressos interviews children's author Eleni Saranditi-Panayotou, and Don Sebastian in an article on toy manufacture says that Greece is gradually getting into the marketing mainstream.

The cover is by Antonis Kalamaras.

14



18



21



23





The University of La Verne

FULLY ACCREDITED

- Bachelor of Arts and Science
- MBA MS in Business Organizational Management
- Registration for Spring term 31 Jan. – 25 Feb. 1983

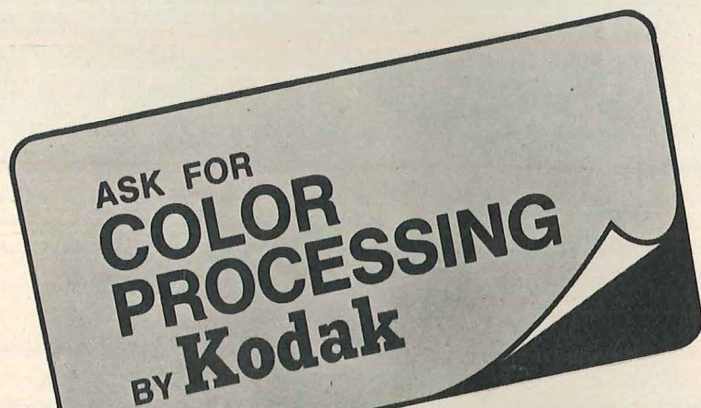
Antheon and Dimitros Streets, Ekali Tel. 813-6242

Au Delicieux

maison française fondée en 1921
pâtisserie confiserie traiteur
catering cocktails and buffets

Athens: rue Kanari 19 et Solonos - tel. 361-1627 - Kifissia: shopping land - tel: 801-3867

WHEREVER YOU SEE THIS SIGN...



... You may bring in your KODAK Color print and slide films for prompt quality processing by the **KODAK Color Laboratory** in Athens. You can have prints and print-enlargements from your color negative films, as well as, color slides processed and mounted ready for projection from your Ektachrome films. A special service is provided for processing your super-8 Ektachrome movie films within a few days.

It pays to



Letters

Back to front

The cover of your November issue does indeed reproduce "a detail of the Parthenon from a lithograph by Stuart and Revett". However, your readers should be aware that *The Athenian's* version has been reversed, either through printer's error or editor's poetic license.

The original lithograph was published in 1787 in Volume II of *The Antiquities of Athens*. The drawing from which it derived was presumably done in Athens some time between March 1751 and the fall of 1753 – the duration of Stuart and Revett's stay in Athens. Your date – 1762 – was the publication year of Volume I of Stuart and Revett's monumental work.

The lithograph depicts the east end of the Parthenon, which in antiquity was its front, but in Christian times, after conversion of the structure to a church, became its back. The domed building inside the ruins is a mosque.

The primary figures depicted on the pediment in your detail are, left to right on *The Athenian* cover, (but in fact right to left): Artemis (?), Kore, Demeter, and, reclining, Dionysios. All are, at present, in the British Museum – pending successful completion of Miss Mercouri's negotiations with the British government.

Robert McCabe
New York

More on the Military

The Athenian carried two interesting letters in its July and September 1982 issues on the military status of Greeks from abroad.

You may be interested to know that the government has just granted the right to buy off military service to young men of Greek descent repatriating from Eastern bloc countries. This is a step in the right direction, but why, one might ask, hasn't a similar decision been taken for Greeks from the West? The government has repeatedly promised a solution to this problem for all Greeks from abroad. For shouldn't all young Greeks from abroad (either west or east) have equal rights and be given equal opportunity to come and live in or get to know the country of their parents without any unreasonable obstacles that may cause insurmountable prob-

lems of adaptation to their new environment?

E.Z. Angelo
Athens

In fact . . .

Allow me to correct you on a number of inaccuracies concerning the entry in your November issue on the death of Prof. Eleonora Zaimis ("At Random", p. 14).

Firstly, Prof. Zaimis studied medicine and chemistry and was a world-acclaimed pharmacologist (extensively decorated), not a biological chemist.

Secondly, she was a Professor at London University, Royal Free School of Medicine; she had never been a Professor at the Athens University. She was, however, a correspondent member of the Academy of Athens.

Finally, she died in Athens and not in London and is, indeed, buried in the First Cemetery.

Nora Tsatsos
London

World War III

Upon reading Elise Peios' letter published in the December issue of *The Athenian*, I felt a great urgency to respond to it. My husband has been working overseas for quite some time and I decided recently to give up our residence in Canada and move here to Greece. I was both surprised and shocked at the lifestyle and the conditions of the surroundings nearby.

I realize that in every country (almost!) you will have the problems of garbage and the disposal of it. I am sure each country has their own way of dealing with it. However, to see shopkeepers etc., dump their garbage in front of their buildings or on nearby boulevards for all the mangy cats and dogs to chew through is not what I call your "Government Planned Disposal System" or is it? I have yet to see rubbish vans on a daily basis; it is quite possible they could have missed our busy street (and the next five streets over!)

As for the comparing of starving children around the world with that of the abuse of animals here in Greece, it is hardly a likely comparison.

I also agree with Mrs. Wilson on the "appallingly rude" shopkeepers and bank officials. But please do not lose any sleep over it as I find the same rudeness in the Greek customers as well! It is a noted fact that Americans are strongly disliked and these *unbiased* Greeks assume that because you

hair
designer

 **ILIAS**
ZARBALIS

TEL. 72.26.569 – 72.48.162 HARITOS 19, KOLONAKI



Davillon

The first French gallery in Greece. Authentic antique furniture, paintings, art objects. Kokkinara 38 (Hotel Grand-Chalet), Kifissia, Tel. 8014-888. Open daily 5-9 pm except Sundays and Mondays.



**THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY
SCHOOLS OF ATHENS, INC.**

ACCREDITED PRIVATE SCHOOL

ACADEMY (HIGH SCHOOL)

MIDDLE SCHOOL

PRE-SCHOOL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
(HALANDRI AND KIFISSIA)

ACADEMY RESIDENTIAL LIFE UNIT
(KASTRI AMERICAN CLUB)

ADMISSIONS OFFICE AT MAIN HALANDRI CAMPUS
129 Aghias Paraskevis Street
Ano Halandri
Telephone: 659-3200


KIFISSIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Athnasiou Diakou & Kokkinaki Streets
Kifissia
Telephone: 808-0475

just Rent a Car

MAIN OFFICE: ATHENS
43 SYNGROU AVE
TEL. 9239104-9233389-9238566
TELEX: 214586 GR/JUST
OFFICES ALL OVER GREECE

OFFERS YOU 20% DISCOUNT ON OUR SPECIAL 3 DAYS OR MORE UNLIMITED, AS WELL AS ON OUR REGULAR RATES ALSO MONTHLY OR YEARLY LEASING UPON REQUEST.

discover Propolis

HEALTH FOOD AND PRODUCTS STORE

3 Fidiou Str. Athens

are white and speak English you are an American from that dreaded country over *there*!) Well, surprise! Canadians do exist. I would like to inform all the Greek readers that Canadians and Americans are not the same.

All in all, if I can overlook the filth, the rudeness, and the cruelties, it someday may be the beautiful storybook Greece that we have all heard and dreamt about. Until then, I will keep hoping for changes to come about.

We have visited both England and Wales and found the people charming, the country lovely and the scenery beautiful. If you have such a strong dislike for the United Kingdom, I strongly suggest you visit my homeland "Canada". You might be impressed!

Shiane Hillerson
Canada

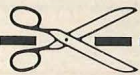
This letter is directed not only to Ms. Elise Peios, *Letters*, December issue of *The Athenian*, but to every other pseudo-social worker who always raises the tattered flag of indignation whenever proper treatment of animals is concerned. Tell me, when did you last forego a vacation so that a

child could go to school for one year? How many dresses have you *not* purchased so as to send the money to shoeless orphans? What luxuries have you given up so that a child would receive food parcels? And what has all of this to do with being kind to animals anyway?

Somehow, it seems to be a case of being kind to humans or to animals — but why not to both? What good does it do an "underprivileged" child in Asia or Africa to let a dog or cat near you starve or be mistreated? We human, domesticated animals, took them out of their environment and are therefore responsible for them. It is our fault that surplus population and unfair fiscal policies have driven animals from their natural habitats and made it difficult to feed the surviving species which are fast disappearing.

As for spending money on pet food, just look at any magazine. Every one is crammed with useless luxuries . . . expensive beauty products, and countless other items bought for pure self-gratification. And you dare begrudge a few pennies for pet food!

David Wright
Athens



GREECE'S ENGLISH WEEKLY Business & Finance

ONLY IN BUSINESS & FINANCE COULD YOU HAVE READ, IN ENGLISH SURVEYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS SUCH AS ADVERTISING, JEWELLERY, SHIPPING, AUDIO EQUIPMENT, CEMENT, FISHING, ETC., AND INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING GREEK AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN.

For your subscription to this informative publication, unique in Athens, use the form.



Bill me
 Check enclosed

NAME

TITLE

COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTRY

TEL.

DATE

Annual subscription rates:
Greece: Drs. 3,000
Abroad:
Europe, Africa, Middle East:
US \$ 97 (inc. postage) USA,
Canada, East Asia: US \$ 112
(inc. postage)

Please cut out and mail this form or simply phone to:
BUSINESS & FINANCE
10, Fokidos Street, Athens 608,
Greece. Tel.: 7708 260



our town

Opening Night

Houselights down. Footlights up. Set: 1 wooden table laid with white cloth. Props: 2 candlesticks and candles; 1 plate water; 1 cross on stand; 1 sprig basil; 1 brazier incense; 1 box matches. Enter priest, stage left. Lights candles. Six-minute monologue during which cross is dipped in water three times, basil once. Candles blown out. Exit priest, stage left. An unfamiliar, early work by Samuel Beckett? Not at all. The formal blessing at the inauguration of the new Athens College Theater on December 16 by the Reverend John Antonopoulos.

Greece's most up-to-date and fully-equipped Center of the Drama, a one-and-a-half million dollar, 840-seat amphitheater, was made possible through a grant from the United States Agency for International Development plus a personal bequest from Irini S. Livanos arranged by her nephew, graduate and member of the Athens College Board of Trustees, George P. Livanos.

The inaugural address was given by Mrs. Margaret Papandreou. During her talk, she spoke of a certain thespian's first public performance on stage as a masked pallbearer in *The Frogs* of Aristophanes, a part so small that he went unrecognized by his father, George Papandreou, who was sitting in the audience. The anecdote greatly amused the amphitheater's capacity crowd.

Following the cutting of the red ribbon, the first professional act on the new Athens College Theater boards was presented by the Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri, with a text by Brecht, an author most appropriate to the occasion, since many of his most popular plays were written during his political exile in the United

States.

Appropriately, too, homage was paid by President of Athens College, John Summerskill, to Karolos Koun whose art theater has worldwide recognition today, and who founded the Athens College Players Association in 1929. Both President Summerskill and the official representative of the U.S. government, Mr. Alan Berlind, expressed the hope that the theater would become a cultural center for all Athenians. Elaborating on this, Mrs. Papandreou expressed the belief that by opening its facilities to popular theater groups, the Athens College theater would contribute to the culture of modern Greek socialism. Even so, few greater tour-de-force performances can be expected in the near future than the one which immediately followed the inaugural ceremonies. Fourteen-year-old virtuoso pianist Dimitris Sgouros at the Steinway, playing Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann and Domenico Scarlatti.

Vorres and Pierides, I Magnifici

Certainly, the major artistic events of 1982 in Athens were the series of functions which marked the openings of the Ian Vorres Museum in Paiania and the Demetris Z. Pierides Collection in Glyfada. In the lack of any public or civic museums devoted to contemporary Greek art, the opening of these two private collections to the public are benefactions of ethnic importance. Obviously, both Mr. Vorres and Mr. Pierides have assembled their collections because they believe that contemporary Greek art is of the highest quality, and their galleries dramatically demonstrate it. Yet, if one imagined that a public gallery with curators officially elected *did* exist, designed to show all aspects of modern Greek art, it is possible to believe

that it might give an impression quite different from either of these. Impressive as both collections are in respect to plenitude, quality and splendor of presentation, they have the inestimable added distinction of being personally chosen. As a result, the collections are strikingly different, and, therefore, the Greek artist and the public are doubly rewarded. That both collectors have necessarily selected the same artists only makes the difference between them more surprising and fruitful.

To use a useful distinction — if, in this case, a far too simple one — the Vorres Museum is where the Doric spirit of modern Greek art reigns, where all is chaste and chiseled; cool and classical; lucid, abstracted and surreal. The Pierides Collection, on the other hand, is imbued with the Ionic graces; decorative and elegant; warm and colorful; detailed, figurative and expressionistic. Take two important artists, for example, Fassianos and Mytaras. In Paiania, a Mytaras gray motorcyclist riding over classical columns hangs in a room with a blue and aetherial Fassianos; in Glyfada, a Fassianos glowing with gold hangs opposite a Mytaras portrait of Depy Malamou, certainly the most chromatic personality in the Athenian cosmos. Thus, the versatility of the artist is emphasized and the viewer benefits from the individual tastes of the collectors.

A reception at the Pierides Museum on December 18 was only the most recent of those that have been held at both galleries since August. In this case, the purpose was to bring shipowners and artists together with the idea of stimulating more art shows on Greek passenger ships. It is just one example of how the Vorres and Pierides galleries are contributing to

Greek culture as a whole. Greek poetry and music have been recognized abroad; it is time that the high quality of contemporary Greek art got the equal recognition it deserves. The Vorres and Pierides Collections are providing it.

The Tower by the Sea

When she died recently at the age of 89, it came as a shock to those who for years had thought of Joice Loch as a legend. She died where she had lived since 1928 in Prosfhori Tower, built by the Emperor Andronikos II on the beach at Ouranoupolis, a step away from Holy Mountain.

Joice NanKivell was born in Australia, raised outback, and married the author, Sydney Loch. As reporters, they covered the Sinn Fein revolution and after World War I, they went on missions of rehabilitation to Poland and Russia before coming to Greece to work for the refugees from Anatolia. Their extraordinary adventures are related in her autobiography, *A Fringe of Blue*, with great feeling and liveliness.

Because the refugees at Ouranoupolis had nothing but sheep, the Lochs decided to start a cottage industry by weaving woolen rugs. Combining Sydney's Byzantine designs and Joice's experiments in natural dyes, the Loch rug was created which later became world-famous.

Sydney died in 1954, leaving his monument, *Athos: The Holy Mountain*, complete in manuscript but unrevised. This was done by his widow, and it remains one of the finest books about Greece. He was buried in the cemetery at the American Farm School in Thessaloniki, with which he was long and closely associated, and a large boulder marks his grave.

Joice had been in ill health for some time and suffered a series of strokes. She died following a self-imposed fast. Her funeral was celebrated with full Greek Orthodox ritual and she was buried at Ouranoupolis. Sydney will be disinterred and buried beside her. But what to do with the boulder? It is a problem that would have delighted the Lochs. Prosfhori is haunted by a ghost with whom Joice was on cordial terms. Now there are two. Soon there will be three.

National Resistance

A full forty years after the destruction of the Gorgopotamos Bridge by a combined force of allied soldiers and Greek guerrillas, thousands of people gathered at the site on November 25, 1982 to mark the first official commemoration of the National Resistance.

The ceremony followed legislation passed last year granting recognition to the Resistance and giving effect to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's promise to begin healing the wounds of the civil war.

Gorgopotamos was chosen as the most appropriate place to commemorate the Resistance because the demolition of the bridge was the only occasion during the occupation on which the leftist ELAS forces cooperated with the right-wing EDES guerrillas.

Present at the ceremony were Brigadier Eddy Myers and C.M. Woodhouse, leaders of the allied troops at Gorgopotamos. In accordance with the government's desire that the event not be exploited by political parties, the socialist green and communist red were replaced for the day by the Greek white and blue.

The atmosphere of national unity was marred only by a small section of the crowd jeering Myers and Woodhouse when their names were read from the roll of those who participated in the Gorgopotamos operation, and by the absence of representatives of the New Democracy Party. The New Democracy decision to boycott the ceremony was criticized by former Prime Minister George Rallis, who said: "The blowing up of the Gorgopotamos Bridge constitutes the most significant act of resistance against the occupying forces and symbolizes the popular and united resistance of the Greek people."

Budget

A projected one third hike in tax revenues, a six drachma per liter increase in gasoline prices and a sharp rise in automobile road licensing fees were among the features of the 1983 budget presented to Parliament by Minister of Finance Dimitris Koulourianos.

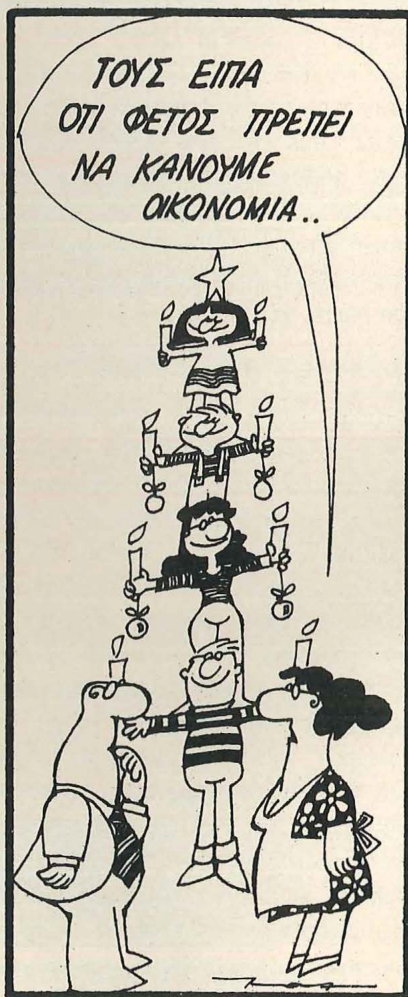
Mr. Koulourianos added that tax evasion had been reduced by 20 billion drachmas this year and that he hoped for a further 30 billion drachma reduction during 1983.

In line with the government's undertaking to improve the country's inadequate social services, the health insurance-public welfare sector is earmarked for the largest expenditure increase under the new budget — 36.1 percent up from last year. Spending on education is to rise 21.1 percent and defence expenditure is to increase by 12.7 percent.

The budget was followed by the announcement of a restrictive incomes policy for 1983 which immediately led to allegations that employees' salaries were being undermined.

As discontent grew, Prime Minister Papandreou defended the government's economic policy in a nationwide television address. Adopting, in turn, the roles of economics professor, benevolent patriarch and tub-thumping politician, Mr. Papandreou said that inflation was down to just over twenty-one percent and that the Gross National Product had increased by 1.3 percent during 1982. He conceded, however, that unemployment had grown to between seven and eight percent, although this was still low by European standards.

The Prime Minister also promised measures to control prices and said that income losses would be made good at the beginning of 1984, as well as an additional increase corresponding to the rise in the Gross National Product. It is therefore not correct to talk of a wage freeze, he



A statement on the state of the economy: "I told them that this year we had to economize."

said, but merely of "a time inversion of the grant of increases. This inversion is the only solution to avoid the creation of armies of unemployed."

Family Law Bill

In an effort to turn back the tide of centuries of male domination, Justice Minister George Mangakis presented Parliament with a bill providing for equality between the sexes and instituting major changes in family law.

The bill provides for the abolition of the dowry system and for women to keep their own surnames after marriage. The bill also introduces, for the first time, the principle of divorce based on mutual consent and after four years of separation. The patriarchal last word on family matters is to be replaced by joint decision-making by husband and wife.

In line with the lowering of the voting age, the bill establishes 18 as the age of majority and also as the minimum marriage age for both sexes. In addition, illegitimate children are to have the same rights as legitimate children.

Policeman Killed

In a midnight gangland slaying in Kifissia, one policeman was shot dead and another injured by three masked men who were apprehended after burgling the house of an industrialist. As police launched their inquiries, newspapers expressed disquiet over the recent sharp increase in the number of violent incidents in Athens.

Three weeks later, police announced that three suspects had been arrested. According to newspaper reports, the three were also involved in the theft of weapons from a shooting range in Kaisariani.

Later, the three were lined up for the television cameras, one with a badly-bruised face, which suggested that his last moments of freedom had not been entirely untroubled. Also on display was an impressive collection of weapons allegedly accumulated by the three.

Karamanlis Trip

The need for a limit to arms spending when so many in the world are underfed, and the dangers of a growing polarization between north and south, were the major themes of President Constantine Karamanlis' address to a special session of UNESCO's 4th Extraordinary Conference in Paris. President Karamanlis described UNESCO as "a cultural bank where all the peoples of the world deposit their cultural capital in order to create with it the cultural goods that are necessary

Secure conservative investment management for Private Clients.

Not for many years have the dangers in investment markets been so pronounced. Rarely have private clients been so exposed or needed expertize so badly. Our economic forecasting and our financial market judgements suggest that stability is still remote and considerable danger exists for the unwary.

Without stability, interest rates will be hard to predict, currencies will be volatile and bond and equity markets unstable. This is an environment in which the professional manager needs to detect trends and take sound, conservative judgements.

Robert Meyerding (C.I.) Limited is a professional management company in Jersey. It is an affiliate of Bank Robert Meyerding one of Europe's older and more respected investment banks. Meyerding's in Jersey are not bankers. They are staffed with a team of stockbrokers and investment managers with individual skills and expertize in gilts, eurobonds, currencies and equities—a complete international blend. Our clients are predominantly British persons living abroad.

If you have upwards of £50,000, and if you need guidance in these difficult times, why not learn more about us?

Write to:

Tim Bettany or Derek Breed, Robert Meyerding (C.I.) Ltd.,
P.O. Box 239, Maxwell Chambers, 35/39 Colombarie, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Dear Sirs, Please let me have without obligation, details of your Private Client Account Management Service. Yours faithfully,

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TEL NO: _____



ST CATHERINE'S BRITISH EMBASSY SCHOOL

(Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools)

Children are accepted from 5-13 years. St Catherine's prepares children for all types of British and Commonwealth Senior Education; particular attention is given to children who wish to sit Common Entrance Examinations into British Public Schools.

Prospectus and particulars from:-

tel: 801-0886

The Headmistress,
St Catherine's British Embassy School,
British Embassy, Athens, Greece.

TO ΠΑΙΧΝΙΔΙ

SOLONOS 12, KOLONAKI. TEL: 363-1652
ITHAKIS 38, PATISSION. TEL: 864-2714

Toys &
Games

for the future course of humanity."

The speech was made during a private visit to France and West Germany during which President Karanmanlis met with Presidents Francois Mitterand and Karl Carstens, as well as with other officials.

OECD Conference

Experts from fourteen countries took part in the first international review of

Greek environmental policies held in early December under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Even the decision to hold the review conference in the relatively unpolluted atmosphere of Kavouri could not hide from Australian Conference Chairman Don McMichael the unpleasant truth that "your problems are indeed serious."

Mr. McMichael said that the conference recommendations would be forwarded to a final review meeting in Paris in April or May, and would probably be approved by the OECD Council next summer.

Environment Minister Antonis Tritsis told a press conference that the OECD experts had come to Greece at the invitation of the government to assist in the formulation of a new environmental policy. "It would be a mistake," he said, "if we did not ensure that we had the benefit of international experience."

THE LITTLE PEOPLE NURSERY SCHOOL CENTRAL KIFISSIA

A British oriented centre catering for ages 2-5 years. Especial interest in cross-cultural children. Our Spring term starts 7th January '83. Interested parents may visit/call Mrs. Reid, Tel. 808-2990.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE COMPANY

P R E S E N T S

EDUCATING RITA

BY WILLIE RUSSELL

BRITISH COUNCIL

KOLONAKI SQUARE JAN 14, 21, 28 and 4 FEB, 8 pm.

dinotgino

coiffures



"continuous working hours.."

11 VRASIDA ST.
(BEHIND ATHENS HILTON)
TEL. 7248292-7240364-7240154

SINOPSIS ST. & EVINOU 9-11
(BEHIND ATHENS TOWER)
TEL. 7706525-7770471-7794609

1 METAXA 30 GLYFADA
TEL. 8931988 8931989
• men s salon • esthetics

your hair...our care

Pirate Radio Stations

Transport and Communications Undersecretary Iossif Valirakis announced that an all-out campaign would be waged during 1983 to close down Greece's pirate radio stations. He said that the pirate radio operators had created an impossible situation, blocking short-wave radio networks as well as communication with ships and aircraft.

He said that the drive against the illicit broadcasters would be facilitated by the introduction of a second radio direction-finder and the installation of a fully-equipped electronic control center at a cost of 300 million drachmas.

He added that a group of pirate station desperados had even attacked an OTE night guard in an attempt to destroy the first radio direction-finder.

Nuclear Free Zones

Delegates from twenty countries attended a mid-December conference on Nuclear Free Zones in Europe at the Pantios School of Political Sciences. The conference, organized by the PASOK-backed Movement for National Independence, World Peace and Disarmament (KEADEA), in cooperation with the International Centre and Co-ordination for Peace, backed Prime Minister Papandreou's plans for the denuclearization of the Balkans.

Speaking at the conference, Mr. Papandreou called on western governments to support the peace movements in Europe instead of alleging that they were Soviet-backed. He added that although he believed that denuclearization of the Balkans should be carried out multilaterally, he hinted at the possibility of Greece disarming on its own.

Mr. Papandreou's disarmament proposals have been attacked by the local opposition and western diplomats on the grounds that Greece and Turkey are the only Balkan countries to host nuclear weapons and that disarmament in the region would not require any sacrifice from the Warsaw

Pact. Recent reports from Athens, however, have said that nuclear weapons are stationed in Bulgaria. Tass denounced the reports as "a tissue of lies from beginning to end".

Car Protest

For those observers of Athens protest demonstrations who thought they had seen it all, a parade of over two thousand cars descended on Syntagma Square from various points in Athens and Piraeus. To distinguish themselves from any other evening traffic snarl up, the demonstrating cars bore placards protesting the enormous increase in vehicle road tax announced as part of the 1983 budget.

The presence of black banners at the car protest led the pro-government press to allege that the demonstration had been taken over by extreme rightists. A few days later, the government prohibited a further car demonstration and police set up a blockade to prevent motorists from reaching the parliament building. Nevertheless, several arrests were made.

"Kosmos" compiled by Michael Skapinker.

At Random

This year, marking the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Constantine Cavafy (1873-1933), many events will be observed honoring the Alexandrian poet. In December, a bust of Cavafy was unveiled by Mayor Beis in Plateia Egypton at the junction of Patisson and Alexandras Avenues.

New Democracy leader Evangelos Averof, discharged from a London hospital following heart surgery, left for Switzerland on December 10 for a short period of recuperation. He expects to resume his duties early this month.

At a meeting of the Euro-parliament's Cultural Committee at Delphi early in December, Melina Mercouri reiterated her arguments for the return of the Elgin Marbles in a BBC interview. Meanwhile, the British Museum has asked three and a half million drachmas for providing copies of its unique archive of Acropolis drawings needed by the Archaeological Service for its restorations of the monuments.

Famed bank thief Thodoros Venardos, 'the man with the gladiolas', was back in the news again in late November when he was shot and seriously wounded by police while trying to escape from the Nikaia State Hospital. He had been brought there from Kory-

dallos prison for the removal of batteries, keys and razor blades which he had swallowed.

On December 2, The Ministry of Culture announced that forty million drachmas will be allotted for the restoration of the Palace of Knossos. Not only the Minoan architecture, but Evan's concrete reconstructions have suffered serious damage.

Police announced in December that a cache of firearms and Byzantine icons have been uncovered in Piraeus. Arrests included underworld figures and one priest. In one of the largest organized art thefts, 23 monasteries and churches in northern Greece were stripped of their treasures. Although 40 icons have been recovered, others are believed to have been sent abroad.

Campion School



- Campion is an International School and admits students of any race, color, nationality or ethnic origin. It is registered as a Non-Profit Organisation under the Internal Revenue Code of the U.S.A.

- The new term begins on January 10th with the new Headmaster, A.F. Eggleston, O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon), in residence. Parents, newly arrived in Athens, are encouraged to visit the schools and new pupils and welcome to register for the new term.

- Most of the teaching staff of the school are British and the Senior School curriculum leads to the O and A Level examinations of London University and the A.E.B. Music examinations are conducted in the School for the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music. Modern Greek is taught; now there is a unique and specially approved Alternative Ordinary Level examination for the more advanced students as well as the ordinary O Level. All students follow courses in Greek civilisation.

- Special provision is made and counselling is available for the large number of students who matriculate annually at American Universities. Naturally a significant number of pupils proceed to many universities and colleges in Great Britain, including Oxbridge, as well as Greece, Australia and other places in the world.

- The school has an excellent and very spacious New Library providing good reading facilities for all our students and a quiet area of study for senior students. There is a Computer Center, Technical Workshop and a Home Economics Department. A wide range of sports and other activities prevail. This term we are producing Salad Days and, in contrast, Britten's St. Nicholas and Handel's St. Cecilia Ode. There is a Junior Soccer team visiting England and a skiing expedition to Austria.

- The school is in membership of the Governing Bodies' Association of Great Britain, of the Headmasters' Conference and the Junior School belongs to the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools.

- There are established branches of the Junior and Infants Schools in both Psychico and Ano Glyfada. These are staffed by experienced teachers and are well-equipped. Glyfada especially has access to excellent recreation facilities. Half-day education is available at present for infants in Glyfada.

- A comprehensive bus service operates to the Schools from most areas of Greater Athens.

CAMPION SENIOR STAFF

- A.F. Eggleston, OBE MA(Oxon) — Headmaster
- Col. E.J. Marder, MA, MEd. — Director of Administration
- C.D. Jukes MA(Cantab) — Director of Studies
- J.B. Butler MA(Oxon) — Deputy Headmaster
- Miss J. Melville — Headmistress, Ano Glyfada
- Mrs. C. Argyropoulou — Headmistress, Psychico, Juniors
- Miss D. Nash — Headmistress, Psychico, Infants

Address application for admission to: The Headmaster, Campion School, P.O. Box 9, Psychico, Athens, Greece.

For Senior School and general information, please ring 813-3883, 813-2013 or 682-2250 (after school). Junior School, Psychico, ring 672-4004. Infant School, Psychico, ring 672-3248. Infant and Junior School, Ano Glyfada, ring 991-8673. Transportation enquiries ring 813-5952.

Ships That Pass In The Night

Red sails in the sunset

By Lee Stokes

WHILE American and Greek negotiators debate the future of U.S. military facilities here, the Soviets continue a naval build-up in the eastern Mediterranean which started at the beginning of the Brezhnev era in 1964. When Leonid Brezhnev first took over the reins of power in the Kremlin, the Soviet Union's navy was confined to the role of a coastal defense force. Today, its ships are in all seven seas, with the most impressive concentration in the eastern Mediterranean, where an average of five Soviet surface navy vessels enter the Aegean through the Bosphorus every week.

For Moscow, the Mediterranean plays a critical role in the security of their nation. Writes Soviet Navy Commander-in-Chief Sergei G. Gorshkov in his recent book on Soviet sea power, "The possibilities of the imperialist aggressors attacking the Soviet Union directly from the Eastern Mediterranean have grown enormously, given that the U.S. Sixth Fleet, with its aircraft carriers and atomic submarine missile carriers, is permanently stationed here."

Rear Admiral Y. Grechko, an exponent of a stronger Soviet Naval presence in this area, believes that the United States regards the Mediterranean as a "convenient spring-board for striking blows from submarines and aircraft carriers against objectives in the socialist countries and other regions."

Western analysts too have pointed to the strategic importance for the USSR of the eastern Mediterranean. In the view of Canadian scholar Michael McGuire, "The eastern Mediterranean is now of greater defensive concern to the Soviet Union than her Arctic seas." Although Moscow lies halfway between the two bodies of water, the area to the north is thin in both population and industry, while, on the contrary, a large part of Russia's industrial strength lies to the south and east of the capital. Adds McGuire, Russia's desire to protect her soft underbelly from a perceived American aggression based in the eas-

tern Mediterranean has reinforced her "traditional requirement to prevent maritime intervention in the Black Sea."

For the Greeks, Russia's presence in the area is not a new phenomenon. As a senior Greek naval official points out, "Russia was formulating policies in the Balkans before America was even a state." In 1770, a Russian fleet destroyed a Turkish squadron twice its size at Cesme. The victory established Russia's control over the Black Sea and its strong presence in the eastern Mediterranean.

Andreas Rossos, a Greek academic at Toronto University, describes the Mediterranean as the "antechamber to the Black Sea, with the Turkish straits as the intervening door." Present Russian strategic planning is clearly influenced by their past experience. According to Rossos in his recent book on Russia and the Balkans, Russian power moves in the Mediterranean in the past were often frustrated by the presence of the British Navy. The lesson learned: if the fruits of victory are not to be snatched from Russia by an outside power (then Britain, today the United States) the Soviet Navy must build up the capacity, in terms of quality and quantity, to overcome all potential obstacles.

In Admiral Gorshkov's thinking, the outcome of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 should not be repeated — the Russian army, which had repeatedly defeated the Turks, advanced to the walls of Constantinople, but a final victory was thwarted by a British Naval blockade.

In this context, therefore, it is clear that countries such as Greece, Turkey and Cyprus assume a vital strategic role for both East and West. After the Soviets lost shore-based naval facilities in Albania and Egypt, the anchorages in international waters off Kythera and northern Cyprus assumed even greater importance. At the same time, the U.S. holds the balance of power in the area because of its shore-based military facilities in

Greece. Should the Soviets obtain a similar foothold in the area, this would certainly tip the scales in their favor, experts believe. Hypothetically, if the USSR had access to the ground-based air facilities here, it could dominate the eastern Mediterranean, isolate Turkey from the rest of NATO and minimize its usefulness to the Atlantic Alliance, while at the same time denying these facilities to the United States. However, Soviet strategy in the area would also be served if Greece's facilities were simply denied to Washington, without necessarily being made available to any other power.

In the face of America's military advantage in the eastern Mediterranean, the Soviets have successfully exploited local political conflicts to reinforce their naval presence in this area. In 1974, stimulated by the Cyprus crisis, the USSR increased the size of its fleet in the Mediterranean. It also put seven of its eighteen airborne divisions on alert, in moves reminiscent of the 1967, 1970 and 1973 conflicts in the Middle East. Meanwhile, the United States had sent its cruiser *Little Rock*, the flagship of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, into the eastern Mediterranean, while the amphibious warfare vessel *Inchon*, with 1300 marines aboard, was sent into Cypriot territorial waters. Shortly after, the U.S. Defense Department sent a naval task force composed of the carrier *Forrestal* and her escorting destroyers into the eastern Mediterranean.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union employed forms of naval coercive diplomacy to reinforce their bargaining positions with the parties involved in the 1974 Cyprus conflict, thus increasing their leverage over local powers, their own flexibility and freedom of action. Conclusions which may be drawn from similar conflict situations show that by being denied naval superiority in the area, Moscow's Middle East policy has been less flexible than that of the United States. As recent events in Lebanon clearly show, Russia has been confined to making somewhat empty gestures, devoid of serious threats of the use of force. This obliges the USSR, for the moment at least, to play a secondary role in the affairs of the eastern Mediterranean.

The first major, political use of the Soviet Mediterranean squadron in the eastern Mediterranean took place during the 1967 Middle East war, al-

though there was considerable risk involved because of U.S. naval superiority in the area. Shore-based facilities in the Aegean available to the Americans ensured western military dominance. On the eve of the war, most of the Soviet Union's warships were engaged in 'routine operations', mainly intelligence patrols and a small-scale exercise in the Ionian Sea off Corfu. On June 4th, the cruiser *Slava* and ten other vessels were sighted by American naval intelligence at their usual anchorage near Kythera, which is fifty miles northwest of Crete but outside Greek territorial waters. The bulk of the Soviet naval force was inactive before fighting broke out, and at some distance from the theater of war. Once hostilities commenced, Soviet warships began to shadow U.S. and British Navy vessels in the area, supplementing or replacing intelligence-gathering auxiliaries that normally carry out this task. Because of their shore-based facilities, however, British and American naval forces did not employ intelligence-gathering auxiliaries

to the same extent as the USSR. In addition, the British provided an anti-submarine warfare backup, one of their specialties within NATO.

The U.S. carrier *America* was shadowed by a Soviet destroyer south-east of Crete, which on June 4th 1967 was relieved by a Kashim-class SAM destroyer. Another Soviet destroyer later resumed surveillance of the American carrier *Saratoga* to the north of Crete, in efforts to reduce American flexibility in the area, and therefore increase Soviet freedom of action, which even then remained limited. Although the Russians made a 'surge deployment' of two cruisers, eight destroyers and submarines to the eastern Mediterranean, shore-based facilities available to the United States in Greece ensured its continued dominance in the area.

The 1970 Jordanian crisis saw both an increase in Soviet naval deployments into the Aegean as well as the formation of anti-carrier warfare (ACW) groups, in efforts to challenge American naval superiority. The So-

viets placed their ACW groups, for the most part small vessels, close to the two U.S. navy carriers *Saratoga* and *Independence*. Such surveillance and harassment tactics, comparable to guerrilla warfare procedure on land, typify Soviet military inferiority to the United States in the Mediterranean. The Soviets also brought in enough vessels from the Black Sea to trail a U.S. Sixth Fleet amphibious group, held in reserve at the peak of the crisis near Suda Bay naval base, Crete. The availability to the United States of this deep-water Cretan base ensured greater flexibility for American planners in the area, at a time when the Soviet aim was to inhibit Washington's freedom of action.

The October 1973 war saw a major Soviet fleet augmentation with operations on a much larger scale than in 1967 or 1970. Given a threat by Moscow to launch an airborne intervention, the United States was kept aware of Soviet movements through communication facilities based in Greece and Turkey, and Britain's bases on Cyprus. Possible Soviet troop movements to Egypt and Syria were, as a result, highly vulnerable to interception.

American and Soviet naval activities in the eastern Mediterranean have also provoked serious concern from Communist China. Official Chinese sources believe that Moscow is aiming to "Finlandize" Europe by surrounding it with its fleet via the Mediterranean and the Arctic Sea. Beijing's (Peking's) News Agency, reacting to Soviet movements in response to the Cyprus crisis of 1974, attacked both Moscow and Washington: "The July 15, 1974 military coup on Cyprus took place against the background of Soviet-American bitter rivalry in the eastern Mediterranean. They have intervened in the situation, each trying to squeeze out the other's influence and increase its own".

Such rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union necessitates the cultivation of good relations with the local powers involved. In the case of the United States, good relations have at times been achieved by overt economic support for military dictatorships in Athens (1967-74) and Ankara (1980). How have the Soviets fared? In the case of Turkey, Moscow has found it particularly difficult to use local communist sympathizers for its expansionist aims. As Andrew Mango, an American expert



Join the Navy and see the world

on Turkey, has explained, "Most western observers and Turks alike have appeared to accept the assumption that age-old antipathy for Russia has rendered Turkey almost impervious to political ideas from the north."

This has not stopped Turkey from turning to the Soviets when relations with the United States have soured, for example in 1964 and 1974, or from accepting massive Soviet economic and other assistance. Also, inequalities in Turkish society have provided fertile soil for left-wing idealists who see close ties with Washington as hindering social progress in their country. In recent years, the culmination of Soviet influence in Turkey was reached under the Ecevit administration, which indicated that Ankara would not wish to become involved in conflicts outside the immediate scope of NATO, such as the Middle East. But under the present military regime of Kenan Evren, Turkey reverted from being "an effective neutral so far as U.S. operations in the Middle East are concerned" to allowing Washington planners almost a free hand in their use of military facilities on Turkish soil. Recent press reports

confirmed that the Evren regime, in contrast to previous civilian administrations, has accepted Pentagon suggestions for the accommodation of Rapid Deployment Force units on Turkish soil.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Ankara, Robert Strauss-Hupe announced that American military loans to Turkey would amount to 460 million dollars in 1981, an increase of 65 million over 1980. Turkey is also expected to receive 350 million dollars in economic aid in 1983, as well as material aid from the Soviet Union for the construction of dams and other industrial show-pieces along the Turco-Soviet border. Greece will receive 70 percent of the Turkish military aid figure but no free economic aid.

While relations between Greece and the Soviet Union have improved considerably since 1974, and include the controversial decision to repair Soviet warfleet supply vessels at the Neorion shipyards on Syros, the Soviets also enjoyed very good relations on the official level with the Greek colonels. From 1967 onwards, while relations between western Europe and

Greece suffered, there was an obvious improvement in official and commercial contacts with the Warsaw Pact in general. Western observers saw the 1967 Middle East war and the U.S.-supported military coup in Athens as indicating a more aggressive American foreign policy approach in the area. Inevitably, this had important strategic consequences for the Soviet Union. Soviet reaction included a 400 to 600 percent increase compared to 1963 in the number of Russian naval operating days in the Mediterranean during the first six months of 1967. The Kremlin, in concentrating *inter alia* on its naval build-up in the area, has been exploiting America's perceived deficiency in providing for political solutions which serve the best interests of Greece, her junior NATO partner.

Leonidas Stokes, a foreign correspondent working in the Free Press news agency, specialized in current Soviet naval diplomacy in the eastern Mediterranean at the London School of Economics (LSE) and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES).

Dear Students

The only fully accredited Aeronautical University in the world with over 20 degree programs is waiting for you...



**CERAS
ATHENS**

TOSITSA 11 - ATHENS
TEL. 883 8822-23

Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (E-RAU) was established in 1926 in the United States and is considered one of the most important Universities in the world. In addition to the two main campuses, E-RAU operates 70 "Centers" throughout the world. One of these Centers is CERAS in Athens. Over 8,000 students from 44 countries are enrolled at E-RAU in more than 20 programs in



different fields: Computers, Management, Flight Aviation Maintenance Technology, etc., for careers in aeronautics or technical and business fields.

CERAS Athens accepts only high school graduates and they follow the same degree programs as the students of Embry-Riddle in the United States. CERAS Students can stop their studies in Greece and transfer to ERAU/USA and continue their programs from the point where they left off in Athens, without interruption. They receive a degree

from Embry-Riddle USA regardless of whether they finish their studies in Greece or in the USA.

Their degrees will undergo the same recognition process as that of degrees from any recognized American or European University (DIKATSA).

Those interested, can request further information from the registrar's office at CERAS Athens or ask that a General Catalog of Studies '82 be sent to them.

(In accordance with Greek law, CERAS Athens operates as an institute of liberal studies).

A Troubled Alliance

In NATO to stay?

By Michael Skapinker

OBSERVING Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's conflicts with his western allies through the eyes of the Greek press and television, it is easy to forget that NATO has other things on its mind apart from its problems with Greece and Turkey. A more pressing issue, for example, is this year's planned siting of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, in the face of growing opposition in the countries involved. Differences between the United States and Europe are also seen as potentially more threatening to the long-term future of the Alliance than the Greece-Turkey dispute.

Nevertheless, *Newsweek* magazine undoubtedly went too far in describing Mr. Papandreou's verbal attack on Turkey at last month's NATO Defence Ministers' conference as "comic relief". Apart from the seriousness with which the matter is regarded in Athens, Admiral Robert Falls, Chairman of NATO's Military Committee, conceded that the dispute between Greece and Turkey "raises hell with our ability to plan the defence of the Aegean."

Indeed, November's cancellation of the *Apex Express* '82 NATO exercise is unlikely to be the last occasion on which the dispute disrupts the Alliance's program. The exercise was called off after NATO refusal to accede to Greece's demand that the island of Lemnos be included. The refusal followed a directive by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns not to include "sensitive" regions in Alliance exercises. Lemnos is regarded as sensitive by NATO because insistence on the right to make full military use of the island is strongly disputed by Turkey. Although Luns was later quoted by the Athens News Agency as saying that "there is no question of the contesting by NATO of Greek national sovereignty on Lemnos, or of the existence of military units on that island," any exercise in the area in future is likely to see Greece insisting on the inclusion of areas which Turkey wants to see demilitarised, with the subsequent abandonment of the manoeuvres. As Mr. Papandreou said in

Brussels: "Prospects for an exercise in the Aegean are scarce."

The dispute has also caused problems for other NATO projects. Greece, for example, has blocked a NATO decision to use allied funds for works at the Turkish airport at Corlu in western Thrace in retaliation for Turkey's veto of NATO financing of the Greek airport at Chryssoupolis, in the Kavala area.

The use of NATO forums to air disputes with Turkey, has, of course, become a distinctive feature of the Papandreou style. But the PASOK government stance on the range of differences with Turkey — from the status of the islands, to the country's airspace and territorial waters, to the rights to the continental shelf — is not essentially any different from that of its New Democracy predecessors. Under both governments, the Greek-Turkish dispute has been the major issue affecting Greece's future within the Alliance. The difference is that whereas before NATO was dealing with a government totally committed to Greece's reintegration into its military wing, it is now faced with a Prime Minister whose opposition to the Alliance is well-known and whose continued presence can only be justi-

fied to his own supporters if he vociferously dissents from NATO policy at every turn.

In his attacks on NATO, Mr. Papandreou often refers to the resentment caused by the Alliance support for the 1967-74 dictatorship and its failure to prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. He also refers to his objection to having foreign bases on Greek soil and to his dream of a world without power blocs and nuclear weapons. But his most common objection to NATO membership is that it makes no sense to belong to an alliance which does nothing to protect you against the power you fear most. And that power, Mr. Papandreou regularly insists, is not the Eastern bloc but Turkey, a fellow member of NATO.

He points particularly to the existence of the Turkish Fourth Army on the Aegean coast, with 140,000 troops and 79 landing craft, which, he sarcastically says, are not intended for use on the Black Sea. Nor are Greek fears alleviated by Turkey's assurances that she has no claim on the Greek islands nor by her assertion that the Fourth Army is merely a training force.

Nevertheless, despite Mr. Papandreou's sabre-rattling and past promises, Greece looks like being in NATO to stay. Shortly after his assumption of power, Mr. Papandreou replaced the threat of withdrawal with a demand that NATO should state that it would guarantee Greece's borders against the danger of a Turkish attack. When it became apparent that such a guarantee could not be forthcoming, he attempt-



Secretary General Joseph Luns speaks at recent NATO summit in Brussels

Vangelis Kalavritinos

ed to turn defeat into victory, defiantly declaring that Greece needed guarantees from no one. Instead he has concentrated on demanding adequate military hardware to counter the Turkish threat, a question which will probably be pursued within the framework of the current negotiations on the American bases. Most recently, in an interview with *Der Spiegel*, he demanded AWAC surveillance aircraft from the United States.

Authoritative sources in Athens concede that to leave the military wing now could disturb the international balance of power at a particularly sensitive time. And Greece is still overwhelmingly dependent on the United States for military supplies and spare parts. More than anything else, however, withdrawal would greatly strengthen Turkey's hand on the most important issue affecting Greece's future within NATO: operational control in the Aegean.

Until 1974, Greece had operational control within NATO of the airspace from the west coast of Greece to the Flight Information Region (FIR) boundary line off the west coast of Turkey. Greek control over naval operations also extended almost to the Turkish coast. In August 1974, the then Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis pulled Greece out of the military wing in protest at the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. With the gap in NATO jurisdiction caused by Greece's departure, Turkey's claim to the right to share in operational control over the Aegean was put far more strongly. Turkey continues to press this claim today.

Although after 1974, Greece withdrew from most NATO military activities, its representatives continued to sit on such committees as the Military Committee, the Nuclear Planning Committee and the Budget Committee. However, Greece did not sit on the crucial Defence Planning Committee, which consists of the Alliance's Defence Ministers, and therefore had no vote on major issues of planning and strategy. This meant that Greece lost the right to veto exercises in the international airspace and territorial waters of the Aegean which had previously fallen under its operational control. Authoritative sources in Athens now say that although Greece was justified in withdrawing its participation from most military activities, leaving the Defence Planning Committee was a mistake. The result

has been that Greece is fighting today merely for the right to return to the position she was in in 1974 — when she withdrew from the Alliance

When in 1976, Greece dropped its demand that Turkish troops withdraw from Cyprus before any return to the military wing could be contemplated, operational control over the Aegean became the major sticking point. After blocking Athens' return several times, Turkey in 1980 agreed to withhold its vote and Greece returned to full membership of NATO to a barrage of vociferous denunciations from the left and huge street demonstrations in Athens.

But the Rogers Agreement, which provided for Greece's return, left open the question of operational rights over the Aegean as something to be negotiated at a later stage. The agreement, named for NATO Supreme Commander in Europe General Bernard Rogers, also called for the setting up of a NATO Command at Larissa which would form the Seventh Air Force Command under a Greek Commander. The Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force at Izmir would remain under Turkish command.

Greece has so far refused to set up the Larissa Command, however, until the question of operational control has been settled. To do so would, in Greece's view, be an implicit acceptance of Turkey's continuing demand that Aegean control be shared. NATO's view is that the Larissa command should be established and that the three High Commands at Larissa, Naples and Izmir should then determine the limits of their responsibilities. Speaking in Brussels last month, however, Mr. Papandreou insisted that "first they should determine the limits of responsibility of the Greek strategic control of the Aegean and then they could discuss the Larissa High Command."

Turkey, for its part, insists that there is no going back to the pre-1974 situation. For the moment, therefore, there appears to be no solution in sight. For the Alliance to come down decisively in favor of one side or the other would be to run the risk of a major disruption in relations with the aggrieved country. A more probable course would be for NATO to continue to live — as they have done in the past — with the squabbles between Greece and Turkey and with the occasional operational inconvenience involved.

On The Road

November's NATO Summit in Brussels

By Haris Livas

NOVEMBER 30: The plane is full. Those who man political desks at the various Greek newspapers are present, plus those responsible for defense issues. It looks like some of us are going to have to stand, but finally we are all in. In the front of the plane, where the Prime Minister sits, there are side couches and wide blue seats with working desks in front of them. In back, the space for newsmen and TV crew is cramped: no room to move arms and no room for long legs. But we can't expect comfort, can we? At least we eat and drink well! On November 30 we end our meal with champagne. It's Andreas' name day. His private secretary comes back with a few sweets left over from the formal party in front. Only a few of us get them. I receive the last one — they are little cakes with the rising green sun of PASOK iced on the top.

Visitors wander back: Press Secretary Maroudas and Foreign Minister Haralambopoulos. When we land, we are in Oostensee. There's a strike at the Brussels airport so we've been diverted. Where are we? It's one-and-a-half hours to Brussels, so we file on to a bus for the trip.

Once there, we settle into the Hotel Delta, then walk over to the Hilton where the official party is staying for the Prime Minister's first press conference . . . up to the 26th floor to hear Papandreou talk about Greece's position at the meeting of NATO defence ministers. Our stand is anti-nuclear and pro-peace. Says Papandreou: "We do not accept the first use of nuclear weapons. We do not even accept not denying we *might* use nuclear weapons (the so-called preventive tactic or display use). Second, we do not accept the presence of nuclear weapons in Europe. Our stand is both humanitarian and logical.

He makes some more points: the danger for the human race of multiplying arms; the vast sums of money necessary for their manufacture — money that could feed the entire Third World. He also points out that it's about time Greece had an opinion heard around the world. "We can be a small country playing a large role," he claims. I ask him who is going to support us in our anti-nuclear, pro-peace



Prime Minister Papandreu flanked by Foreign Minister Haralambopoulos and Press Secretary Maroudas gives press conference in Brussels

stand — or are we going into figurative battle on this issue alone? It seems our team is small, for his answer is that Sweden will support us — maybe Norway if the Workers' Movement gains power and maybe Spain "which has always had a 'climate' close to ours — even before Gonzalez was elected." This will, of course, not be of much help in NATO as Spain is rethinking its commitment, Sweden is not a member, and Norway's Labor Party is currently in opposition.

But, he insists, "I've always said change in Europe will come from the South. The important point is *who is going to follow us*, not whom we are going to follow."

Admiral Falls is the Canadian officer who is Chairman of the Military Committee in NATO. He says that the Committee views with "great sadness" the lack of rapport between Greece and Turkey: it "raises hell with our ability to plan defensive exercises in the Aegean Sea." The Greek position is that we pressured NATO into not scheduling any more exercises there if they couldn't be on our terms; the truth probably is that NATO is fed up with the problem and decided on its own to forego this "sensitive area". Greece accuses NATO of being on Turkey's side, and in terms of NATO self-interest that is probably true. Not only does Turkey have a border with Russia, but the Turkish military has 769,000 men under arms; Greece only 186,000. In fact, the Turkish military is the largest of the European countries in NATO. Second comes France with 578,000 (the U.S. has 2,189,000). Fall's Committee does not share the Greek no-nuclear position. He says, "We are a defensive alliance. No one can honestly fear an attack from NATO. We will never be

the *first* to use military force. If someone else is first, though, a nuclear response lies within the realm of possibilities."

On December 1 Papandreu had his chance to speak before a closed session of the Defense Ministers and state the Greek case against Turkey. The speakers at that morning session were himself, the Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and General Rogers. At this session Rogers supposedly suggested that NATO headquarters in Larissa, Smyrna and Naples should work out the zones of responsibility of the armed forces. Will this reduce tension? Who knows. The P.M., on the issue of mobilizing the islands, (which Turkey objects to) told us "It's a joke to imagine these islands could be offensive toward Turkey." On the other hand, the presence of the Turkish Fourth Aegean Army in Smyrna with 140,000 men and 79 ships does make us a bit paranoid, although the Turks regard our idea that this army is posed offensively against Greece as "ludicrous".

In his second press conference later that day, Papandreu said of the closed meeting, "It's the first time members of NATO lived close to and understood the Greek position." He termed NATO's tone toward Greece as greatly changed from last year and now more apologetic. The Press Conference closed with Papandreu accusing the Turks of sabotaging the moratorium by deliberately making airspace violations so the Turkmen-Haralambopoulos meeting would be canceled. To a colleague's question of whether this meant the end of the moratorium, Papandreu replied, "the ball is now in the Turkish court," and

"We will decide when the canceled meeting will take place — three months — six months — one year . . ."

Waiting around NATO's press section can be a tedious business, but it's enlivened by getting to know the foreign press and by the frequent press conferences. On the last day of the Ministers' meeting there were three in quick succession. First Haluk Bayulken, the Turkish Defense Minister, spoke to us. In his statement he said he regretted the NATO forum being used by Greece for issues irrelevant to NATO, when "our task should have been to further solidarity." He was specific in talking about the irrelevancies: that Papandreu "talked about the so-called 'Turkish threat' . . . gave his own and special version of the Rogers Agreement . . . claimed that FIR boundaries constituted a political boundary line between Greece and Turkey . . . claimed that Greece had the right to have a 10-mile airspace limit and that Greece was free to militarize the island of Lemnos." About the 'Turkish threat' he went on to say this was "absurd and preposterous"; on the Rogers Agreement that one side could not unilaterally suspend it; that it was "absurd" to give political meanings to FIR when it was nothing but a technical responsibility; and that the islands are under "demilitarized status by various international treaties." He called the policy toward Turkey of the "distinguished Prime Minister" one of cultivating deliberate confrontation and high tension "just to get the Aegean under Greek sovereignty" and further said the Greek Prime Minister attempts to use NATO to promote "parochial interests" and to be "blatantly negative" toward matters of common interest in NATO even using "open blackmail" (a charge which others have leveled toward Spain as well). Bayulken called for talks "in a civilized manner" with Greece.

Further, he analyzed the APEX '82 "Lemnos Affair" (Luns' phrase) as Papandreu's attempt to get NATO's endorsement for the *de facto* militarized situation on Lemnos. Bayulken even mentioned Papandreu's supposed suggestion that a limited war between Greece and Turkey was a strong possibility and Papandreu's continued assertion that Greece's enemy is to the East and it's Turkey. On the 23 alleged violations of Greek airspace, on November 22 and 23, he remarked that the Turkish government first heard of this over Athens radio and not in the form of an official complaint sent to Ankara. This journalist then asked him if there had been an

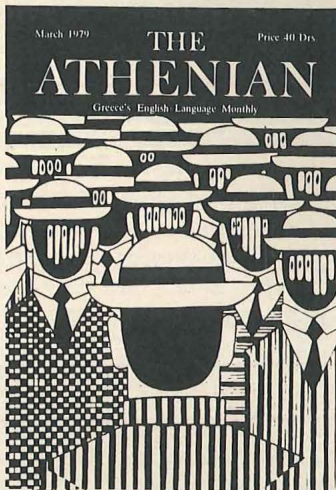
investigation of these violations by the Turks. His answer was that they had been investigated and the investigation proved *they never occurred*. At this point Kaya Toperi of the Foreign Ministry passed him a quick note, and he reminded us that according to the Turks the Greek airspace was six miles above the six-mile territorial waters limit and that there is "no way they can recognize Greece's insistence on a larger airspace." I then asked why, since rightly or wrongly Greece considers it a threat, is the Aegean Army posed so menacingly against Greece. He replied that Turkey has armies stationed on all her frontiers and that it's not for outsiders to tell any country where they should place their armies, and in any case, if Greece considers Turkey's Aegean Army a threat, how should Turkey regard the placing of Greece's First Army right up on the border between Thrace and Turkey. And he stressed again that the atmosphere to be cultivated between the two countries should be one of *Trust*.

When Secretary General Luns spoke to the press he also commented on the Greek-Turkish issue, although foreign journalists had lost interest ("it

bores the readers") in what we on the home front consider so important. Luns classified the situation as "regrettable" and "not conducive to strengthen defense." I asked him privately if NATO had planned to devote that entire morning session to the Greek-Turkish dispute, and he said "no" but he personally hoped the climate had been created whereby the cancelled meeting between the two foreign ministers "will be resumed." Those who heard him last year found him more conciliatory toward Greek views now, and he praised Papandreou's "understanding" of the allied position and commented favorably on Greece's defense spending as a percent of Gross Domestic Product - 6.9, highest in the Alliance, followed by the U.S. with 6.6 and Turkey and the U.K. with 5.3 percent.

The Greek contingent could not attend the third press conference of the day with U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, as Papandreou had scheduled his last Brussels meeting with us for the same time. With him we talked about the Final Communiqué which is strewn with footnotes establishing Greek reservations

on the nuclear issue (he pointed out to us that the Soviets don't even consider the policy of a *limited* nuclear war - for them any such use by anyone would result in WW III), and also contains a number of Greek "corrections" (our demands for word changes: for example, calling the presence of U.S. and Canadian forces in Europe as a part of NATO's defense "essential" instead of "irreplaceable"). Greece, along with Holland, Denmark and Norway, also insisted on a clause saying it was a matter of "national decision" to be taken by the individual countries whether they could make facilities available to NATO countries who take action outside the treaty area to deter threats to the vital interests of the West. This, of course, is important for us because we might not want our territory being used for any action in the Middle East. He ended the press conference with an anecdote: At the previous evening's dinner party Papandreou sat between Luns and Weinberger ("There they placed me"). There was no discussion on the bases issue. The Prime Minister told us he did not contemplate visiting America until the base issue was resolved "and depending on *how* it's resolved, they might not even invite me!"



The fact that **The Athenian** is Greece's most informative English language monthly is only the *second* reason you should advertise in it.

The first is that *The Athenian* is widely read by Greece's local and foreign communities as well as English-speaking businessmen and tourists visiting this country. It is placed upon major airlines flying into Greece. Some of Greece's most influential and affluent consumers buy it. They rely on *The Athenian* to

keep completely informed about people, places, and events each month in Greece. You might also be surprised by our large circulation abroad.

If your company has a product or service to sell, consider how you can reach your potential market best: through *The Athenian* month after month.

**THE
ATHENIAN**
distributed to
kiosks, hotels, airlines
and organizations of all kinds
both here and abroad
and by subscription

THE ATHENIAN
39 KOSMA BALANOU,
METS TEL. 9227215, 9225753

Toys, Toys, Toys

Does "E.T." bring more happiness than Raggedy Ann?

By Don Sebastian



Eugene Vanderpool

*The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands;
The little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was
new,
And the soldier was passing fair;
And that was the time when our Little
Boy Blue*

Kissed them and put them there.

— Little Boy Blue, Eugene Field

TIME was when children read this poem and had a delightful cry because "an angel song awakened our Little Boy Blue" and he was carried off leaving his faithful toys to gather dust awaiting his return, wondering "What had become of our Little Boy Blue since he kissed them and put them there". And in thousands of schools and homes children who behaved and did their homework were rewarded by having Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy stories read to them. Toy dogs and soldiers; dolls and doll houses; building blocks and card games were the perennial favorites; the most mechanized toys on sale were the wind-up trains.

Now living rooms reflect eerie

colors from electronic screens, and games require electric cords and boxes of batteries. Toy soldiers and doll houses are for collectors, and all ages are sentimental over "E.T.", who has replaced Miss Piggy and Kermit, bringing the world of toys further into the space age.

What are toys? They are anything that a child loves and plays with — from pottery shards with stick figures scratched on them to Tom Sawyer's treasures to the fabulous Faberge Easter Eggs of the Russian czars. Even the most primitive cultures have left behind relics of a playful childhood.

Dolls

Made of wood, clay, bone or ivory, dolls were often cult objects as well as playthings. Ancient Greece had dolls with moveable arms and legs, and girls played with them up to their wedding day, after which they were dedicated to the goddess Artemis along with a lock of hair.

In Europe, beginning in the fifteenth century, large dolls dressed in the latest fashions were very popular

gifts among the nobility. Delivered in diplomatic pouches along with the latest spicy scandals, they were an important factor in the speed with which clothing styles spread. Colonists all over the world were able to ape both the hair and dress styles of the mother country as fast as ships could carry the fashion dolls to them. There hand-made creations began to be produced on a large scale with the use of paper mache, although fine china and bisque dolls of the time are now worth thousands of dollars.

Raggedy Ann and Barbie

Now 68, Raggedy Ann, one of the most popular dolls of all time, started out with brown hair, no face, and no heart. A little girl, Marcella Greulle, found the doll in the attic and brought it to her father, a cartoonist. He drew a face and her mother washed the doll and hid a candy heart under the doll's clothing which said, "I love you". When Marcella died two years later, her father started writing the stories he had been telling his daughter about the doll, and the books they made sold by the millions. Now Raggedy Ann has red hair, a friend, Raggedy Andy, and is as popular as ever.

When Barbie turned 21 two years ago she was given a birthday party in a disco with 21 models dressed in various Barbie outfits. Through the years Barbie has been joined by friend Midge, her boyfriend Ken (Raggedy Andy was never considered a *boy-friend*), and his friend Allen. (A rival company puts out My Friend Mandy and My Friend Jenny Dolls). Along with them went countless accessories that could put a child's allowance in hock for years! Even with dolls, history repeats itself, because the first Barbie dolls copied very faithfully, and well, the latest Parisian fashions.

When Barbie turned 21, the manufacturer automatically became the world's largest producer of women's clothing — a tribute to Barbie's well-stocked wardrobe!

March of the Toy Soldiers

The craze for toy soldiers began when the troops of Frederick the Great of Prussia swept the battlefields of Silesia in the mid-1700s. Solid tin soldiers covered playroom floors, delighting

thousands of boys — and their fathers. In 1893, toymaker William Britain changed the entire industry by bringing hollow toy soldiers to the London market.

Since then there has been no limit to the variety of soldiers and their camp followers. This has encouraged collectors, who number their armies in the thousands.

I Want a Teddy Bear!

Even older than Raggedy Ann is the Teddy Bear, and his beginnings are even stranger. For one of the most beloved toys of all time started because one of the most famous hunters of his time refused to shoot a bear! In 1902 President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt, visiting Mississippi to settle a border dispute, decided to go bear-hunting on the side. Here legend begins. One version has it that he refused to shoot a bear cub, another an old lame bear that had been tied to a tree. In any case, a cartoon of the incident was published and a toy manufacturer received permission to market a "Teddy" bear. Teddy bears, well worn from years of hugging, are often the only toy taken along when people leave home.

Toys in Greece

In general, Greece is two years behind in the toy market — the most popular toys of Europe and America hit the stores here long after the first wave of sales elsewhere. It took twenty years before El Greco, the largest toy manufacturer in Greece, made Bibi-bo, based on the same concept as the Barbie doll. They have now sold 500,000 of them, over 1 million of her dresses (there are 54 costume changes) and innumerable accessories. This is hardly surprising. After all, Greece is a small country gradually getting into the marketing mainstream, and it does have other priorities. More important, however, is the tremendous cost of developing a new toy, not to mention the ever-increasing labor costs.

El Greco first entered the market with first-quality plush toys turned out by labor-intensive production means. Now, although there are still 400 workers employed in the factory itself, with another 2,400 families working outside, the trend is towards

increased mechanization of El Greco's production process.

I was shown a plastic locket, part of El Greco's 1983 collection, about the size of a ten drachma piece. The mold alone for this one part of the total toy costs 500,000 drachmas! A space toy which will sell for 1,500 drachmas has a production cost of 1.5 million drachmas. This does not include the manufacturing facilities or the research and development. (El Greco has a research staff of seven; one Japanese manufacturer has 116, and a large European firm, 160).

Greek toy manufacturers do, however, make toys for foreign countries under license. For example, El Greco, having sold millions of the tiny Ticheroulis and Spiroulis matchbox dolls, is now making Bety Clark and other "little friends" matchbox dolls for Hallmark, the largest greeting card producer in the U.S.

Most stores count Christmas sales as 40% of their total business, but those toy producers who export are able to round off their sales and keep their workers busy most of the year. Christmas sales to stores are from September to December, but for export orders, sales begin in May. Greek laws do not impose safety standards for toys, but anyone who exports has *ipso facto* controls. Couvalias, who makes colorful quality wooden toys, uses lead-free paints and adheres to common safety standards, since he exports to the E.E.C. countries and America.

The PASOK government has limited the profit margin to an 8% profit markup for toy manufacturers (40% for stores), which fortunately so far has not been imposed. The government ruling makes no provision for interest rates for borrowed money or a thousand other expenses and would, if strictly adhered to, quickly close down most Greek toy manufacturers. Still, as Mr. Vakakis of El Greco says: "It is a Sword of Damocles hanging over our heads." Another factor is promotion costs. Currently El Greco spends 70 million drachmas annually on advertising, 60 million of which is for television. According to one toy industry source, the government is planning to increase by 35% the tax on television advertising which, with the yearly steep rise in TV advertising

rates, could effectively cancel use of this medium.

There are no toy stores in Greece comparable to those in London or F.A.O Schwartz of New York. The largest volume of toys is sold through department stores like Lambropoulos Bros. and Minion which have toy "boutiques". Of course there are countless small shops which have enough toys to delight any child, not to mention the street Christmas fairs. When buying at the latter, however, check each purchase very carefully — there are no refunds!

Toys of the Future

As we have seen all through history, children of every culture share certain basic instincts. Girls like dolls and playing house, and boys like building playthings and games with lots of action. But now a shrinking world with instant communications is changing classical molds. The electronic games boom took off in 1979, when customers were insatiable and deliveries unpredictable. There was more caution a year later, but 1982 again saw a tremendous swing toward electronics, not only computer toys and video games but radio-controlled airplanes, cars, boats, and robots. In the U.S., 13 frequencies have been allocated for them. These new amusements, seemingly incredibly intricate for a juvenile market, cross all lines of sex and age. It is now common for a little girl to explain the workings of a complicated electronic game to her bewildered father. Mother enjoys playing with robots, and the whole family participates in radio-controlled airplane races.

Parents who complain that toys are now too complicated and over-designed, have too many batteries, and allow too little room for imagination are fighting a losing battle — for the moment at least. But as the market is saturated with electronic wonders, there will be a gradual swing back to simpler things. Even now, "E.T.", from the movie which already has spawned a one and one-half billion dollar spinoff of "E.T." products, is available as a soft, cuddly, plush creature who can sit alongside his earthly friends, Raggedy Ann and Teddy Bear. ■

Fairy Tales and Dreams

"Children don't live with so many dreams nowadays . . ."

by Yvette Varvaressos



ELENI Saranditi-Panayotou's two children raced out of the hotel along the waterfront that has made her name in the world of Greek children's literature. The wild stark beauty of the bay of Neapoli, on the farthest reaches of the Peloponnese was the setting of *O Kipos me ta Agalmata* (The Garden of Statues) — known by Greek (and Danish) readers and by thousands of TV viewers. Neapoli also features in her latest book currently being shown on YENED, *Ah, Afti I Fili Mou* (Ah, Those Friends of Mine!)

Looking out at the bay where she spent her first eighteen years, Eleni reminisced over her writing career which began in a Neapoli quite different from the fast developing summer resort her children know.

Representative of the generation growing up in the difficult post-war years, the fact that she lived in the country gave her a freedom that her city contemporaries never dreamed of. She and her friends had the mountains and the shoreline to play on and act out their childhood fantasies; and they had a "garden of statues". Uncovered in a nearby ancient town, the statues had been left in a walled garden. "They were our playmates — after school we used to go and sit with them, talk to them and decorate them. We had no other toys, and we were proud of the statues — we knew they came from a glorious time long ago.

In hard times, one thrives on fairy tales and dreams".

Her early family memories are happy ones. "My mother was a soft-spoken woman; she'd never laugh at you or tell a lie. She was as shy as a girl and perhaps more honest than necessary. My father would tell a tall tale on occasions — but what tales! He earned his living with a caique and often took us with him. Until the age of eleven or twelve I accompanied him on all-night trips to Aegina or Piraeus. Can you imagine what it was for a child to be out at sea with the stars overhead and dolphins chasing the boat!

When she wasn't able to get into the University of Athens in the department she wanted, Eleni left for a year in England. "I was very happy there. Not having much company, I read, wrote a lot and traveled all round Britain. I loved it — all Wuthering Heights. Especially Scotland; the Scots have a remarkable resemblance to us in temperament. And Edinburgh — what a place!"

The world of children's books came to her by chance. Her mother fell ill, and subsequently became paralysed. "At times she became like a child. I entertained her by telling her stories and realized that the storytelling relaxed me as well. Later I realized that we didn't have much variety in stories for the young."

Her first children's book was *Morfes* (Faces) in 1968, followed by a "silent" period when she married and had her children. "When your life is filled in that way — well, you know . . ." she shrugged, smiling. *The Garden of Statues* was written following that period, but not immediately published. Olaf van Olsen, who has translated some of the great works of modern Greek literature into Danish, saw it, liked it and translated it from the manuscript.

Ah, Those Friends of Mine is also a true story, this time her children's. Near their home in Nea Smyrni, they met four brothers and sisters whose mother had died and whose father made a living selling in the *laiki*. These children, who would often get up in the middle of the night to help their father, developed a friendship with Eleni's two. "They often came to our house and we found joy in each other's company. They were bright, beautiful and proud. One summer, four years ago, we brought them here to Neapoli with us. "However" she said, "no matter how much we try to play at equality, there remains a bitterness with life . . . They had no mother to make them do their homework and one day I told them not to come during noon time when my children usually studied. They had begun to forget about their lessons and just wanted to play all day. From

that day our friends never returned. It was close to Easter; we had gifts ready for them. We looked for them but in vain. The friendship was lost and the book closes with my son saying, 'So if you read this, and if you see my friends, tell them we are waiting for them still'. It's not a sad story, but it is the essence of life."

Just then her two boys returned from the store, each with a new copy of a Tarzan comic. Perhaps surprising, but Eleni feels that children should not be restricted in their choice of reading matter. Anything goes as long as it stirs their imagination. As they grow, she thinks, they'll learn to distinguish good from bad. "When I was a child, there was no choice — we were lucky to get a copy of Tarzan. Once, my brother came home off the ship bringing me a translation of Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*."

Today's children may seem more attuned to tales of violence, Kung-Fu and space heroes, but Eleni's books are still successful. Perhaps the very real

lives of children growing up in a remote village with no TV, comics or a local toy shop, awaken the sense of adventure in all young people, however dormant it may have become after years of brainwashing by the "box" in an apartment. "A child can't really have the kind of life described in *The Garden of Statues* any more. Children don't live with so many dreams nowadays because their parents are able to offer them a lot more material things. Dreams only thrive on want and need. Children in the cities generally lack imagination. Here in the villages they're a bit freer, although these days there isn't really much difference. Look at Neapoli itself. It's become commercial; the openness, the hospitality is going. It's not like the old days. Then you were one with your neighbor, doors were always open."

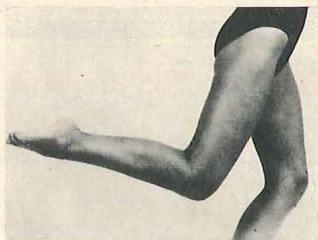
Eleni's latest book centers on the children of migrants to Germany. *19 November 1979* was the title of a short story she entered in a contest in

the daily *Kathimerini* two years ago and was among forty chosen from some 850 entrants. Now expanded into novel form, it is the story of a family's struggle in Germany in the face of difficult and often humiliating conditions. Starting life afresh back in Greece, they lost everything in the great flood which struck Pella in 1979.

"Children feel with each other but there's no sentimentality in their compassion. All my books end on a note of hope — there's always hope. At the end of *The Garden* . . . the children are desolate because their statues are taken away. The heroine feels like crying but remembers that she has promised to meet a gypsy friend to learn some of their songs, and off she goes."

Eleni's view is that if a writer has something important to say it can be said simply, without condescension. "I'm moved by simple stories of daily life," she says. "My books are a friendly conversation. As Seferis writes, 'I ask God to give me the gift of speaking simply.'"

Jenny Colebourne's BODY CONTROL CENTER



BODY CONTROL CLASSES

This is a special exercise technique using specially designed equipment to improve posture, muscle tone, flexibility and stamina. The system is excellent for achieving a healthy body. It can also be adapted to help people with knee or back problems and is often recommended by osteopaths and physiotherapists. The emphasis is on individual attention and each person is given a program designed to meet his own needs. Classes are suitable for men and women of all ages.

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.

The studio offers —

NEW YOGA COURSES

Starting January 17th
Morning and evening courses of introductory and more advanced levels. The emphasis will be on hatha yoga and relaxation but there will be an introduction to meditation and philosophy.

NEW EXTENDED DIET WORKSHOP

Starting January 20th
Regular weekly help to the individual wanting to lose or gain weight or simply learn healthy eating habits. There will be discussions on such topics as

"cellulite", "vitamins", "How diet can counteract the effects of pollution", "Beating compulsive eating habits", "The use of herbs" and "Spot Reducing Exercises".

NEW TAI CHI COURSES

A moving meditation

Please call 723-1397 for information, or leave your name and number for us to call you back.

The Studio is open:

Mon	8 am-8 pm	Thurs	8 am-8 pm
Tues	8 am-8 pm	Fri	12 n-8 pm
Wed	2 pm-8 pm	Sat	8 am-2 pm

It Shouldn't Happen To A Dog

Noah's ark had two of each

THE issue of animal cruelty in Greece has been taken up in European forums, and may well lead to new legislation covering the problem of stray and neglected animals in this country.

Pat Stathatos, the Director of the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society (HAWS), says the issue was discussed at length in Brussels in October during a plenary session of Eurogroup, which is recognized by the European Economic Community and the Council of Europe as the official forum for animal welfare in Europe. HAWS represents Greece in Eurogroup and its delegates in Brussels were Mrs. Stathatos and veterinary surgeon Athanasios Veltsos, the Society's Vice President.

In an interview upon her return from Brussels, Mrs. Stathatos said the main issue of interest to animal lovers in Greece was the problem of strays and how current legislation could be reformed to improve the situation. Besides the usual street dogs and cats, many of the strays are former pets, abandoned by owners after their summer holidays or when they move. Through the years, various means of controlling the street animal population have been applied, including the indiscriminate use, in recent memory, of poisoned bait.

In the past year or so, the problem of strays has become acute, with the disagreement between those who believe that strays should be housed in kennels indefinitely, and those who believe that the animals should be put down if owners are not quickly found. Early this year, it was proposed by the former group that a large refuge for dogs be created, but there has been no progress on this proposal to date. The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, and Eurogroup, oppose this solution, because, according to Mrs. Stathatos, they believe that animals suffer more when caged up indefinitely in kennels. "We feel that the kindest, most hu-

mane way of dealing with stray animals, if an owner cannot be quickly found, is to put them painlessly to sleep," she says, adding: "and anyhow, from a financial point of view it is impossible to maintain the giant kennels projected."

But for the time being, the situation of strays in Greece remains unresolved, the result of a new law passed last January — with humane intentions — which specifies that no healthy animal can be put to sleep. According to this legislation, only sick, injured or newborn dogs with no owners can be put down. Some experts argue that it is the existence of a large number of strays that leads to many cases of animal cruelty in Greece, in spite of a law which provides for fines of between 10–30 thousand drachmas and imprisonment of up to six months for killing, torturing or abandoning an animal.

The law was passed at a time when Greece had come under increasing fire in the foreign press for the large number of animal cruelty cases, especially as witnessed by foreign tourists.

This issue, however, was by no means the only one discussed at the Brussels session. Animal cruelty was divided into four categories, Food, Wild, Experimental and Companion Animals, and a key theme in each area was discussed. In the food animal category, Eurogroup called for a complete phasing out in Europe of the battery cage system for chicken rearing, whereby five hens are confined to each cage. It is noteworthy that when the issue was raised last summer, Greece proposed that a space of only 360 square centimeters per chicken was adequate, while Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxembourg demanded 600 square centimeters. At the Brussels sessions it was agreed that Eurogroup should bring pressure to bear on the European



Commission to support the marketing of non-battery hens, and delegates expressed the hope that the battery system would vanish in Europe by 1988.

As for the question of experimental animals, a Public Parliamentary Hearing took place in Strasbourg in December, aimed at improving all laws on experimentation. In contrast with the other categories, Greece has less of a problem here, as opposed to the United States and other advanced western countries where animals are used extensively in testing for medical purposes, beauty products, and other business interests.

For Greece, the most significant category is that of companion animals, which covers the controversial issue of transporting horses for slaughter from Greece to neighboring countries, as well as the question of strays. Eurogroup, Mrs. Stathatos says, complained that little progress has been achieved in Greece on horse transport, and stated that since horses always suffer when transported, they should therefore be slaughtered as close as possible to their place of origin.

As for the problem of strays in Greece and elsewhere, Eurogroup almost unanimously cited the French system as the best, and called for its application in all countries. In this system, every dog is tattooed for identification, and the vets which undertake the tattooing provide records of the animals to a computerized central agency. This system means that every dog and its owner can be traced, a health record can be maintained, and animal theft is discouraged. If a stray animal has no tattoo, it can then be put down in twenty-four hours.

"There is little doubt that this is the best system yet to be applied anywhere in the world," Mrs. Stathatos said.

A Fur Thumb

The huge German shepherd yanks at his leash, emitting ferocious sounds. A small woman clings to the leather thong. "He's a little hard to handle, I'm afraid," she says anxiously. The dog lunges. "Sometimes he bites, *yiatre*."

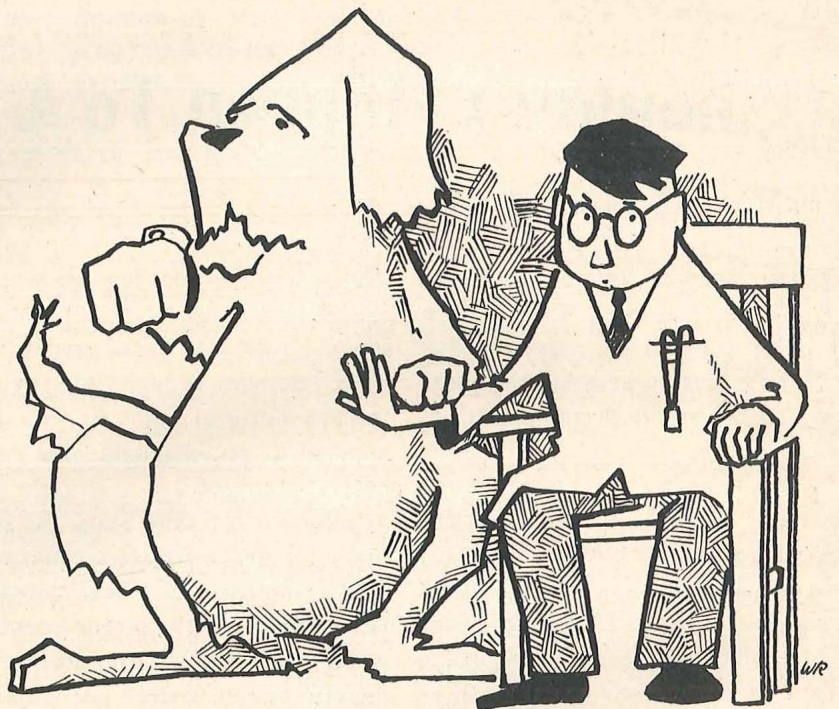
"Mm," says Cornelius Stoiciu noncommittally. He looks at the lifted lip, the fangs, the laid-back ears, for a few minutes. The dog glares back. Then it sighs, blinks, and sits down. The examination proceeds, punctuated by token growls from the macho hound.

The young man with the soft voice and shy manner turns to the next patient. This cat has been here before. On the table she tucks her paws under her chest, and looks intently at the doctor, whiskers alert. "How's Marinella?" he asks her, ignoring the owner. A silent dialogue ensues, during which Marinella more or less resigns herself to having her legs pulled about, as it is done respectfully.

Cornelius Stoiciu did not plan to become a veterinarian. He grew up in a suburb of Bucharest, with a number of animals about. "I didn't pay much attention to them — my father was always bringing home something. We had pigs, dogs and cats, bees, chickens . . ." But as a very small child, he was curious about what was *inside*, and performed an infant version of dissection on fish and frogs. He lazed through lyceum, anticipating a year or so of goofing off. But his father put his foot down.

"Technical school for you, Nello!" He studied plastic chemistry and worked at it for two years, wondering what he would really like to be doing instead. He watched his friends in other professions, learning the routine twenty injections, the three treatments for this or that illness and the one right way to fill a tooth, and they were all very sure of themselves. "I guess I was sort of a non-conformist," he says now. "I didn't want to be like that — there is always so much one cannot know." He decided he would like to be a doctor to animals.

The Veterinary School of Bucharest is part of the Agricultural College, and is, he says proudly, one hundred and twenty years old, the second best (after the French) in Europe. He married Elena Miora, a Greek-Rumanian, and a medical statistician. They moved to Greece in 1971 to be closer to her family. Mrs. Stoiciu has been sadly disappointed to find no opening for her work here. She feels that there is real value to the keeping



Bill Reid

of records of incidence and locations of disease, which provides a base for effective prevention and treatment. But no department in Greece seems to be doing this sort of research.

She was surprised when her husband suddenly took his decision to embark on a new career and what is more, became an excellent student. She too began to learn about animals — not a subject that had previously come to her attention — and is now quite eloquent on the subject of obstetrics. She is endlessly patient and sympathetic with frantic owners.

Their daughter Maria is firm about her future. She too will be a vet — when she is not nine any more, of course. Her brother Michaelis, at almost fifteen, is wavering between economics and animal medicine. Both are experienced assistants in the surgery.

Dr. Stoiciu's hobby is reading scientific journals. "I'd rather be a good doctor than a good animal lover," he says with a gentle smile. He belongs to the American Academy of Science, Sigma Xi (not the one with the sweetheart, the organization that publishes the *American Scientist*) and the Animal Welfare Institute. His research in Greece was in the development of a non-hormone growth stimulant for pigs, and his paper was presented in Moscow, Zagreb and Thessaloniki.

He points out that a vet must be a very general practitioner indeed — a surgeon, a diagnostician, a chemist, an X-ray technician — and interpreter — a gynecologist/obstetrician, an ecologist . . . He likes his work because it is

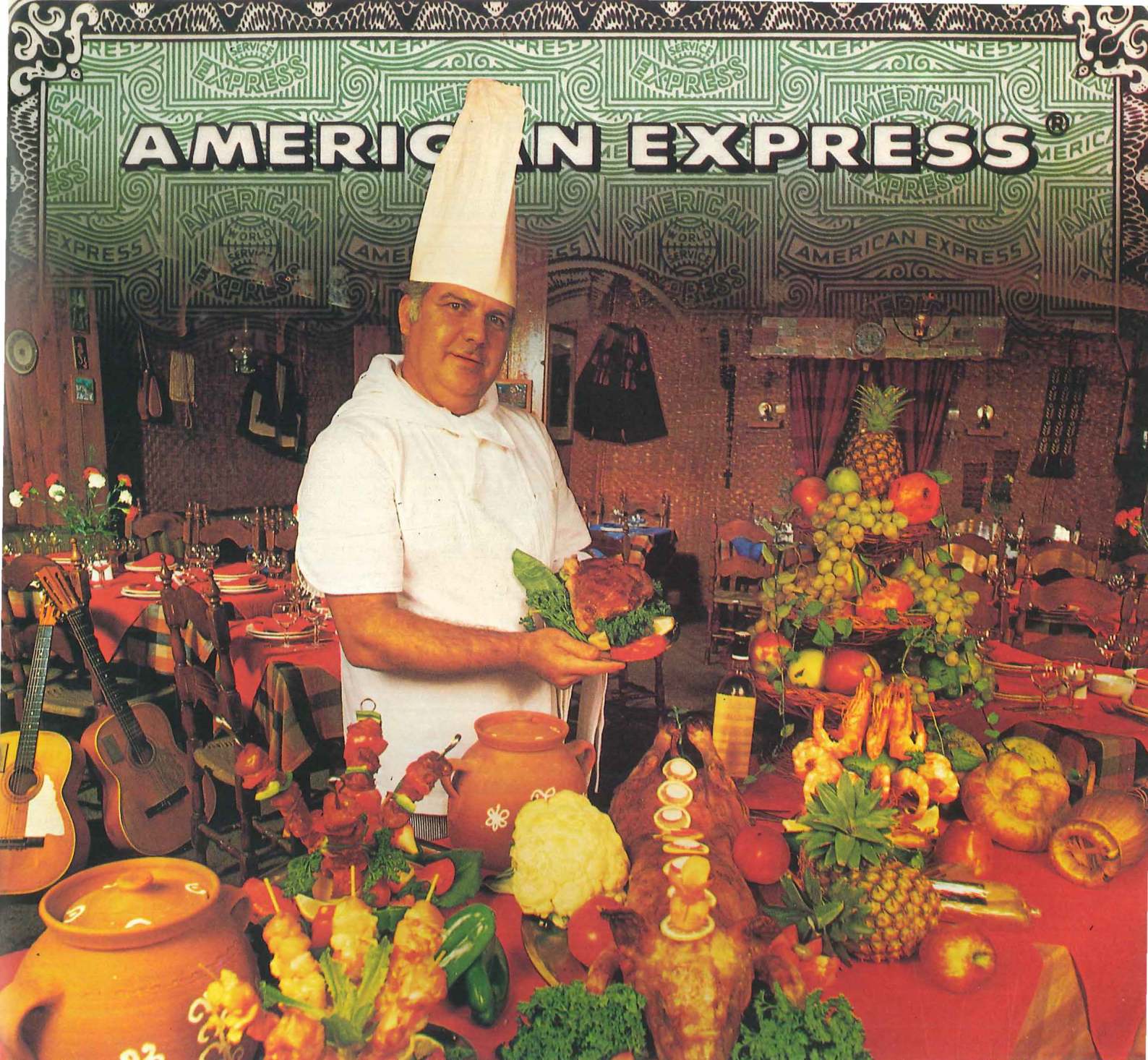
so broad. "A good *ktiniatros* deals with emotions, with people, and don't forget, with ecology and the food chain as well. A vet has a great responsibility in working with the quality and quantity of food for people."

When asked if there is any difficulty in obtaining necessary drugs locally, he laughs. "There are more drugs available here than anywhere else! But it is necessary to get to know each product; it is sometimes necessary to give medicine designed for humans to animals. This is not desirable, because the strains of bacteria or viruses can grow stronger and be more of a threat to people."

There are three projects he would like to see in Greece. One, and rather urgent, is a crematorium for dead animals. He is concerned about the unhealthy habit of throwing diseased carcasses about the landscape. He would also like to see an effective SOS system for animals who have emergencies outside of office hours. And he would like to see a Kennel Club, again for reasons of health.

The doordog at Odos Ikarias 10-12, Kifissia, is called Manolis. He will announce your arrival and escort you to the door — though he is not supposed to set one brown paw inside. Office hours are Monday-Friday 9:30 to 1:30 and 5-8:30 pm; phone is 801-5721. Although Dr. Stoiciu reads and understands English, he is shy of speaking, and there is someone at the surgery to translate. He is a person who wants to communicate and does.

J.A. Lawrence



AMERICAN EXPRESS

Hmm it's delicious

Wine and dine the Greek way at Myrtia-we recommend it!

Myrtia's chef takes much pride in preparing the dishes and he dares to sample them himself! Many gourmets say that "proof of the pudding is in the eating" that's why they have made this old Athenian Taverna their haunt.

Try it and find out for yourselves. Naturally the American Express Card is welcome with a smile. Open for dinner only, Closed Sundays. Reserve ahead. 35 Marcou Mousourou, Athens, Tel. 7511686-7012276



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD
USE IT WHEREVER YOU SEE
THIS WELCOME SIGN



myrtia

The Athenian organizer

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

EMERGENCIES

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

Tourist police	171
All emergencies (police)	100
Fire	199
Coast Guard	108
Ambulance/First Aid Athens only (Red Cross)	150
Athens and Piraeus (I.K.A.)	166
Poison Control	779-3777
Traffic Police Ag. Konstandinou	523-0111
For U.S. Citizens	721-2951
For U.S. Military Personnel	981-2740

TRANSPORTATION

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofontos 14	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	323-2516
Allitalia, 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	322-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	32-944
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4	322-1721
Qantas, Nikis 45, Filellinon	323-2792
Sabena, Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30	322-8211
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	324-5872
Tarom, Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 1-5	324-3241
Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8	322-6451
Varig, Othonos 10	322-6743
Yemenia Airlines, Patission 9	524-5912

Taxi Stations

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

Coach (Bus) Stations

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itsea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	831-7163
Evia (Halkis-Edipsos-Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293

Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhiolos	831-7186
Recorded station numbers	142

Automobile and Touring

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

Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
To Northern Greece and other countries	821-3882
To 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	451-1480
Glyfada	894-1967

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

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

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

Ministries

Agriculture, Pl. Syntagmatos, Nikis St	329-11
Commerce, Kaningos Sq	361-6241
Coordination & Planning, Nikis 1	323-0931
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education & Religion, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Environment, Pouliou & Amaliados 17	322-9643
Finance, Kar. Servias 10	322-8396
Foreign Affairs, Akadimias 1	361-0581
Industry, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Interior, Stadiou 27	522-5903
Justice, Zinonos 2	522-5930
Labour, Pireos 40	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 152, Piraeus	412-1211
Ministry to the Presidency, Zalokosta 3	322-7958
Ministry to the Prime Minister, Zalokosta & Kriezotou	363-0911
National Defense, (Holargos)	862-2411
Public Order, Tritis Septemvriou 48	823-6011
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Press & Information, Zalokosta and Kriezotou	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Transport & Communication, Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece, Diikition, Thessaloniki	(031) 260-659

U.N. Representatives

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

BANKS

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

Bank of Attika Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
Commercial Bank of Greece Panepistimiou 11 (Mon-Sat 2-3:30pm, Sun 9-noon)	323-6172
Credit Bank - Exchange Centre Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece, Filellinon 2	322-1027
Kifissias 230, (Mon-Fri, 2-7pm)	671-2838
Syntagma Square (Mon-Sat 2-8pm, Sun 8-1pm)	322-0141
Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm) 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
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank N.A., Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562

Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Panepistimiou 13	360-2311
Grindlays Bank, Kar. Servias 1	324-7015
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25-29	324-9531
National Bank of Greece Kar. Servias 2 (Mon-Fri 2-9 pm, Sat & Sun 8am-8pm)	322-2737

The Central Bank

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

INSTITUTIONS

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

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

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

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Omirou 12-14	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
L'Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	659-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium	681-9173
Ekali Elementary	813-4349
Italian School	228-0338
LaVerne College	801-2377
Lycee Francais	362-4301
St. Catherine's British Embassy	801-0886
St. Lawrence College	671-2748
Tasis/Hellenic International School	808-1426
Tasis/Boarding School	801-3837
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558

Youth Hostels

YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291
Alexandras 87 & Drosi 1	646-3669
Kallipoleos 20	766-4889
Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1	822-5860

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous	682-7639
American Club, Kastri Hotel	801-2988
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Cross-Cultural Association	671-5285
Ekali Club	813-2685
English Speaking Nurses Society of Greece	652-3192
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7	323-4555
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	644-4473
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	659-3803
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players, Theater Group	692-4853, 724-7498
The Hash House Harriers, jogging club	723-6211, ex. 239
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Diofandou 1, Pangrati,	729-1397, 802-8672
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 16	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (Xan), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (Xen), Amerikis 11,	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, King George II, 29	721-8152
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sophias 2	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofontos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Export Promotion Council Stadiou 24	322-6871
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
Propeller Club, 9 Patission St.	552-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150

Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17	363-6407
Athens, Akadimias 7	362-2158
British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
French, Vas. Sofias 4	723-1136
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
Hotellers, Mitropoleos 1	323-3501
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Italian, Patrou 10	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Koumbari 4	363-0820
Professional Chamber of Athens, Venizelou 44	361-0747
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Kolokotroni 100, Piraeus	452-2687
Technical Chamber of Greece, Kar. Servias 4	322-2466

SERVICES

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

Postal

Post offices are usually open Monday through Friday from 7:30 am to 7:30 pm. The main offices at Aeolou 100 (Tel. 321-6023) and Syntagma Square (Tel. 323-7573) remain open until 8:30 pm. PLEASE NOTE: Parcels to be shipped abroad and weighing over 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) may be mailed from certain post offices only. These include Koumoundouros 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	132
International operator	161 & 162

Recorded instructions (Eng., Fr., Ger.) for making international calls	169
Domestic operator	151 & 152
Telegrams (taken in several languages) Domestic	155
Foreign	165
Complaints (English spoken)	135
Repairs	121
Application for new telephone	138
Transfer of telephone	139
*Correct Time	141
*Weather	148
*News	115
*Theatres	181
*Pharmacies open 24 hours	107
*Pharmacies open 24 Hours (suburbs)	102
(*Recorded messages in Greek)	

ATHENS TIME: GMT + 3

Municipal Utilities

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

Consumer Complaints

Athens	321-7056
Suburbs	250-171

Lost Property

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

Pets

Hellenic Animal Welfare Clinic (English spoken)	643-5391
Clinic, Aghia Anarghiron 34	251-4716
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals (pets only)	346-4445
Vet Clinic & Kennels, Iera Odos 77 (English spoken)	346-0360
Vet Clinic, Halkidonos 64, Ambelokipi	770-6489
For the export & import of pets: Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Service, Voulgari 2	524-4180

Tourism

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





**We make Ski
Dreams come true**

SKI = Shop

- Complete range of skis and ski equipment
- Repair and service department for ski gear
- Comprehensive ski information in both Greek and English

- Ski rental service
- We have our own ski schools

ALL THIS AND THE CHEAPEST PRICES IN EUROPE!

CLAUDATOS

Quality with Economy

Athinas & Kratinou (Kotzias Square)



Whatever happened to the TESIS class of '82?

Albright College
American College of Greece
American College of Switzerland
Aristotelian University of Athens
Baylor University
Boston University
Brown University
California College
of Arts and Crafts
City University of London
Clarion State College
Colby College
College of Wooster
Davidson College
Drew University
Embry-Riddle
Aeronautical University

Georgia Institute
of Technology
Gonzaga University
Hope College
Kings College, London
Louisiana State University

Mount Holyoke College
Queen Mary College, London
Roosevelt University
Smith College
Texas A and M University
University of Arizona

University of LaVerne
University of Manchester
University of Maryland
in West Germany
University of Southern
California
University of Tennessee
University of Wisconsin
University of Wyoming
Wake Forest University
Washington State University
Williams College
William Smith/Hobart College



**TESIS HELLENIC
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**
P.O. Box 25, Xenias and Artemidos
Streets, Kifissias, Athens, Greece
Tel. 808-1426, 801-3837/6 -
TLX: 21.0379 TAS GR

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

A Little Night Music

It was four in the morning on a weekday worknight and I slept the sleep of the working class: out cold. . .

Olive oil, Greece's second largest cash crop, boasted a 1981 production totalling three hundred thousand tons.

I woke coughing, then choking, between gasped breaths, an alien substance filling my lungs. Gas? Staggering through to the kitchen, I flicked the light switch to dispel the early morning gloom, which, always a bit motley, now proved totally complicated, a murky representation of Jack the Ripper's London fog and trickling sewers . . . with an added feature: the atmosphere was alive with tiny amoeba-like figures similar to the paisley design experienced when one closes the eyelids. The air winced.

Olive oil has many uses: rubbed in furniture, it casts a varnished glow; mixed with paint, it prevents the creeping fungus disease that commonly assaults dampness-permeated walls; applied to old tiles, it reproduces their brilliance; plucked from the tree, the olive, if squeezed and pressed around the eye area will diminish laugh wrinkles.

"It's the nefos. It's fallen! "

That was a question. No answer came: a typical 4 am silence. I struggled outside through the thickness and peered over the edge of the garden to see if the lethal blanket had smothered the whole world or solely my little paradise, in retribution for a suddenly-debatable choice of sins. A hoarse whispered scream jolted me from the fence:

"Pssst, Julie, over here."

My roommate, come to join me in the end of the world.

"Where are you? "

"Here."

"Where? " I groped past the asparagus plant.

"Here" . . . her cheshire grin bumped into my eyeball at the palm tree.

"What is this? "

It's a high grade ingredient for cosmetics, hair oil, ink and soap. The Greek olive producer can expect about 100 drachmas per kilo from the government in price supports plus another seven from the EEC. It can be used as a suntanning lotion, a preventative for ulcers, a cure for ulcers; it's a good laxative, a successful treatment for the

removal of sea urchin quills. It prevents laugh wrinkles.

"It's oil. Come with me."

She led me by the hand out to the curbside opposite our house where her boyfriend, dejected, sat waiting in his tee-shirt.

"Yia-sou, Christos."

"Yia-sou."

"Ti egine? " (What's happening?)

"Tipota." (Nothing, as in, Where did you go? Out. What did you do? Nothing).

The three of us sat on the curb, watching the house.

The Greek people use olive oil extensively in their cooking and it ranks first as a cure for almost any ailment. It keeps food from sticking. It lubricates the skin. It discourages laugh wrinkles.

"What do you mean, oil? "

"Olive oil. Christos was cooking potatoes." Carolyn wrapped her robe around her defensively.

"Oh."

"He had the oil in the pan."

"Oh."

Christos got up and walked down the street.

(Olive oil keeps for a long time. It's sold in cans, barrels, bottles, plastic containers, either in liquid or solid form. In a frying pan over heat, its life span decreases. If left unattended, it has a tendency to change texture. If the spirit of creativity that originally spurred the culinary activity finds another outlet and the olive oil is abandoned, it most likely will change texture. If the olive oil, in the frying pan, on top of the stove, over heat, is forgotten altogether, due to the involvement or duration of the alternative creative activity, the olive oil may eventually transform into white smoke. If the white smoke, alias olive oil, goes unnoticed because the alternative activity remains unchecked, it will pervade and infiltrate every bed, room, home and garden, and indeed, the whole world, until the frying pan is removed from the heat. At such point, there is almost certain to be a need for evacuation).

Christos returned and went into the house.

"Where's he going? "

"He's hungry."

"Wait, I'll cook. I've got laugh wrinkles."

The fact that The Athenian is Greece's most informative English language monthly is only the second reason you should advertise in it.

The first is that *The Athenian* is widely read by Greece's local and foreign communities as well as English-speaking businessmen and tourists visiting this country. It is placed on major airlines flying into Greece. Some of Greece's most influential and affluent consumers buy it. They rely on *The Athenian* to keep completely informed about people, places and events each month in Greece. You might also be surprised by our large circulation abroad.

If your company has a product or service to sell, consider how to reach your potential market best: through *The Athenian* month after month.



THE ATHENIAN

is distributed to kiosks, hotels, airlines and organizations of all kinds both here and abroad and by subscription

For further information call 922-7215, 922-5753, or write to *The Athenian* P.O. Box 3317, Athens 139 39 Kosma Balanou, Pangrati, Athens

reviews

art

LEONIDAS TSIRINGOULIS
Medusa Gallery

Tsiringoulis' most recent work is obviously a response and a protest against our polluted environment and consumer junk society, the result of our sophisticated, but uncontrolled, technological age. He makes huge relief works out of polyurethane, styrofoam, and, at times, plastic bottles which comply to all the demands of well-structured composition with regards to color, arrangement and texture. There was one free-standing polyurethane sculpture painted in Yves Klein blue. The work, expressly and totally bereft of aesthetic considerations, with allusions to human decomposition seen in the array of swirling 'intestines', was visually offensive. Tsiringoulis speaks with foreboding and premonitions of doom as to the future of technological society. The morbidity of his vision is one which the spectator today can either accept or refuse, as two decades have elapsed since statements such as these were first in the visual arts. Clearly stemming from pop-culture of the sixties, this work is derivative. Furthermore, themes of human contamination, decay and degradation, and the effective agglomeration of junk articles, have been expressed with much greater violence and shock than before.

NIKOS BAIKAS
Bernier Gallery

Nikos Baikas' pencil drawings are enigmatic. He makes specific references to Surrealism, and more specifically to Magritte, without resorting to the latter master's absurd and illogical arrangement of reality. Overtly, Baikas' elusive world is more ordered. The concept behind the work is implicit. The artist wishes to illustrate how the manipulation of a previous iconography (in this instance, Magritte's, as an example of early 20th Century innovation) can be made to become another artist's personal iconography delineating a style (in this instance his own). Homage is thus paid to tradition and to one of the leaders of recent art who has been responsible for changing our way of seeing the visual image. Without resorting to direct imitation, Baikas attempts to illustrate yet another

way of seeing the image by asserting the individuality of his style over that of his source.

For Baikas, the image and its inherent power to impart a message is of foremost significance. *What* it imparts (the message itself) is relegated to second place. It is the *how* which is the basic concept behind the work and this depends entirely on the artist's ability to handle the visual image. Baikas uses a rudimentary figuration for his drawings. They are constructed by the dense linearity of his pencil strokes which tightly fill up the entire paper surface to make a closely knit composition. The unshakably formalistic method used and the simple economic imagery it produces are his own, with a style so interwoven with iconography that the two become a single entity. Bereft of superfluous elements, his black and white pencil drawings with their message of man in his surroundings, are sparingly rendered. The format is not large. It is dictated by the arm's-length distance of the artist from the drawing's surface. These are dimensions that are tailored down to human scale.

Like certain neo-expressionist movements in Italy and Germany today, Baikas reflects the tendency in painting to draw on recent historical art styles. It follows therefore that Baikas, too, is rooted in the Romantic tradition insofar as he aspires to make the selected iconographic elements personal and subjective, without obscuring the source. These intentions are fulfilled with overwhelming originality and force. I feel that he surpasses the Italian neo-expressionists, because he has perfected his style by sacrificing fussy visual and literary elements for the sake of thrifty, one can say almost elegant, renditions.

Catherine Cafopoulos

books

EKDOTIKI ATHENON
Publishing Event of the Season

When dignitaries and scholars, foreign and Greek, including President Constantine Caramanlis, Minister of Culture and Science Melina Mercouri and President of the Athens Academy Paul Mylonas gathered on December 3 at the Archaeological Institute to celebrate the publishing event of the season, the Greeks must have been proud. The group had come to pay tribute to a new publication, *Macedonia: 4000 Years of History and Civilization*, and by extension to the

press that produced this handsome volume, Ekdotiki Athenon.

The respect in the scholarly and publishing world that Ekdotiki Athenon commands abroad is remarkable, since generally speaking, Greek publications do not enjoy a high reputation. Managing Editor John Bastias recalls that it was extremely difficult in the beginning to interest foreign companies in Ekdotiki Athenon's first efforts. "They were negative because their experience showed them that most books translated into English were never quite English, but when they saw our editions they were attracted to them and bought them. Heinemann Publishers in London, Hachette, Penn State University Press, DuMont Verlag (Germany) and Kodansh (Japan) and other prestigious publishers have bought Ekdotiki Athenon's books in co-publishing arrangements." This means that the whole production takes place in Greece and that the foreign press receives the finished book with their foreign imprint on it. "This system is common in Japan and Europe, but Ekdotiki Athenon is the first, and only press in Greece to take part in this publishing family," claims Bastias.

The success of Ekdotiki Athenon is spectacular. Specializing in Greek art, history, and archaeology, it has completed over thirty core books and has published scores of satellite versions from the core. To hear John Bastias tell it, it was not difficult at all.

John Bastias is positive and confident. Educated in the United States at Columbia University, where he studied economics and political science, he grew up in a family where books, theater, art and music were things that mattered. His father, a journalist and author, was cultural attache at the Greek Embassy in Washington from 1946-54. With dark, animated brown eyes, a trim compact build, Bastias exudes energy and a sense of purpose. You get the impression that John Bastias is not only involved in running a business, but that he is equally dedicated to fashioning a creation. His office is spare, uncluttered and undecorated — almost protestant in its lack of pictorial embellishment.

"Our initial publishing venture was very ambitious," he explains. "In 1961 we switched from printing to publishing and decided to write an entire *History of the Hellenic World*." The result was 16 volumes stretching from pre-history to 1941, which took 12 years to complete. "We did run into pitfalls," remembers Bastias. "The most difficult was the volume concerning Greece during the Roman period. We found that the subject had never been adequately researched.

Histories of Greece during the period were viewed from a Roman standpoint, never with Greece as the focus." Thus Ekdotiki had to undertake a major research project, inviting Greek and foreign scholars to do original research in the area: the volume is a real contribution to Greek historiography.

Bastias and the co-founders of the press — his father, Costis (d. 1972) and George Christopoulos, now president of the company — defined their new project at the outset. The history was to be intelligible to the general reader, be useful to high school and university students, and present information to scholars. Not an easy prescription, yet the formula has succeeded brilliantly: the volumes are all top quality.

From his years as a printer, Bastias recognized the possibilities of good paper, clear photographs and technical know-how. The use of illustrations have indeed been a salient feature of his books. The photographs are always vivid and taken at dramatic angles, while other graphics show the reader a bold version of an ancient building, terrain and vistas that the mind's eye could never visualize. The captions are skillfully integrated into the text.

Bastias is also very interested in exporting books, in part so that foreigners can read about Greece's history. He notes that Japan has a deep interest in Greece not only from the touristic point of view, but also because Japanese education spends a considerable amount of time on Greek, Roman and Renaissance periods of European history. In Europe, Holland buys more than any other country because, he feels, the Dutch are very art-conscious and so many of them read English.

Readers will gain some idea of Ekdotiki Athenon's scope and quality from the partial list compiled here.

* * *

THE GREEK MUSEUMS

by Manolis Andronikos, Manolis Chatzidakis and Vassos Karagiorgis

One of the most stunning productions published in any country, this 418-page volume presents ten of the greatest museums of Greece, with informative text and superb colored photographs. The museum collections span the Hellenic experience from ancient times through the post Byzantine era. The volume is a work of impeccable scholarship, but explicit enough to be useful to every tourist.

If the hard back folio edition of the 10 museums is too expensive, or if a portable guide is more convenient, then consider the series of paperback

editions in which each museum is presented separately. Full color illustrations and text written by foremost historians explain the absorbing history of each museum and its contents. These can be found at any ticket counter in all museums as well as key tourist points throughout the country.

THE TREASURES OF MOUNT ATHOS: ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS

by P.C. Christou, S.M. Pelekanidis, Ch. Mavropoulos-Tsoumis and S.N. Kadas

It is the first time that this collection of colored miniatures from the Byzantine illuminated manuscripts of the monastic libraries of Mount Athos has been published. The rich and vivid graphics give an authentic picture of the Byzantine world: religious scenes, architecture, costumes and depiction of customs are drawn from the contemporary life of the artists in the cities, towns, and countryside of that remote and exotic age. The book has 500 pages with 524 plates in four colors.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

by M. Andronikos et al

A massive undertaking of almost 500 pages, this provides the first comprehensive account of the epic story of sport. It describes the legendary performances of ancient athletes as well as modern sportsmen, the evolution of varied sports, the mythology that personified the spirit of the games, the places connected to sport and coverage of the modern Olympic Games.

PHILIP OF MACEDON

edited by M. Hatzopoulos and Louisa Loukopoulos

A collection of 13 essays, the book focuses on Philip and key aspects of the Macedonian world. The discoveries of the tombs at Vergina by Manolis Andronikos and the subsequent interest in Alexander and Philip has attracted the attention of tourists as well as experts. *The Search for Alexander* exhibition which has been in the United States for some two years and is now at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, is made more intelligible by a reading of this lavishly illustrated book.

The new book about Macedonia which will come out in English in March, is the first in a series, and will be followed by works on Epirus, Thrace, the Aegean, Asia Minor and Cyprus. For more information, call the office 360-8911 on Vissarionos 1, Athens 135.

Brenda Marder

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

BOOKSHOP

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Books, gift items,
office supplies, paper
goods and greeting cards

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

INTERNATIONAL
BOOK CENTRE

SYNTAGMA
at
4 Nikis Street

Over 150,000 titles
for every reading
interest and need

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

MUSIC CENTRE

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Records, cassettes,
guitar and pop music
song books, posters,
and gift items

cinema

YILMAZ GUNEY INTERVIEW
Winner of Golden Palm at Cannes
Festival

As I was waiting for my interview with the Turkish filmmaker Yilmaz Guney, this May in Cannes, a spokesperson came to apologize for his delay. A group of Turkish political refugees had had a demonstration and requested to meet with him. Guney has for many years been a hero for those in Turkey who were exploited and repressed. Since 1974, he has been in jail for six years, part of an eighteen-year sentence for the alleged murder of a judge in a cafe scuffle, until he failed to return to the prison after a leave in October of 1981. Since that time, his sentence has been increased by 20 years; with additional lawsuits brought against him, it could total about 100 years. He has had his citizenship revoked for failing to return, and, as an exile has applied to several European governments for political asylum. At the present, Guney is directing his new film in France and plans to come to Greece in January for the premiere of his movie *Yol*, which was a surprise entry in the 1982 Cannes Festival, where it was co-winner of the Golden Palm for Best Film. *Yol* has been released in several cities in the United States and has enjoyed tremendous success, as well as receiving critical acclaim.

Guney is the most important figure of the new Turkish Cinema. Born in 1937 in a village near Adana, he worked as a laborer while studying at a university. He first became involved in cinema as a screenwriter and actor in 1958, and within a short time he became the most popular actor in Turkey, starring in over forty films.

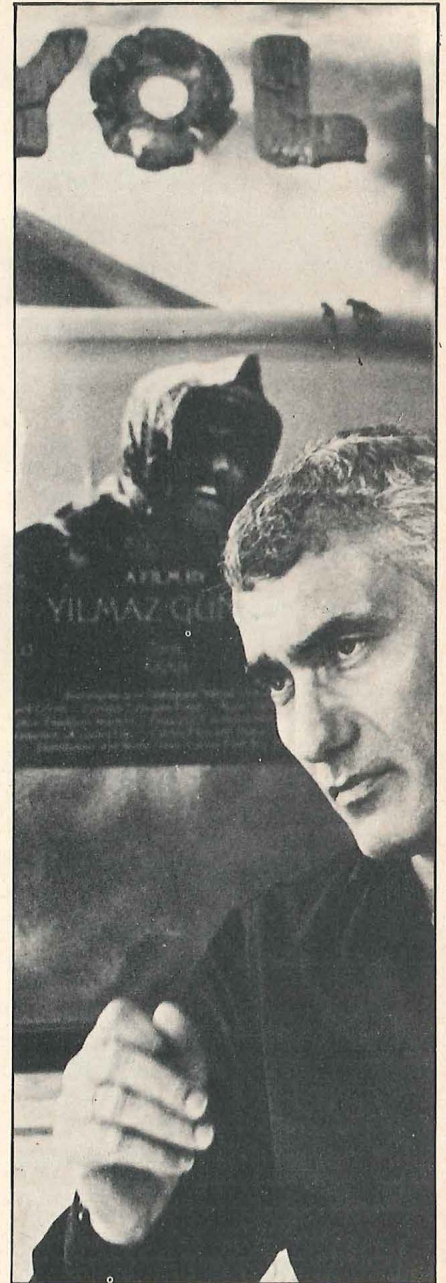
He continued to write screenplays and later directed a number of films as well. But his career was interrupted several times by prison sentences, first in 1961 for publishing a poem which was considered communist propaganda, and later in 1972 for sheltering students who were wanted by the police as anarchists. After his arrest and conviction on the murder charge in 1975, he continued to work as a scriptwriter and "director" from jail — the film *Yol* was made during this period. He conveyed his ideas and technical advice through communications with the actual director, Serif Goren and was present only for the post-production mixing and editing.

Yol is a stunning, powerful film, the story of five prisoners who have been released for a week's leave, which, curiously enough, is granted to

some prisoners in Turkey who have completed one third of their sentence with a record of faultless conduct. Four of the detainees (one is returned to prison for losing his authorization) are followed to their homes, where the oppression within their social environment is revealed, especially that of Kurds and women. The movie was a co-production of Guney Film And Switzerland's Cactus Film and the one million Swiss Franc budget made it possible for this film to be technically impressive, with outstanding cinematography by Erdogan Engin. The acting is also excellent, with Tarik Akan in the lead role of Seyit Ali. Akan himself was arrested for "anti-governmental" statements he made in Germany; although he was released, his status has been jeopardized by the release of *Yol*. The actual director of the film, Serif Goren, has also had criminal charges brought against him. The recent approval of a new constitution in Turkey raised hopes that repressive measures previously put in effect by the military regime would be relaxed, but in light of new arrests and prosecutions, the position of liberal artists, journalists, actors and others, appears extremely precarious. More than 30,000 people have been arrested since the military coup was effected in September 1980.

When I asked Guney how the idea evolved for the script of *Yol*, which has obvious autobiographical elements, he replied, "*Yol* is the fruit of very serious reflection on prison life after many years there. I knew many prisoners extremely well and asked them about their experiences. I was inspired by one prisoner who was allowed to go outside. He had a secret, that he could no longer keep to himself, so he told me. His sister had run away from her husband and had become a prostitute in a bar: therefore, he would have to take revenge and restore the honor of his family. He didn't want to kill her nor did he want to return to prison for a second term. I felt that all the people of Turkey should learn his story and those of others."

Many of Guney's films, especially *Dusman* and *Suru*, deal with the effects of the change from a feudal society to an industrialized one. When I asked Guney about this, he said, "In *Dusman* we are dealing with a middle-class farmer whose lifestyle has been destroyed, so he goes to the city where he is unable to adapt. The move from the prairies to the cities is one of the unavoidable results of capitalism. But I can't say that I am defending the old rural feudal system. Change is necessary but a change to socialism, not capitalism. There has been propaganda against the socialist change and



the situations in Poland and Afghanistan have made people afraid of it. But eventually the downtrodden masses will be victorious in their march towards displacing the fascist military regime."

The oppression of women is pointedly explored in Guney's films, especially *Yol*. Guney commented, "The Democratic Revolutionary movement contains the liberation of women in its plan. We cannot think of a concrete women's liberation movement outside the struggle between social classes." When Guney was asked if he thought his separation from his native environment would prove detrimental to his work, he said, "Some people may now say that I have been cut off from the roots of my country and will not be able to say anything more. But I don't want to show only the problems of my country but those of similar countries, such as Greece, Persia and some parts of Iraq, as well as Africa and South America. As I love

Turkey, I could also go back if it was necessary for me to make films.”

Turkish cinema was “discovered” here in Greece several years ago and has been extremely popular. Guney has visited Greece and hopes to eventually make a film here. “I feel the only people who have benefited from the enmity between the people of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus are the dominant class. The working people, such as fishermen in the Aegean, can always understand one another without quarrels. My duty as a director and narrator is to create a friendship between these countries and I view the people of Greece and Cyprus with the same friendship as I do the Turkish people.”

The word *Yol* means the solution, way or road. However, there are no solutions in the film *Yol*, and the ending, as those of his other movies, seems to be fatalistic. Guney said, “One has to be aware of reality as it is. The people in this film are not aware. Some of them will go back to prison and some won’t. Those that go back may seem to be fatalistic, but if they don’t go back, it is their family and friends, their whole milieu which will suffer.” One of the ironies of *Yol* is that the prisoners find the constraints of traditions and morals prevent them from being really free outside the prison. When I asked Guney if he felt liberated now, he had a wry smile as he answered, “Of course I am glad to be out of prison. But I am not really free now. I consider myself to still be in a prison, but a freer one.”

Yol will be opening on January 17th in selected cinemas in the Athens area.
B. Samantha Stenzel

records

DISTANT NEIGHBORHOOD
Argiris Kounadis-Vassilis Goufas
PHILIPS MC 6483347

Argiris Kounadis, who started his career many years ago playing piano for recordings by Manos Hadjidakis, has had some hits in the past three or four years, all sung by Antonis Kaloyiannis. Since then, he has insisted on repeating the same patterns over and over again, even to the point of using the same chords.

He does the same in his latest album, *Distant Neighborhood* (“Makrini gitonia”), which is based on lyrics by his long-time co-workers, Vassilis Goufas. Except for one or two songs that do have something new about them, all the others resemble closely the well-remembered songs of the past.

Vassilis Goufas’ lyrics, however,

are pointed, dealing with the city around us, Greece’s recent past, and the various people who govern the country, often with a sarcastic or ironical twist.

The strongest point of this record lies in the singing by Elpida and Costas Karalis, who, brother and sister, team up here for the first time on the same album. The results are exceptional. They both sing beautifully, making up for the prosaic quality of some of the tunes, with Elpida giving an exceptional performance in all her songs. Her brother is best when he doesn’t try to imitate Antonis Kaloyiannis’ singing. Nevertheless, in spite of the efforts of the singers, this is a record for listening to just once or twice.

GREETINGS

Mikis Theodorakis
MINOS MSM 445

After two rather mediocre records, Mikis Theodorakis has returned with a really fine cycle of new songs, under the title *Greetings* (“Cheretismi”). The music is inspired, the orchestration is magnificent, using a full ensemble of 26 instruments, the lyrics are superb, and the voice of Dimitra Galani both powerful and moving.

The lyrics of the ten numbers in this album were written by the composer’s brother Yiannis Theodorakis, by Angeliki Eleftheriou, as well as one by Mikis Theodorakis himself. In his compositions, he has managed to bring out the hidden power of the lyrics, with an orchestration that recalls classical musical patterns. The songs also cover a wide musical range, including soft melodies, like *Nichta*

Magikia (“Magical Night”), dramatic crescendos, like *Mi me prodosis* (“Don’t betray me”), and hopeful upbeat music as in *Kane kouragio* (“Have courage”).

OPISTHODROMIKI COMPANIA
Opisthodromiki Compania
LYRA 3347

Opisthodromiki Compania is the best-known of the groups singing rebetica and old popular songs. Founded four years ago, it originally consisted of three members: Angelos Sfakianakis on baglama and percussion Yiannis Emmanouilidis on bouzouki, and Stratos Stratigopoulos on guitar. The three of them started playing in tavernas and soon made a reputation for their lively interpretations of traditional music. The following year they recruited the female singer of the group, Eleftheria Arvanitakis, whose superb voice has dominated their performances ever since. Soon after new members were recruited: a female clarinetist, a second bouzouki player and an accordionist-singer. This, their first and only record to date, bears their name and is a compilation of three extracts from live performances they gave on various occasions in late ’81 and in March ’82.

The seven members of the Opisthodromiki Compania as it was then (it has now increased to ten) offer on this album both excellent musicianship and fine singing. They manage to remain faithful to traditional musical form, more so than any other similar group now on the scene, and their record is worth many a listen (although nothing can replace the *kefi* of an evening watching their performance live).

John Rizopoulos



MAMPO LTD
RECORDS & CASSETTES

In our shop
you will find
a rich selection of
records and cassettes

CLASSICAL MUSIC
OPERA
JAZZ
FOLK AND POPULAR MUSIC
FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD
as well as
GREEK MUSIC

We import from all major companies.

Karayorgias Servias, 16 and Voulis 12, Syntagma Tel. 323-4269

Lights, Camera, Cannellone?

My friends say it's a short step from cannelloni to loo cleaner and kitty litter. Do they think I'd do anything *that* low just for money? At \$200 for ten minutes, who wouldn't!

Yes, I admit I've got a bit defensive lately about the respectability of my 'other job,' namely modeling. It was hard to get my tongue out of my cheek long enough to put the cannelloni in. But, with our economy on the skids, I have to survive somehow, even if a Masters in Lit. better prepared me for Lear than linguini.

With some trepidation, then, I signed on with *Christa Talents* a couple of months back and, since then, have done a small part in a film (which involved *my* getting soaked to the bone on the rainy roof of the Inter-Continental while Keir Dullea, Joseph Bottoms and the other principals ate burgers under their umbrellas,) plus the afore-mentioned ad for pasta. And it's all been good, clean, profitable fun, *if* a bit absurd.

The video audition was like something out of a latter day *Alice In Wonderland*. Picture this: I walk into the film studio, dressed to kill, portfolio in hand, and encounter a long-haired chap in seat-sprung Levis who makes no eye contact and motions me to a seat in front of a video camera. He hands me an empty plate and a fork. (I'm looking past this underling for the John Huston type who runs the studio. I'm mistaken: This *underling* runs the studio. It's 1982, Elizabeth, and Woodstock's moved to Madison Avenue and Harilaou Trikoupi.)

Meanwhile, the Asst. Director materializes and tells me to eat a piece of invisible cannelloni whilst looking

ecstatic.

You have to realize that I've been trying to diet down to 54 kilos for the past four months, so even a cold steel fork can induce orgasmic expressions on this countenance. I raise said fork to my lips, open my mouth, insert fork, sigh audibly, and Seat-sprung's up jumping towards the camera yelling "CUT, CUT!"

He turns to me coolly and says, "Elizabeth, we do *not*, and our *client* does not, want a look of *sexual* ecstasy. This is *cannelloni*, for Heaven's sake!"

Well, I thought I'd blown it till they called and offered me the part, and then I felt as jubilant as ever did Vivien Leigh. (This job kills any sense of perspective. Imagine losing sleep because you're doing a five minute spot the next day on Greek T.V., co-billed with Cold Spaghetti and speaking a simple string of M's. "Mmmmmmmmm." No matter, I was thrilled.)

When I got there, the make-up artist took one look at me and promptly painted my face six shades of orange. I thought I looked like The Great Pumpkin, but the Director seemed pleased.

On the set, several men were preparing the cannelloni in a cauldron-sized skillet, and my co-star, a Scottish dancer named Peter, was lamenting the fact that the whole thing was taking so long. Apparently, his three cats were locked in the bathroom of his Plaka flat so that the landlord, who was repairing something electrical in the foyer, wouldn't discover his extra tenants. Peter was afraid he'd get home and find something resem-

bling The Wreck of the Deutschland, an eviction notice, and feline shish-kebab.

I, watching our impromptu chefs, was anticipating a sojourn at some hospital after the shooting.

"Right, we're ready," said the Director.

I tore my eyes away from someone manually placing something slimy and sinister on the end of a fork, and clambered up onto a box so that Peter and I would be the same height. "Nice stilts you're wearing, Peter," I said. It was a tall, narrow box with a definite list.

"We want you closer together." As we were already nose to nose, I wondered how in the world we were going to eat simultaneously without skewering one another, but the Director *is* the Director.

I teetered closer to Peter, who mumbled, "I didn't realize we were doing a porn film."

The lights were getting hot, and just as I began to feel like Pumpkin Souffle, someone handed me my fork and we began.

Take 1.

They couldn't *cut* the cannelloni, they said, as the client wanted the viewer to see the whole product.

Take 2.

"I think someone made a mistake not measuring the model's jaws prior to casting," I moaned.

"Say Ahhhh," said Peter.

Take 3.

"Elizabeth," Peter sputtered, "Can't they see even a sword swallower couldn't get that down?"

Take 4.

I tended to agree with him and asked if they couldn't find a smaller bite. Meanwhile, I'd dripped sauce all over Peter's tie, and the Director was convulsing behind the camera. Someone came back with a stone cold, somewhat smaller morsel from which no sauce would drip.

"All right, darlings, I want action when I call your names. Peter! . . . go . . . ahh, you're eating, yes, yes, and you're e-n-j-o-ying it, yes, yes, and you turn s-l-o-wly and look l-o-v-ingly at Patricia, who is beginning to eat too . . . PATRICIA!!!!!"

Not being in the habit of answering to another woman's name, I hadn't moved a muscle or a fork.

Takes 5, 6, 7, 8.

By the end of the afternoon, the Director had what he wanted, I'd blown my diet with about three platefuls of really rather passable cannelloni, and Peter had gone home to his cats and probable mayhem.

And if you think I'm above doing an ad for loo cleaner, you're wrong . . . just so long as they don't try to put it on a fork.



Emil Moriannidis

Fuschia Forecaster

During the year end holidays everyone, but *everyone*, finds himself at some cocktail soiree or other. What makes these soirees notable is neither the drinks one consumes nor the flirtations one encounters, but rather, rumors or "unconfirmed reports". These are rife.

Imbued with the spirit, we have tried to contact the spirits beyond for an inkling of what's to come. We present herewith the net result: a collection of rumors which we feel may surface during 1983. We note, however, that all of the following are *pure* fabrications:

George Papandreou will enter politics and confuse everyone . . . Athens traffic jams will rise into the air — with some 1,000 privately-owned helicopters flitting about over the city and environs. This new airborne traffic will create a lower-level *nefos* . . . New apartment buildings will feature helipads on the roof . . . A series of huge wind machines are to be installed on Mt. Parnes and Mt. Pendeli to blow away the *nefos*, both upper and lower, on particularly bad days. The Operation is to be called "The Big Wind".

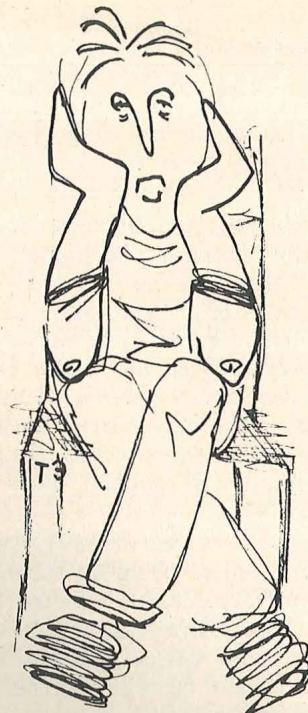
Melina Mercouri, continuing in her role as Minister of Culture, is to announce that all Greek songs on records and tapes must be returned to this country because they are part of the national treasure. They henceforth are to be enjoyed only within the borders of the country . . . The U.S. Embassy will henceforth serve only Cyprus-made coke . . . Queues are to be forbidden in all of Greece. Elbowing is to be made legal and official. Special courses are to be taught by talented tutors . . . A new service from the folk who bring you the Dafni Wine Festival: If you cannot get to the festival itself, you may call and they will deliver a gallon of wine to your home. (And may it travel well).

Fidel Castro's prolonged stay in Athens (necessitated because he has one of his prolonged "state of the world" speeches to compose and deliver locally) is spurring sales of Cuban rum and cigars as well as causing a revival of the rumba in night clubs. The Cuban leader has been so taken with Greek hospitality that, as a gift, he is sending a long, fat banana to each and every one in Greece who has been kind and helpful to him . . . These, of course, will be allowed in duty-free. . .

Maria Aliferi will admit to once darkening her tresses so she could enjoy a holiday incognito . . . Nikos Campanis will finally write a comedy that will run less than six months . . . At least one well-known passionate admirer of basketball players will go berserk during a Harlem Globetrotters game . . . The Fix Brewery, continuing its campaign to turn back the clock in its promotion and advertising, will revive its old slogan "Fix Does Good," and then change the company name back to the original German.

Despite a severe case of laryngitis the spokesman for the Press Ministry will persist in carrying out his duties and issue a pronouncement. Net result: he will get misquoted by the foreign press, due to his message inadvertently coming out garbled . . . Alec Kitroeff's New Year's resolution: To take life and government seriously . . . Mike Pillar to redesign the Acropolis, but fails to get financing to have it created . . . Peter Agris, publisher of the Hellenic Chronicle in Boston, to take over the Christos Lambrakis publishing empire . . . The UPI's John Rigos will be seen buying Dom Perignon champagne at the Club 17 to celebrate a 100 percent pay raise and subsequent retirement to pursue a career in show business . . . The Athens Hilton to book the new Rigos for a two-week stint as a song-and-dance man. He will pay the management 100,000 drachmas a week . . . Nicky Blue, the fabulous Brazilian entertainer, will accept a playdate at the Inter-Continental Hotel — to spell his buddy Billy Dare Sedares.

Greek vehicular traffic will start to give way to pedestrians, causing bewilderment . . . Traffic will also actually stop automatically at any red light . . . Farmers, ever grateful to the public for past prosperous years, will give away 10,000 tons of figs — to show they give a fig . . . Scientific tests will confirm that Greek-grown tobacco contains no cancer-producing qualities . . . Experiments are to be undertaken to grow caffeineless coffee on the far sides of the mountains circling Athens . . . The Society for the Protection of Pedestrians will give away ten ounce packets of sugar which recipients will be urged to put into the gas tanks of cars parked on the sidewalk and blocking pedestrian traffic . . . Cars of Members of Parliament are to be painted fuschia so they may easily be distin-



guished from cars of mere residents of the country.

Greek-made movies to be featured in local cinemas. Anyone attending gets free admission to the next foreign attraction . . . The Thessaloniki Film Festival to award a prize for the best film of the year . . . George Poulos to redecorate his Club 17 and eschew the putrid green of the past quarter century to be replaced by a cheery pink. (Truth will out: George will finally run out of his "bargain" in green) . . . Local oil refineries, overwhelmed with profits, will gift each motorist with 25 liters of petrol at the end of January

The TV picture in Greece to change — one channel for all Greek programming, a second for all foreign presentations, and a third for all commercials . . . Ten tons of sand is to be offered to Greece by the Libyan government "as recovery of lost property blown away." . . . A special breed of sharks is to be announced that eat jelly fish. Slight problem to be noted: there is a side effect that they relish human flesh as a side dish.

There is to be a program to make more use of property, including privately-owned cars. If you are not actually using yours, your neighbor who does not own one, will be permitted to drive yours. Lack of a driving license will not be sufficient cause to deny this new right. . . Bush fires next summer are to be blamed on careless people . . . Licenses are to be issued to anyone desirous to pick horta, camomile or even wild flowers from the woods. Penalty for not carrying said license will be to eat the pickings — raw . . .

Believe all of the above, and we'll tell you another set of fabrications.

A Lot of Dribble

In this highly politicized country, even athletics can involve politics. But so far, "Out with the Americans" has not turned into "Out with basketball." While there may be policy disagreements between the United States and Greece, in the world of sports, basketball, the only purely American invention in athletics, has caught on as the second most popular sport here (after soccer, of course).

Back in the fall of 1891, basketball was invented by an American professor in Massachusetts. In the early 1900s the bouncing ball was brought to Greece by visitors and the sport quickly caught on. The Greek First Division of basketball is currently in its 41st season and despite a few problems, it looks like the sport is here to stay.

Although it can't approach the quality of play in the United States, Greek basketball has proved a tremendous attraction for sports-hungry fans here and the foundation of the Greek Basketball Federation (EOK) in 1965 was a big step in organizing and expanding its appeal, and apparently the present government policy, spearheaded by General Secretary for Athletics Kimon Koulouris, is to lift basketball to even greater heights. "I have been in Greek basketball for over 30 years and for the first time I see concern for the sport from a government official," said EOK President Zaharia Alexandrou speaking of Koulouris, who visited the Greek National Team in training. Koulouris promised the coaches and players that basketball will receive top attention. "I recognize the problems you face in your efforts," Koulouris told the players. "You play on courts which are not suitable. I want to erase the decay which has plagued the sport in the past. This government is determined to change things for the better."

Greek basketball needs star players, good teams, better referees and larger, up-to-date gyms which can hold 4,000 to 12,000 spectators. "I am not going to hide the fact that my job is very difficult," said newly appointed Greek National Team coach Kostas Politis. "But I have the support of the government sports authorities and EOK. We are concerned with all facets of the National Team, particularly with the youth." Politis, who has signed a contract until September, 1984, must mold together a National Team which will compete next May in

the European Championships in France. "Thank God the basketball season ends April 18 and we will have one solid month to prepare," he added.

EOK has announced that it will attempt to take basketball into rural areas, a coach to actively recruit talent from the provinces for the national squads to keep them from being dominated by athletes from Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki. "But", admits Politis, "We now need organization."

Many coaches in the First Division believe that foreign players, who at the moment are not allowed here unless they have some Greek blood in them, should be permitted to play here to boost fan interest. "Since all of Europe said 'yes' to foreign players, why are we negative?" asks PAOK coach Theodore Rodopoulos. "I believe that the addition of foreign players will raise the quality of the league. But to have this done, we need bigger gyms with a large seating capacity, and we need commercial sponsorship. Also, the First Division should be lowered from fourteen to eight or ten teams, otherwise the competition will not be equal."

For this year, at least, EOK has said no to allowing foreigners and until foreign talent is allowed, Greek basketball will have to be content with Greek-American stars who have furthered their careers here. "I believe in Greece there is talent but there isn't much organization," explained the Greek-American star of Panionios, Jimmy Rappis, a native of Milwaukee. "Another factor are the shorter players and the small gyms here. But we should not forget that Greece is a small country". Rappis, who has a Master's Degree in Russian History, said Greek-American players do help the league, and noted how fellow Greek-American Nick Galis of New Jersey leads the First Division in scoring every year, now averaging thirty-five points a contest for Aris.

"Greek basketball is technical and strong but not as fast as in the U.S.," says 23-year-old Greek-American player for Second Division Peristeri, John Zannis. "Also missing here in Greece are the tall players who dominate play in America." While Greek-American players, who otherwise would have ended their basketball careers after college, continue to play in Greece, there are some disadvantages. "I'm a little mixed up with the language, but

I've started taking lessons," Zannis said. "Then, the hours of practice sessions are unusual for me. In the States, we had practice in the mornings while here we practice at night. The rules of basketball are also different than the U.S. and I have not been able to far to get used to referee decisions or their conduct here."

One problem which has recently hit the basketball courts is violence, as on November 21 in Larissa, when Aris fans threw rocks and broke the windows of the gym after the PAOK-Aris derby. Ironically, the game was played on a neutral court because PAOK fans had misbehaved earlier. "Violence is becoming common in Greek athletics," admitted officials in a statement released by EOK. "There is no room in Greek basketball for violence, cursing, unsportsmanlike gestures, etc. All of us have a responsibility to isolate those guilty of such acts who poison our sport. We must take action now before Greek basketball mourns casualties inside the gyms." Many fans are starting to stay away from the gyms, as well as the soccer fields, because of the recent rash of hooliganism in connection with athletic events. "Before ten or fifteen years ago the basketball courts were a place where Greek fans would sit and enjoy good athletics. Now what is it? Just like the soccer fields," states an editorial in the basketball monthly *Super Basket*.

ATHLETIC SHORTS — Further information on Greek basketball can be obtained from EOK at 11 Saripolou Street, (Tel. 822-4131 and 824-4125) . . . There are many playgrounds throughout Athens with basketball courts open to the public. Your best bet is at the Agios Kosmas athletic complex opposite the Olympic Airlines Airport (Tel. 981-5572) . . . The First Division plays from September until April. Don't expect to see NBA action, but the quality is decent. Teams from the Athens area in the First Division are Panathinaikos, Panionios, Esperos, AEK, Dimokritos, Panellinios, Pierikos and Ionikos; from Thessaloniki area are Aris, Hercules and PAOK; other teams are Olympiakos (Piraeus), Apollon (Patras) and Larissa . . . Panathinaikos has won the most league titles (17) . . . 1979 was the best year for Greek basketball; the Greeks won the Balkan and Mediterranean championships, both times beating tough Yugoslavia. They also made it to the finals of the European championships, but finished ninth (as they did also in 1981) . . . In the old days basketball was played outdoors, especially at the old Olympic Stadium where crowds of 50,000 plus saw special games.

food

Japanese/Greek Flavors

Athens and Tokyo

For Soula Panagopoulou, a vivacious Olympia-born woman who earned her master's degree at Tokyo's Sophia University, adjustment in Japan meant overcoming Greek food attitudes. "At first, I couldn't eat *sushi* and *sashimi* (raw fish)! A Greek has the set idea that raw fish and raw meat are not edibles! We don't change easily. But now, after seven years in Japan, I find raw fish is delicious but still like my Greek favorites stuffed tomatoes and peppers with rice and veal, flavored with parsley." She pursues cultural studies and wrote "Old Image and New Realities in Japan" for a thesis. A favorite project, however, is rounding up the 39 Hellenes living in Tokyo for the annual *vassilopitta* and Easter get-togethers.

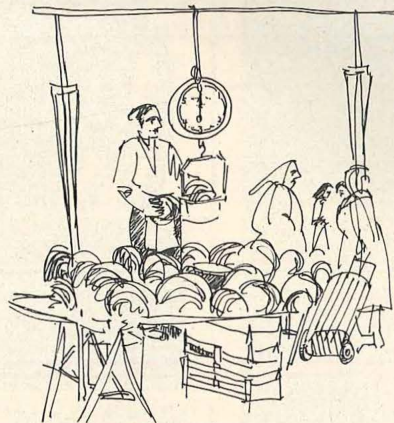
"I brought *mahlepi* from Athens for the *vassilopitta* and we go to the Russian Byzantine church here. For Easter, we made red eggs, but couldn't make *mageritsa* (there are no *endostia* [entrails indispensable for the soup] in all of Tokyo) and the local butcher threw out the *podarakia* (lamb trotters) we needed. But we were allowed to roast our own lamb at the Japanese *psisteria*," she related, laughing at the memory. "The place filled with smoke from the fat burning on the coals, and the *kefi* mounted." The Greek party roasted skewered lamb, eggplants, *tofu*, *konnyaku* (root paste) peppers and chicken for a real blend of western and oriental and is probably planning their New Year's get-together. For the Tokyo reunions, she whips up *taramosalata*, Tokyo style, and shares her recipe below.

Japanese-born Kazuko Araki became fluent in Greek living in Thessaloniki and later working for the Japanese Embassy in Athens. Her sons Hedetomo and Aige attended Greek schools. "In Athens, we ate in tavernas to be with Greek friends but at home ate Japanese, too," she noted. "Living among the Hellenes I learned to eat feta and olives, olive oil and still eat them. I could always find Japanese ingredients at *Vasilopoulos* markets. For *tofu*, I simply added water to the prepared mixture available in packages, and it thickens like a curd," offering a tip to Athenian dwellers seeking oriental foods. The slender and friendly woman disclosed her favorite Japanese *tempura* method. When asked where she prefers to live, her diplomatic reply — *sumebam-*

yako! ("Wherever I live, this place is the best for me.") *Domo arigato!*

Tempura (Japanese Batter-Dipped and Fried Specialty)

A composite of Kazuko Araki's suggestions and the superb sampling at *Tenmasa*, a family-owned and operated *tempura* restaurant in Tokyo, this specialty ranks among the three national cuisine favorites (the other two, certainly, *sashimi* and *sukiyaki*). At *Tenmasa*, owner-father visits each private room where the parties are held and mother helps serve, the son sits at the head of a semi-circular table



and cooks the food. Guests watch the expert and unashamedly indulge their appetites as he fries shrimp, calamari, whitebait, zucchini strips, eel, radishes, potato, onions, eggplant, okra and other vegetables and finfish. Because the batter is so light, one eats and eats without feeling leaden and soporific. Perhaps the dainty blue, red, green, black lacquer dishes and cups of *sake* and green tea on the shiny red table and bite-sized portions create the perfect balance for moderation, Japanese style. *Arigato!*

12 prawns "they must be 3½ inches"
1 medium eggplant, cut into 2 inch long and ½-inch wide strips, soaked in water

½ pound or ¼ kilo calamari, cleaned
4-5 small onions, sliced into ¼-inch rings, skewered on toothpicks

Vegetable oil for frying
1-2 teaspoons sesame oil (optional)
Tentsuyu Sauce (see recipe below)

Seasonal options:

3-4 small okra per person, trimmed
1-2 green peppers, seeded and cut into strips 2½ inches

Eel, whitebait, fresh filet, cut into strips

1 potato or sweet potato, peeled and cut into strips

Tempura batter:

1 egg yolk
2 teaspoons *sake* or dry wine
¾ cup water
¾ cup flour, or slightly more if necessary

Peel off prawn shell; squeeze out all excess moisture. Split prawn backs, devein them. Without splitting backs, cut lengthwise and slash across 2-3 times. Arrange prawns on a platter. Soak eggplant strips 15 minutes and drain. Arrange on platter or tray. Prepare and arrange each seafood and vegetable: calamaria, onions, okra, peppers, fish and potato, if using, depending on your guest list. When ready, prepare the batter: in a bowl, lightly beat the yolk, *sake* or wine, and water until mixed. Sift flour into the liquid; mix very lightly with chopsticks or fork in a back and forth motion; do not overmix to avoid a sticky, glutinous batter. Heat vegetable oil to a height of 3 inches and flavor with sesame oil, if you like. When heat reaches 360 degrees F or 180 degrees C begin dipping the foods to coat thinly; fry until golden. Drain on paper-lined baskets and serve piping hot with *Tentsuyu Sauce* divided into small bowls for individual dipping. Serves 6.

Tentsuyu Sauce

4 tablespoons Japanese soy sauce
3 tablespoons *sake* or dry wine or sherry

1 tablespoon sugar

¾ cup chicken broth, cooled

2-3 tablespoons grated daikon radish

In a bowl mix the soy sauce, *sake*, sugar and broth until sugar dissolves. Season with radish. Divide into tiny saucers for dipping. Store, covered, in refrigerator.

Taramosalata (Fresh Roe Salad), Tokyo style

Soula Panagopoulou hellenizes the Japanese fresh roe by calling them *Avgotaraha* just as she would in Athens; the result, of course, is *taramosalata* and delicate as a dip or a salad.

2 fresh fish roe (fish eggs) preferably carp

2 potatoes, cooked in jackets, peeled
Juice of 1 lemon

½ cup fine olive oil

Onion, "just enough for aroma"

Peel the roe and pound in a *goudi* or mortar to break the eggs. Continue pounding and beat in the potatoes, lemon juice and, very gradually, enough oil to make a smooth, creamy mixture that mounds when dropped from a spoon (beating may be more effective in a blender). Season with a little grated onion and taste, adding more lemon juice or onion if you like. Serve at room temperature or chilled with crusty bread chunks and fresh vegetables. Serves 4-6.

Itadakimasu!

Vilma Liacouras Chantiles

focus

film

Ange Casta, noted cinema maker from France, will appear as guest of the French Institute, giving a talk on 11 Jan., 8:30 pm on the theme *The Audio-Visual Look On Today's World*, followed by the filming of his production, *From Mother to Daughters*, a story of the transmission of values through four generations of miners in northern France. Several more of his films will be shown during his visit, including *Columba*, Jan. 12, 8:30 pm., *Jean Gaures*, Jan. 13, 8:30 pm., *Publcity*, Jan. 14, and *The 25 Year-Old War*, Jan. 17, concerning life and survival during the Vietnam War years.

Director Steven Spielberg wanted "a creature that only a mother could love" for his film *E.T.* The alien being that Italian artist Carlo Rambaldi created is indeed weird. He is about the size of a four year-old child with a greenish skin and a head that looks like an upside-down foot that is in great need of a pedicure and some Doctor Scholls foot pads. But beware! Not only could his mother love him, but so did Elliot (Henry Thomas), the lonely little boy of *E.T.*, and he's likely to steal your heart as well.

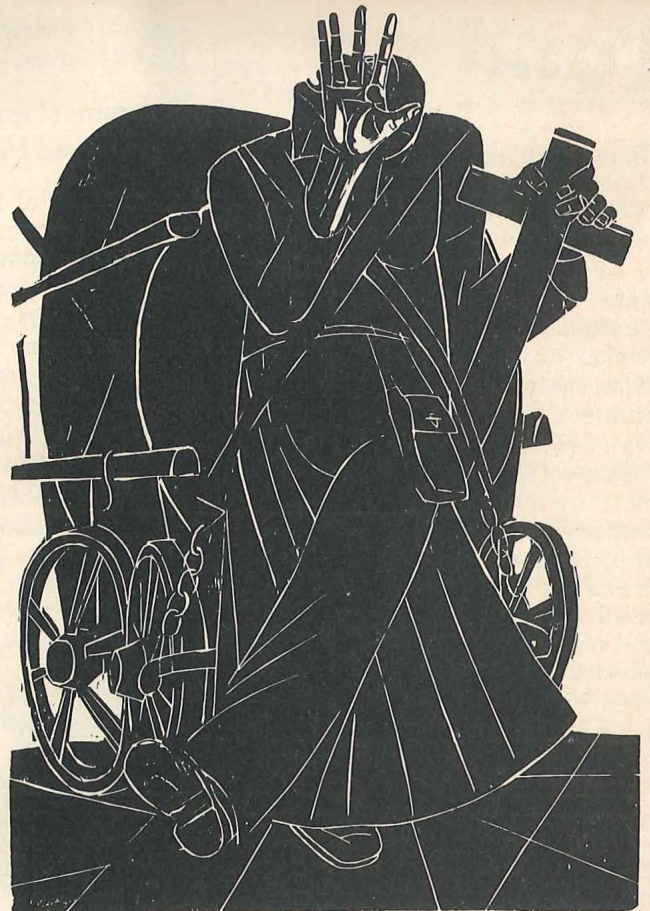


E.T. (film)

E.T. is a wonderful mixture of folklore and fantasy, a modern suburban fairytale. Elliot is a child who is upset by the separation of his parents and is longing for a companion. This has all the elements of a *Lassie* episode, but the bizarre buddy that appears from the sky is not what every boy has imagined. Yet the friendship that develops between the two as they share an adventurous friendship is touching as well as humorous. This is a movie that is sheer magic and one that families can giggle and sniffle at together, while marvelling in the splendid visual effects. Opening on January 1st in selected Athens Cinemas.

theater

"All the world's a stage", said Willie, but his quaint philosophy is small comfort for another Willie whose play is lacking an *empty* stage in all of Athens upon which to act. *Educating Rita*, the second production of the new and brilliant **English Theatre Company**, is scheduled for some time in January. The production of Willie Russell's successful serious comedy about a hairdresser who turns to education for the answers to life's problems, is itself encountering some of life's problems in the form of high rental charges by Athens theaters. Although at the moment without a stage, the per-



German Theater Posters (art)

formance will go on, assures director Tony Woolf, in the meantime suggesting "that any companies or unemployed philanthropists looking for a worthy cause" might find one, in this, Athens *only* professional English Theatre group. For information as to dates of performances and offers of philanthropic assistance or loans, telephone 751-8050.

Last minute good news: The British Council has offered its facilities for the production. Scheduled performances: 14, 21, 28 Jan, and 4 Feb., at 8 pm. This arrangement is tentative, based on audience participation. How about it?

music

The **Athens Company (Athenaiki Compania)** continues its concert series of musical evenings with an offering on Jan. 12 of *Songs of the Sea* and ancient lyric songs with singers Costas Karalis, Eleni Zangaraki and Nicolas Mitzovoleas and Yiannis Koutras. On 26 Jan.,

and 9 Feb., Takis Vouris from Rhodes presents old and new songs, with Aphrodite Vouris and on Wed., 9 Feb, the composer Sarandis Kasaris will present modern Greek Classical music and songs, with lyrics by Angelos Sikelianou, and Odysseus Elytis, with singers Yiannis Thomopoulos, Nicolas Mitsovolas and Sonja Theodoridou. In the final performance on 23 Feb., composer Diamandis Andromidas will present parts of his work *Tis Armania*, with lyrics by Christos Mikropoulos performed by the orchestra of Nea Smyrni with singers Emelia Sarri, Dimitra Moraitidi, Vassilis Moraitidi and Nicos Gritsas.

The Athens Company was founded in 1968 on an experimental basis by Nikos Doukas, Demetrios Hadjiadiakos and Christos Kanellopoulos under the name of Rembetiki Compania of Haidari. The performances are held at the Athens Municipal Cultural Center, 50 Acadimias Street, at 7:30 pm. Admission is free.

dance

Courtesy of the British Council, well-known jazz dancer Che will appear in Athens on an extended visit, giving open classes at the Dance Workshop.

Hailing from Britain and the U.S., Che Klein's teaching experience, training, dance and theater credit ranges from California to London and Greece. She is co-founder of *Original Six* Dance Theater company, founder and choreographer of *Everyday People* Dance Company, Covent Garden, London and has performed with the Monterey Peninsula Players in *Sweet Charity*, *Joan of Arc*, *Blood Wedding*, and was choreographer and solo performer in the educational documentary, *Che* produced by Lucien Scott-Stone. She has made several televised appearances and taught at the San Francisco Dance Theatre, the Pineapple Dance Center, in London, the Silent Space Studio, in Berkeley California, the Leicester Dance Academy in England, and many others. Details on the dates of classes, call 364-5417.

exhibits

In a tribute to the late opera star, Maria Callas, the French Institute inaugurates the opening on 18 Jan. at 7 pm., of an exhibit with photographs and costumes representative of her career, which will continue throughout the month. The Institute will also sponsor a series of lectures by Vassilis Nicolaides entitled *This Country, Opera and Callas*, accompanied by slides and film excerpts. For further information, call 362-4301

A documentary exhibition of the school of expressionistic theater which involved the playwrights Bertolt Brecht, Veerdekind and Max Reinhardt and their work during the period 1910 to 1925 will

be held at the Goethe Institute, inaugurated on 11 Jan. with an introduction by Eleni Varopoulou. Hours, Mon-Fr., 9:30-2, 5-9:30, Omirou 12-14.

art

In addition to the Pinakothiki's exhibit on *Trends in Contemporary Architecture* continuing this month, the museum will host a two-month showing of British 19th century watercolors and drawings, beginning Jan. 11. Among the more notable artists represented are Turner, Gabriel Rosetti, John Ruskin, James McNeill Whistler and Samuel Palmer.

Concurrently there will be an exhibit of theater posters from Germany announcing the productions of such master playwrights as Bertolt Brecht (*Mother Courage and Her Children*) performed by professional theater companies throughout that country. For details, Tel. 723-5937.

A limited number of reproductions from two new silkscreen paintings are on sale at the Benaki Museum bookstore. The pictures, the first representing the south view of the Temple of Olympia and the second the west view of the Temple of Theseus, are from a book written by the architect, Joseph Thummer, published in Rome in 1823. Size: 65.5 by 53.5 cm; 1,000 drachmas each. Bookstore hours, 8.30-2 pm daily, except Thurs. and Sun.

A collection of 48 original Australian aboriginal bark paintings will be on display in a month-long exhibit beginning 20 January at the Athens Municipal Cultural Center at 50 Aca-dimias Street.

notes

Allen Ginsberg in Perama, a 'musical happening' theater in Plaka, the worlds and friendships of Manos Hadzidakis and Leonard



Maria Callas (exhibits)

Cohen, the tragedy of Cyprus . . . such are the topics of discussion as Amy Mims, Irish poetess, translator and author of several books, takes you on a journey 'inside the labyrinth of Greek music', a three-part series in a continuation of ERT's "Our Sunday Quest", as part of its focus on Greek music. Miss Mims, in presenting the music of Hadzidakis, Savvopoulos, Markopoulos and other Greek composers (all of whom she has translated), will discuss their work and her involvement in Greece and its music, revealing a fascinating career, her mar-

riage to and work with the artist Minos Argyrakis, and the music, life and tragedy of Cyprus, where she lived three years. The broadcast, scheduled to begin January 9, for three consecutive Sunday mornings, 10:35 am to 11:30 am, on the Second Program, will be in Greek. However, transcribed copies of the series in English may be obtained upon request. Miss Mims is also planning a series of plays by Irish playwrights Sean O'Casey and others for some time in March. Check the local press for possible date or time change.

In 153 BC Januarius was officially designated as the first month of the year. Its origins came from the name of the Roman god, J and the Latin name for doors and public portals, *jani*. J was already the god of beginnings — the first hour, the first day, *et cetera*, and his festival was held in January. His familiar double-faced head, the *Janus bifrons* featured on the first bronze coins of Rome, symbolized his ability to guard both entrances and exits, and he was the god of departures and returns.

Of all the gods he is unique in that he appears in no mythology other than the Roman. In Greece the official name for January, Ianouarios, is popularly shortened to *Jenaris*, from the Greek word, *Jenna*, birth or beginning, because in this month lambs, kids and other baby animals are born.

earrings for cows

When the makers of *La Vache Qui Rit*, French cheese wedges with the laughing red cow, decided to portray her with earrings they didn't know just how far ahead of their time they were. Now scientists have designed bovine earrings containing chemicals which keep away worrisome pests that cause cows to lose weight. Now cows of every color can laugh!

Storing periodicals usually means either expensive binders or dusty untidy piles of string-wrapped materials hard to use. There is another solution.

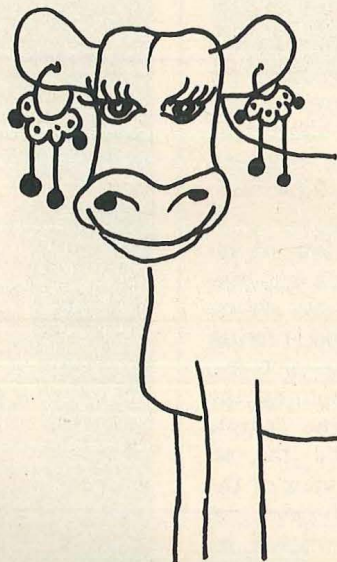
Large soap boxes cut down will neatly display many issues. A soft drink carton holding 24 cans cut exactly in the middle, for example, holds three years of *The Athenian* in each half. Finish with decorative self-adhesive paper.

Some portable heaters are not all that portable. Especially those with gas bottles whose wheels are too small to roll easily over carpeting. A fold-up luggage carrier does quite well.

In the winter one can't always dry washing outside. Bay leaves or a few drops of oil extract in the last water rinse will give your laundry a fresh scent. Also a thimbleful of olive oil keeps woolens from scratching.

news for new yorkers

Browsing through my files I came across an advertisement from a year ago which announced the formation of a society exclusively for those who had formerly lived in New York City and are now residing in Athens. Mr. Agis Sarakinos, the energetic engineer (two diplomas!) whose idea it was to form the society, having noted the numerous bands of expatriate Greeks in New York City, informs me that the club now has 100 members who meet regularly, taking part in various informal activities and excursions. If you are a former resident of the Big Apple call him at 672-5485 and see just how much fun you are missing!



Very often in trying to follow recipes one reads the infuriating instructions, "Take one package of Mother Fotthergay's Ready-made Ragout", or "Stir in one envelope of Aunt Delia's Delicious Fudgie Wudgies", both of which are either unobtainable here or too expensive to buy. Here is a recipe for another product not available on the local market which I gave some years ago through the courtesy of a reader (Mrs. Eby, where are you now?) who said, "Nothing could be easier", and she was right. Known in the old country as *schmierkaese*, we call it cottage cheese.

Allow two bottles of milk to turn to clabber (thicken or curdle). Pricking holes in the caps will "turn" the milk more quickly. Do not allow to stand for long after souring because it will

become bitter. Skim off the top cream and save. Simmer the milk in a saucepan — a doubleboiler is better — over low heat until bubbles appear at the side of the pan. To increase volume you can now add several tablespoons of dried milk (this recipe makes one cup), remove from heat and strain through a colander lined with cheesecloth (*tulle*). The whey will drain out leaving the curds. (I have always wondered why Miss Muffet was eating both curds *and* whey!) Add salt, pepper and the cream you saved. You now have cottage cheese.

In a similar vein, here is my own exclusive secret for thickening yogurt, which normally is too thin for some uses — as a substitute for cream cheese, for example; Nothing could be simpler. Freeze the yogurt in the container in which it came. Punch holes in the bottom and place in the sink. As the yogurt thaws, the excess water will drain away!

... and crowns for clowns

Designing your own crest can have its pitfalls. A friend of mine discovered this after having distributed several thousand of his business cards, featuring, among other heraldic devices, a coronet which crowns an elaborate escutcheon bearing the motto *semper melior* (always the best). This coronet has seven points — an odd number.

Until 1540 those who felt they had the need for, and the right to, such things, could design their own coat of arms. Since then, nobility has devised various crests, often featuring coronets with points of different numbers, but always in pairs. Unfortunately, a seven-pointed coronet was adopted by the court jesters, or fools!

Want to confound your friends and confuse your enemies? Challenge them to name the number "1 with 100 zeros" and bet them you can write it on their handy dandy pocket calculator. As they stand there gaping at your brilliance (friend), asininity (foe), calmly punch out the number 706006. Then hand them the calculator up-side down. They will read, *googol*, which is the name of the number with 100 zeros!

paroimia (proverb)

The knot has reached the comb!

(The moment of truth, when a final decision must be made).

FOLK FESTIVALS

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

ST BASIL (Jan 1). The New Year Cake (*Vassilopita*) is sliced in accordance with old Byzantine customs and the person in whose slice the lucky coin is found is traditionally the year's lucky person.

EPIPHANY (Jan 6). A public holiday celebrating the Blessing of the Waters when a cross is thrown into the sea, lakes or rivers. In Piraeus a special service is held in the Cathedral, Agia Trias (Antistasio 1). It begins at 7 am this year and is followed at 11 am by the official ceremony on the waterfront. When the cross is cast into the water, it is customary for the youths present to dive in and retrieve it.

ST. DOMENICA (Jan 8). Midwife's Day. The custom of female domination or matriarchy is observed in villages in the prefectures of Komotini, Xanthi, Kilikis and Serres. The womenfolk gather in the cafes while the men do household chores. They join their wives in the celebrations at dusk.

ST. ATHANASIOS' DAY (Jan. 18). In rural Greece, this feast day is accompanied by the sacrifice of oxen or sheep, and each family kills a cock to insure their own happiness. The saying has it that it's bad luck to start any work on this day; women stop housework and any other domestic work for the day.

THE THREE FATHERS (Jan. 30). The three Fathers of the Orthodox Church are honored on this day. Basil the Great, Gregory the Theologian and St. John Chrysostom. These three saints are also known as 'the Doctors' or 'the Bishops', therefore the day has been appointed a school and university feast day when a special service is held in most schools. Students may recite poems, sing hymns or give a small performance.

MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

CLASSICAL GUITAR recital on 26 Jan, 8:30 pm with Eleftheria Kotzia, French Institute, Sina 29.

TRIO CANELLO, a young British wind trio, with *cor anglais* (English horn) and two oboists appearing 21 Jan., 8 pm., at Tasis Hellenic, with a second performance on 27 Jan., at the British Council, 8 pm.

HELEN VALAHI, pianist, performs a selection of Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Debussy, Chopin, and Charles Grisses, Jan. 19, 8 pm., at the Hellenic American Union

YOUNG GREEK AND GERMAN COMPOSERS, in a first performance given by the Goethe Institute's Studio for Contemporary Music will present six compositions in a concert given on 25 Jan. at 8 pm., 12-14 Omirou St.

ISABEL FLORI VEUILLONS, accompanied by Lena Aroderdou, pianist will present a concert at Parnassos Hall on 12 Jan. 7 pm.

CHAPMAN COLLEGE CHOIR of California sings traditional and contemporary

choral works, at the Hellenic American Union, 6 pm., Jan. 24.

CLASSICAL OPERA recital, with Fofi Sarantopoulo Cavalier, accompanied by Julie Trouso on piano, given at Parnassos Hall, 26 Jan., 7 pm.

REBETIKA AND OLD FOLK SONGS, a musical series sponsored by the Athens Municipality Cultural Center, 50 Acadimias Street. (See *Focus*).

THE ATHENS BALLET, aside from scheduling *Don Quixote* for some time in January, is planning a program of 25 ballet performances, starting Jan. 3, every Sun. am. (children) and Monday evening (adults). For further information, call, 721-2811, 723-6969.

MUSIC OF CHOPIN in a piano recital given by the French Institute on Jan. 19 with pianist Chantal Vincent, 8:30 pm., Sina 29.

CHE will be giving open classes at the Dance Workshop (see *Focus*).

THIS PROPERTY IS CONDEMNED, a play by Tennessee Williams will be presented together with *The Man with the Flower in His Mouth*, by Pirandello, and *The Boat* by Chekhov by the Stanislavsky Theatre, and directed by Conrad Eure, at the Hellenic American Union on Jan. 14, 21 and 28. Tickets are 300 drachmas, sold at performance. (In Greek).

"THE PLAY ON" by Rick Abbott, a comedy presented by the Hellenic American Union Student Theatre Group, directed by Evangelos Sorogas on Jan. 24, 8 pm free admission. (In Greek).

"EDUCATING RITA", the second production by the English Theatre Company is scheduled from the second week in January. (See *Focus*).

EXHIBITS

GREEK POPULAR TAPESTRY, a month long exhibit beginning Jan. 11, at the French Institute, Sina 29.

EXPRESSIONIST THEATER, a documentary exhibition from 11-27 Jan. (See *Focus*).

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION of contest winners, sponsored by the Hellenic Photographic Society will be shown from 31 Jan. to Feb. 11, in Kennedy Hall of the Hellenic American Union; inauguration on 31 Jan. and a film on 11 Feb. at 8 pm.

ROLAND LABOYE, beginning 10 Jan., an exhibit of his photographs held at the French Institute, Exhibition Room, Sina 29.

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS from Great Britain on the subject of the European Community will be exhibited at the British Council in Kolonaki Square from 17-21 Jan., in the Hall. Daily, 10-1 and 6-9 pm, except Sat. and Sun.

GERMAN THEATER POSTERS, at the Pinakothiki (see *Focus*).

YIORGOS YIORGAKOPOULOS, exhibit of his oil paintings from Jan 10-21 at Kennedy Hall, Hellenic American Union, 27 Massalias.

MARIA CALLAS, from 18 Jan, a display of photography and costumes in tribute to the late opera star, French Institute; the inauguration will be held on 18 Jan, 7 pm. (see *Focus*).

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday: an open-house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *hronia polla* (many years). Although this tradition is fading, and some Athenians take the precaution of announcing in the local newspapers that they will *not* be at home to visitors on their namedays, it is customary to acknowledge the occasion with a telephone call, cable or flowers.

Jan. 1 Vassilios (Vassilis, Vassos).
William (Bill), Basil,
Vassiliki (Vasso)

Jan. 6 Fotis, Fotini

Jan. 7 Yannis (John), Ioanna

Jan. 17 Antonios (Tony), Antonia

Jan. 18 Athanasios, Thanasis (Thanos, Nasos), Athanasia (Soula)

Jan. 20 Efthymios (Thymios), Efthymia (Effie)

Jan. 25 Grigorios (Gregory).

DATES TO REMEMBER

Jan. 19 Toubisat (Jewish.)

Jan. 26 Australia Day

Jan. 30 Day of the Three Hierarchs, (Greek school holiday)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Jan. 1 New Year's Day

Jan. 6 Epiphany

LECTURES

COPING WITH URBANIZATION, prefaced with an introduction by Grigorias Iamontopoulos; three documentary films on city life and its problems on Feb. 1, 8 pm., at the Hellenic American Union (in Greek).

VERGINA: EARLY AND RECENT FINDS, is the subject of a lecture given by Professor Manolis Andronikos at the British Council, 31 Jan., 8 pm. Free; seat reservations from 17 Jan. Tel. 363-3211.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH, given by George Filaktopoulos is the next lecture presented by the University of LaVerne's Cultural Lecture Series, *The Many Faces of Modern Greece*; 25 Jan, 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 ENERGY CRISIS AND ALTERNATIVE SOURCES, a discussion by Dr. Raphael Moissis (in Greek) with three documentary films on energy conservation, held at the Hellenic American Union on Jan 17, 8 pm.

this month

SHAKESPEARE, The Poet and his 134 Women, given by Madame Lena Nicholaidou at Parnassos Hall, 19 Jan. Tel. 360-6231 for details.

THIS COUNTRY, OPERA AND CALLAS a series of lectures in tribute to Maria Callas, beginning on Jan. 18, given by Vasilis Nicolaides, with slides and film excerpts, 8:30 pm at the French Institute Sina 29.

OPERA, OR WOMEN'S DEFEAT, a lecture on her book of the same title, given by Katherine Clement on 25 Jan., 8:30 pm., 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.

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.

GALLERIES

ARGO, 8 Merlin St., Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662, 12 Jan. to 1 Feb., Elias Papayianopoulos, paintings.

JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Tel. 723-5657; three French painters, Charles Blais, Rene Blanchard, Robert Cambas, to 22 Jan.

DADA, Antinoros 31, Tel. 724-2377, Koutsoyiannis, 10-28 Jan., oil paintings.

DESMOS, Akadimias 28, Tel. 922-0750, information not available at time of printing.

DIOGENES, Nikodimou and Nikis 33, Tel 323-1978, Levendis Levendis in one of his first exhibitions in Athens, 10 Jan-26 Jan.

ENGOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Tel. 722-3888, Lambros Konondanos and Nikos Economou, 10-25 Jan; oils.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Tel. 363-8230, program not available at time of printing.

HYDROHOOS, Anapiron Polemou 16, Tel 722-3684; 10-26 Jan., exposition of Costas Emanuilides, oil paintings.

KOURD GALLERY, 37 Skoufa Street, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-3113; prints of French and Greek Modern Artists from 10 Jan to end of month.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261, 10-26 Jan., Marino Vassiloglou, tempera; Costas Kutsouroubas, oils.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-4552; three sculptors create an environment: Costas Vrouvas, Nakis Tahtitsiaglou, Esse Venetianiou, from 10 Jan. to 6 Feb.

NATIONAL GALLERY (Pinakothiki) Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton; Trends in Contemporary Architecture continued; German Theater poster exhibit

from Jan. 10 to end of Feb.; British 19th century watercolors and drawings from Jan. 11 (see *Focus*).

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165; Exhibit of Surrealism by Greek artists, 10-24 Jan.

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698, until 10 Jan., Yiannis Papadopoulos, Maria Grigoriou, tapestries; Mendes Bost, paintings.

ORAISMA, 30-32 Vas. Pavlou, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-7266, until 15 Jan. ceramics, Marietta Papayiannou; from the 15th exhibit of oil paintings by gallery artists.

POLYPLANO, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. Details not available at time of printing.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4, Tel. 724-5136, 10-25 Jan, oil paintings by the Greek artists Gounaridas, and Vroungas.

TO TRITI MATI, Loukianou 21b. Tel. 722-9733, paintings/acrylics by Maria Karametou-Crowder.

JILL YAKAS, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2773, 801-3656; until 8 Jan., group exhibit of limited edition prints by Delia Delderfield, Hilary Adair, Ricardo Wolfesar, Antonios of Santorini, Akis Pirinides, Judith Allen, and others. Open daily 11 am-4 pm; 6 pm-9 pm. Closed Wed

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square 20, Tel. 360-8278, from 14 Jan. through the month, Yiannis Sikopedis and Achilleas Droungas, oil paintings.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel Hotel), Tel. 722-9219; through the month, Amalias Vanvakis, sculpture.

FOTONIO, 4 Epsilantou St; hours 9 am-1:30 pm, 5-9:30 pm. The paintings of Effie Athanassiou, expressionistic in style, ranging from conservative to modern will be on show until the end of Jan. at this newly-opened art gallery.

INSTITUTE SCREENINGS

BRITISH COUNCIL

GREGORY'S GIRL, shown in English for the first time, is the story of a young Scot and young love against the background of a Scottish new town and school football team, with John Sinclair, Dee Herburn and Robert Buchanan, produced by Davina Berlin and Clive Parsons, directed by Bill Forsythe, 10 and 11 Jan., 8 pm.

CHARIOTS OF FIRE, starring Cheryl Campbell, John Gielgud, Lindsay Anderson; produced by David Putnam and directed by Hugh Hudson, 24-25 Jan., 8 pm. Free; reservations from 10 Jan.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE REVOLT, written and directed by David Thompson, 13 Jan., 8 pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE

HERZOG, FASSBINDER, WENDERF, a film project in cooperation with the Greek Cinemateque showing over 50 films by the above, continues.

FRENCH INSTITUTE

HEAD HOODS (or ski masks - a very loose translation) by Jean Francois Stevenin, about two men looking for the ghosts of their adolescence, 10 Jan. 6 pm and 8:30 pm.

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

for children, Jan. 15, 8:30 pm.

RENDEZVOUS AT BRAY, a surrealist film from Belgium, 20 Jan., 6 and 8:30 pm.

A GREEK FILM COURSE will be offered at the HAU by Barbara Samantha Stenzel in cooperation with the Teniothiki Club. The course begins Feb 7, 7-10 pm and will be a survey of Greek cinema from the years 1950 to the present. Feature length films and shorts to be shown with scheduled appearances by directors such as Cacoyiannis, Ferris, Panayiotopoulos, Vianellis and others.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CLUB, Kastri, Tel. 801-2988, Men's tennis night, 13 Jan., members only; 29 Jan., Southern style buffet, all you can eat, live music and dancing, cocktails at 7 pm.

AWOG, Tel. 801-3971, charity bridge luncheon, Jan. 24 at the Hilton. The travel committee is offering a trip to India, Jan. 2-14, and a ski week, 22-29 Jan., to St. Moritz. Call the clubroom for more information.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB, Tel. 865-2780, cutting of *vassilopitta*, Jan. 13.

COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, 10 Jan., dinner meeting at 8:30 pm, Athenee Palace Hotel (men only); 24 Jan., dinner meeting (ladies' night) with guest speaker, Athenee Palace.

CROSS-CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, Amaryllidos 17, Psychico, holds their monthly discussion the second Thursday in January. For details, call Chris Lavda, Tel. 672-3382.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD (GREECE) Luncheon January 20th, 1:00 pm. Hilton Hotel. Speaker Bruce Lansdale from American Farm School. See *Classified* for details or Tel. 813-5024.

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.

January 1st

THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL (O Exo-Yiinos), Steven Spielberg's fanciful science fiction adventure. See *Focus*. CIC Cinemas

January 3rd

FIRST BLOOD (O dynamitis), Sylvester Stallone (*Rocky*) stars as a Green Beret who has returned from the Vietnam War to face an alien home environment, which causes him to become violent, pitting him against the entire home town police force. Directed by Ted Kotcheff. Karayiannis-Karatzopoulos Cinemas.

LEMON POPSICLE IV (Granita Apo Lemoni No 4), Benjie, Hughie and Bobby, the three wild and crazy boys, continue their slapstick adventures in the fourth of this popular series. Before enlisting in the army, they are in pursuit of a flirtatious fraulein, but somehow end up in bed with

her humorless husband instead. Spensos Cinemas.

NO CHILD'S LAND (Mam . . . Kaka Kai Nani . . .) An Italian film directed by Marco Ferreri about a teacher who sows the seeds of rebellion in a group of kindergarten children. Panom Cinemas.

January 6th

NIGHT OF SAN LORENZO (I Nixta Tou San Lorentzo), The Taviani Brothers

direct this excellent film about the evacuation of an Italian village during World War II, all seen through the eyes of a young girl. Damaskinos/Michailidis.

THE PIRATE MOVIE, A slapstick comedy which is a satire on the *Pirates of Penzance*, starring Christy McNichol and Christopher Atkins. Nea Kinomatographiki Cinemas.

YOUNG DOCTORS IN LOVE (Trelloi Yiatroi Apithanes Engxeiriseis), Another

whacky comedy directed by Gary Marshal (*Flying High*) spoofing hospitals and their somewhat erratic (and erotic) staff. Damaskinos/Michailidis.

January 13th

BRONX WARRIORS (Ta Katharmata Tou Bronx), Trash and his motorcycle gang, the Warriors, are the noble savages who restore order to the Bronx in this violent futuristic adventure film. Damaskinos/Michailidis.

THE DAY OFF (Repo). A whimsical tale of mistaken identity which won the Critic's Prize in Thessaloniki. Directed by Vassilis Bafeas, Nea Kinomatographiki Cinemas.

January 17th

YOL (O Dromos), An outstanding film "directed" by Yilmaz Guney. It is the thought-provoking story of five prisoners on leave from a Turkish jail. (See *Cinema Review*.) Panom Films Cinemas.

January 20th

FITZCARRALDO (Fitzkaralnto), Director Werner Herzog's exhilarating story of a crazed rubber baron (Klaus Kinski) who borrows money from his mistress (Claudia Cardinale) to bring an opera company to the Peruvian jungle on a steamboat. Fantastic entertainment! Nea Kinomatographiki.

WHO DARES WINS (O Tolmon Nika), A British adventure film which features an assassination of a British undercover agent and the search for a radical, anti-nuclear movement led by an American woman (Judy Davis). Directed by Ian Sharp.

January 24th

L'AS DES AS, Jean Paul Belmondo stars as an ex-fighter pilot and boxer who owns a bistro in Paris during the years before World War II. In Berlin for the Olympic Games, he becomes involved with attempts to save some people persecuted by Gestapo officers. Spensos Cinemas.

THE MAN WITH THE DEADLY SINS, Sean Connery stars in this political thriller dealing with terrorist activities in the Arab world. Nea Kinomatographiki Cinemas.

January 27th

THE SOLDIER (I Ora Tou Ektelesti), Another film dealing with terrorism and assassination attempts, in this case in the U.S., Israel and Germany. Doesn't anybody make love anymore?

SKIING

FTEROLAKA, (near the summit of Mt. Parnassus) three hours from Athens, open Dec. to April. Altitude, 1450 meters, lodge with cafeteria and bar; fireplace; 23 km drive from Arachova; lifts and ski school.

MOUNT PELION (behind the port-city of Volos) about four-hour ride from Athens on the Nat'l. Highway. The ski center situated at Agriolefkes, near the pass of Chania; two chair lifts; no rental equipment; ski lessons available; 80-bed capacity shelter plus small hotel.

MT. KISSAVOS: north of Larissa at the site of Kanalos, altitude 1604 m. One lift,

Katey's Corner

Katey Angelis

Lots of supporters and friends dropped by Executive Services at the Athens Tower recently to hoist a glass of bubbly with the effervescent Lorraine Butler. The occasion? Executive Services' Tenth Anniversary of doing business in Athens. Reason enough to organize a celebration!

Thank you for being "Friends of the American Farm School in Thessaloniki". Actually, you may not have known that when you purchased your Thanksgiving or Christmas turkey you were making a direct contribution to the scholarship fund of the School. All profits from this steadily-growing enterprise go into the scholarship fund and provide much needed assistance. If, however, you would like to put more 'meat' (if you will pardon the expression) into your help, think about joining the group here in Athens which works the year around to promote needed funds for this purpose. Telephone the Chairman, George Legakis, at 951-4111, and offer your help. Or better still, plan to accept the School's perennial invitation to visit the next time you are in Thessaloniki. You will be proud of the facilities and tremendously impressed both with the students and the products. Just call (031) 411-522 to let them know you are coming, to be certain someone will be on tap to show you around.

More news from the Farm School is that this month there will be an opportunity here in Athens to hear a talk by Bruce Lansdale, its Director. Those of you who have heard him will be sure not to miss this occasion — and the rest have a treat in store. He will be speaking at the luncheon given for the Fifth Anniversary of Republicans Abroad (Greece) and his topic will be "Peasants, Presidents and Republicans" — about all three of which he has a personal knowledge. All friends of the Farm School (former or about-to-be) and their guests are welcome.

The diversity of projects undertaken by the Athens Hilton Hotel continues to boggle the imagination. One minute the Lobby will be glittering with beautiful Scandinavian

crystal and the next may find a Cypriot weaver set up in a typical village house. I even remember an occasion when there was snow!

Recently, for instance, a project that was conceived "way last May" culminated in the sparkling Children's Art and Jewelry Show in the Lower Lobby. Elly Economopoulou-Hadziotis, the Hilton's Public Relations Director, carried (sometimes literally) it all through from start to finish. First there was the art contest in the schools in which children between the ages of 5 and 14 were invited to design a piece of jewelry. Word spread fast via the special co-operation of the children's monthly magazine *Rodi*, published by Drossoula Vassiliou-Elliott, and an astonishing 400 entries produced themselves from all over Greece! Sifting through these submissions in some of the hottest days of summer to decide on the finalists was the job of an illustrious panel of judges including the famous Greek painter Spyros Vassiliou, sculptor Thodoros, well known art collector and museum owner, Ian Vorres, art critic Beatrice Spyliadis, jeweler Kaity Tazedakis, and Mrs. Economopoulou-Hadziotis.

First Prize went to Stephanos Handalis, 13 years old, Halandri Second to Maria Belehri, 12 years old, Peristeri, and Third Prize was shared between Eva Bazaka, 6 years old, Papagou, and Kelly Papavlou, 13 years old, Athens. Honorable mentions went to Arisia Kosmopoulou, 12 years old, Athens, Eleni Sintihaki, 13 years old, Crete, Niki Kotsiou, 12 years old, Athens, Phaidra Lambropoulou, Athens, Maria Sigavou, Volos, and Amalia Atsalaki, Athens.

This process complete, talented jeweler Kaity Tazedakis chose ten designs to craft into the beautiful pieces that greeted the crowd gathered at the Exhibit's opening night. On hand, in addition to many of the children who produced the drawings and some of the judges, were the Hilton General Manager and Mrs. Rickenbacker.

this month

operating on weekends and holidays.
MT. MENALON: 30 km from Tripolis, 2 ski lifts operating at the site of Ostrakina.
MT PAGAEON: 1½ hours from Kavala, one lift at Koilas Orfeos, altitude 1750 m., operating only on weekends.
MT. DIRFY: about 40 km from Halkis, one lift operating at Leiri only on Sundays and holidays.
MT. VITSI: 20 km from Florina, two lifts operating at Vigla Pissoderiou daily.
MT. VRONTOU: 1½ hours from Serres, two lifts operating at Lai-Lai.
MT. FALAKRON: 40 km from Drama, one T-bar operating at Choros on Sundays.
MT. PINDOS: outside of Metsovo, one old chair lift operates every day except Wednesdays (and when it breaks down).
ON MT. OLYMPOS, the Hellenic Mountaineering and Skiing Federation of Greece has several well-run refuges for those who want to do winter mountain climbing and skiing. No lifts.

Call the local *Hellenic Mountaineering and Skiing Federation* refuges for snow condition information and possible accommodation: Athens number 323-1867.

Prices for the EOT installation, Tel. 0267-31692 or 0234-22693-4.

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

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.
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 TRADITION, Iperidou 18, Plaka. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, (Pina-kothiki), 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 re-opening, call museum or National Tourist Organization, 322-3111.

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

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

LIBRARIES

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

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

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychico Tel. 671-4628, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-6:30 pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

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

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

BRITISH EMBASSY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Karageorgi Servias 2, Syntagma, Tel. 723-6211, ext. 293. Books, reports, and other information on British social institutions. For reference use only. Mon-Fri, 9 am-2 pm, Tues. and Wed. 3:30-6:30 pm.

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

THE GENNADIUS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61, Tel. 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri, 9 am-4:30 pm, Sat. 9 am-1 pm.

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

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

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

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos. Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel. 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St, Tel. 361-4413. Open Mon-Fri 9 am-1 pm. Manuscripts, books, periodicals in several languages. For reference use only.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request. Mon-Fri, 8 am-2:30 pm; 4-9 pm; Sat. 8 am-2:30 pm. Closed Sun.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030. Mon-Sat, 9 am-1 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National Historical Museum, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square, Tel. 322-7148. Mon-Fri, 9 am-1 pm; Sat. 9 am-1 pm.

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

Till 15th May, 1983

CLOTHING, FURNITURE ETC - OPTICAL; Mon. Wed. Sat. 8 am-2:30 pm. Tues. Thurs. Fri., 8 am-1:30 pm, 5-8 pm.
FOOD SHOPS; Mon. Wed. Sat., 8 am-3 pm. Tues. Thurs. Fri., 8 am-2 pm, 5:30-8:30 pm.
MEAT - POULTRY; Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs., 7:30 am-2 pm. Fri., 7:30 am-2 pm and 5-8 pm. Sat., 7 am-4 pm.
FISH SHOPS; Mon. Wed., 7:30 am-2 pm. Tues. Thurs. Fri., 7:30 am-2 pm.
BAKERIES; Mon. Wed. Sat., 7:30 am-3 pm. Tues. Thurs. Fri., 7:30 am-2 pm and 5:30-8:30 pm.
BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS; Mon. Wed. 8:15 am-2 pm. Tues. Thurs. Fri., 8:15 am-1:30 pm and 4:30-8:30 pm. Sat., 8:15 am-5 pm.
PHARMACIES (From 1.1.83) Mon. Wed., 8 am-2:30 pm. Tues. Thurs. Fri., 8-1:30 pm and 5-8:30 pm.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDRIES; Mon. Wed., 8 am-4 pm. Tues. Thurs. Fri. 8 am-2 pm and 5-8:30 pm.

Socks

SOCRATES PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makriyianni, Tel. 922-3434. Open 6 nights, 8-2. Closed Sundays in winter.

'Socks' sits cross-legged on the taverna chair, one carefree loafer dangling from his big toe, chin resting in palm, listening to the animated conversation of his last customer. The hour is late and all the waiters have gone home, but the host pours more wine and sits down with his guest. In an old three-storey house down a side street across from the Acropolis, this taverna has proved its popularity with tourists, foreign and Greek residents alike, evidenced by the summertime outside tables stretching down the street and the table-touching crowded rooms downstairs and up. Why so popular? No ordinary taverna fare, the menu not necessarily changes, but grows to offer new recipes and innovations to the ever-increasing regular clientele. Particularly notable is the house salad: grated carrots, cucumber, onion and cabbage, eggs, olives, tomatoes - endless ingredients - topped with fresh dill. For an appetizer, try the salad of blackeye peas and onion, a sausage kebab with hot mustard, or one of the newer additions, a spicy cheese spread. Continue with a tangy lemon-inspired swordfish kebab, or meatballs in a clay pot with onions smothered in a tomato-based sauce. . . or a good, thick pork chop. The hospitality and amiability of the charming host has apparently infected his waiters, who may address you as 'lieb-schen' and toast you with a drink of the house retsina, which has its own tone of endearment, but the sweetest embrace of your evening at Socks' will be the eureka! blessedness of the reasonable bill: 500-700 drachmas for two with plenty of wine. . . to send you singing down pre-dawn streets. If a party hasn't already started in the upstairs room with the fireplace and fully-stocked bar, you can make your own. . . everyone will join in.

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 and Melitos, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 932-2942. Open 6 nights, 8-2. Closed Tuesdays.

While on the subject of congenial hosts and remarkable cooking, a word or two must be said for this Cypriot food taverna, now open two years. If you have not previously sampled the delights of *haloymi*, *tambouli* or *sephthalies*, you are missing out. A tray of appetizers will introduce you satisfac-

torily: choose the dough-filled rolls of cheese and pastourma, the mushrooms and onions in sauce, smoked ham, the Lebanese dip, *humos* (mashed beans), *sephthalies*, a sausage harmoniously blending pork, beef and bacon with parsley and crushed wheat, or the salad *tambouli*, with parsley, onion, tomato, lemon, oil, pepper and mint. For your main dish (for myself, more *sephthalies*), you might order the specialty *ofton kleftikon*, a dish of potatoes and lamb, the meat cooked with no oil, in the oven, or *afelia*, a dish of pork that is marinated in wine for 24 hours before oven roasting. Enjoy your meal to the music of guitar, bouzouki and accordion played *discreetly* in the background and sample the Cyprus wine from Limassol, *Ar-sinoe*. A flavor-full, and music-filled, pleasant evening with a meal of appetizer and main course, fruit and wine for two, between 800-1000 drachmas.

FOURTOUNA, Anapiron Polemou 22 and Dinokratous 69, Tel. 722-1282, open daily 8-2.

Hungarian salami, spanish anchovies, European ham, smoked salmon, black caviar . . . perhaps, a little champagne? Or, perhaps, mussels a la chef, coquilles a la Baron, or Gardoumba special. Don't fasten your napkin under your collar; it will appear a bit gauche, but certainly enter this lovely two-level house restaurant with the same gusto, in anticipation of a truly extravagant and sumptuous meal. With fresh fish arriving daily from Monemvasia to highlight this five-page menu, you can be assured of a choice taste experience. The decor, winter-warm and comfortable with fishnets, seashells, and reddish lampglow sets the stage for the snapper, mullet, shrimp, lobster, swordfish or crab you choose. In addition, your choice of grill, tornedo rossini, cordon bleu, pepper steak, beef stroganoff and more, may be accompanied by a highly-recommended salade Nicoise and set off by a delicate wine from their extensive list. Enjoy the roasted apples and crepes suzette for dessert and if you can get up from the table after this, I suggest you walk all the way home. If you have some shekels left of your Christmas bonus and are irresponsibly in a mood for being pampered, wine and dined, you'll enjoy it. A meal for two with wine should approach two to three thousand.

KAROUSAKIS, Posidonos 63, Tzitzifis, Tel. 942-3028, Open six nights, show starting from 10 pm.

Stunning beauty, furs and satins, sparkling white teeth in perennially smiling faces, admiration, love, adoration in diamond-sparkling eyes . . . showers of tossed carnations: a dream fantasia, concocted and executed, successfully by Karousakis, the bouzouki singer who, for twelve years, has made it all happen with the help of his flawless friends. Full menu includes prawn cocktail at 800, choice of grill, 800, season's salad (*horiatiki*) 250. One drink costs 700 drachms and a bottle of whiskey, 5,500. Jenny Vanou belts out some good stuff and is well appreciated with broken plates. Luisa Melinda and Platon serenade each other parade-ingly and all's well that ends . . .

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

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'oeuvres, 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.

Seafood
Fourtouna
In the heart of Athens
ANAPIRON POLEMOU 22 and DINOKRATOUS 69 Tel: 72 21 282

JE REVIENS
A Parisian Corner On An Athenian Hilltop
On Piano GILDO RENO
Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
HOME CATERING
Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174

CHANG'S HOUSE
CHINESE RESTAURANT

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

Fully air-conditioned.
Daily lunch 13:00 p.m. to 16:00 p.m. Dinner 7:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.
(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179
15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA
Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.
(parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)

THE HONG KONG HOUSE
CHINESE RESTAURANT

Enjoy our Chinese hospitality and authentic Chinese cuisine at prices for every budget.

Open all week, 12 to 5.00 pm and 8.00 pm to 1 am
TAKE-AWAY SERVICE
Vassilis Friderikis 34, N. Faliron, Piraeus Tel: 482-4025

Red Dragon
Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

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

Dionisos, 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.

Dionisos, 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.

Dioskoroï, 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.

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.

Iason, Astir Hotel, Vouliagmeni. Tel. 896-0211. International cuisine and piano music.

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 Iofondos 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 must.

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, 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.

DISCOTEQUE divina

Now in its second year, Divina Disco-Restaurant is THE SOMETHING ELSE in Athenian entertainment

Shopping LAND, Kifissia, ☎ 801-5884



THE SOUL OF ITALY IN THE ♥ OF ATHENS

Manager Paolo Monti invites you to discover the 'gusto' of dining Italiano. Offering authentic specialities expertly prepared by his Italian Chef, in an atmosphere of elegance and charm, he welcomes you to LA DOLCE VITA in Athens.

Open daily for business lunches and nightly until 2 a.m., open Sunday. Centrally air-conditioned Credit cards accepted Ebrov 1 Tel. 779-6805.



CAN CAN

DISCO

NEW WAVE - ROCK - JAZZ MUSIC

Kifissou and Petrou Ralli

544-4440, 561-2321



BELLA PAIS

TAVERNA WITH MUSIC

CYPRriot AND GREEK SPECIALTIES

Plastira 77 and Melitos, Tel. 932-2942

NIGHTCLUB

KAROUSAKIS

Floor Show - Bouzouki

Posidonos 63, Tzitzifis, Reservations: 942-3028

Jimmy and George's Tavern

The Difference Is In The Tavern



- Excellent Greek Cuisine with Sophistication
- Music Trio With Rena Arvaniti, Vocalist, Nightly
- Special Menu: Appetizer, Main Course, Dessert and All the Wine You Can Drink, 700 drachmas

Open 7 nights, 8-2 am., Vas. Sofias and Sinopes 6 (Behind Athens Tower)

restaurants and night life

KIRKY CYPRIOT TAVERNA

The Modern Kirky Taverna in Kefalari will capture your fancy with its Cypriot specialties and its warm family environment.

Open evenings, and midday too on Sundays and holidays
Pendelis 1, Kefalari, Kifissia, Tel. 808-0338

Rodia

- Pleasurable Dining in a charming old Kolonaki house and tree-shaded garden.
- Exclusive 'house' recipes. Very reasonable prices.
- Aristippou 44, Kolonaki, Tel. 722-9883, 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday. Reservations advisable.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS
(and make new ones)
at

TAVERNA O VYRINIS

Mine host Ilias welcomes you to sample delicious traditional Greek specialties at traditional prices.

Archimidou 11 off Plateia Plastira, Pangrati; 701-2153. From 8:30 nightly, closed Sundays.

Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Dine indoors or out in pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

RESTAURANT - MEZE HOUSE

SALAMANDRA

Something special in Athenian entertainment

Traditional Greek meze in unique Athenian 30's atmosphere open 12 noon - 2.00 am

3 Mantzarou St. and Solonos St.
Just by the Law School of Athens University
TEL. 364-2990

Michiko

RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI
SUSHI SASHIMI

by Authentic Japanese Chef

27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA
322-0980 — 324-6851



CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere
Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200, 724-5746
(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

RESTAURANT



Gerofinikas

10, RUE PINDAROU - ATHÈNES ☎ 3636.710 - 3622.719

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 Sunday.

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.

MUSIC HALL

ALEKA'S; Filellinon 13-15, Tel. 323-1315. Aleka Kanelidou, Dakis and Yianina Komninou.

DIOGENIS; Syngrou Ave. 255; Tel. 942-4267. Yiannis Parios, Litsa Diamandi, Janet Kapuya.

MEDUSA; Makri 2 and Dionissiou Aeropaghitu. Tel. 921-8129, Plaka. Jorge Marinos, Tsanaklidou and others.

NERAIDA; Vassileos Giorgiou, Kalamaki. Singers, Phillipos Nikolaou, Doukissa, Anna Vissi and the American disco singer, Julie Massino.

SUPPER CLUBS

EMBATY; 18 km National Road, Athens-Lamia. Songs, Erica Brogher and Dimitris Marghetakis; guest star Kay Connors. Tel. 807-1468.

IMEROS; Nea Kifissia, Xelidonos St; Tel. 808-2903. Songs, Lakis Tzilianos, Francesca Bellini and Cleopatra.

DISCOS GENERAL

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

A.B.C., Patission 177, Plateia Amerikis, Tel. 861-7922.

ATHENS, ATHENS 253 Syngrou Avenue, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 942-5601/2. Cold plates, drinks. American-style disco, pop art decor, very modern lighting system, U.S. equipment. There is also a bar upstairs with a pleasant view overlooking the dance floor. Closed Tuesday evenings.

B.B.G. DISCO, 5 Athinon St., Glyfada, Tel. 893-1933.

CAN CAN DISCO, Kifissou and Petrou Ralli, Tel. 544-4440, 561-2321, guest appearances from England and abroad.

CARAVEL HORIZON BAR, 2 Vas. Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0721. Food, drinks.

COLUMBIA DISCO, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari, Kifissia, Tel. 808-1324/802-1702 Disc Jockey Athanasiou.

DISCO 14, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 724-5938. A popular place with the younger generation. Only drinks served, good music. Open all year.

ESPERIDES, 4 Bizaniou St., Glyfada, Tel. 894-8179.

KARYATIS, 11 Flessa, Plaka, Tel. 323-3286.

MECCA, Flessa 9, Plaka, Tel. 323-2112.

OLYMPIC HOUSE, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2141.

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

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

SAN LORENZO, EOT beach A, Voula, Tel. 895-2403. Food, drinks.

STARDUST, 5-7 Vas. Alexandrou, Tel. 724-6088.

VIDEO, Syngrou Ave. 2, Tel. 942-7835.



Filippos Nikolaou and American disco singer Julie Massino at the Neraida music hall

JE REVIENS; 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174. A Parisian corner on an Athenian hilltop; specialty French and Greek cuisine; piano with Gildo Reno; home catering; open for lunch and dinner.

ZEPPELIN; Vassileos Giorgiou 13, Kalamaki, Tel. 983-0435. Songs, Rena Adamopoulou and piano, Gasteratos.

DISCO RESTAURANTS

ACROTIRI; Aghios Kosmas, Tel. 981-1124; food and drinks.

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

DIVINA Disco and Restaurant; Shopping Land, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5884.

ECSTASY; 96 Harilaou Trikoupi, Kephalaria, Tel. 801-3588. Food, drinks.

LANCELOT; Levidou St., 18 Kifissia, Athens, Tel. 808-3511. International and French cuisine.

MAYFAIR; Diadohou Pavlou 2, Glyfada; Reservations, Tel. 894-7204.

NINE PLUS NINE; Aghras 5, Stadium; Tel. 722-2258.

OLYMPIC AQUARIUS; 28 Pontou, Drosia, Tel. 813-2108. Food, drinks.

PAPAGAYO; Patriarchou Ioakim 37, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-0135; 724-0136. Good disco with fine cuisine. Dining on the ground floor, dancing in the basement.

ECSTASY

DISCO - RESTAURANT - BAR
Cosmopolitan atmosphere
Every Thursday Retro program
Harilaou Trikoupi 96, Kifissia, Tel 801-4396

DISCO RESTAURANT-BAR



Where The
Greek Jet Set
Meets the
International Jet Set



Open lunch and dinner,
9 Hadjiyanni Mexi and Michalacopoulou
Str. behind the Hilton,
Tel. 723-8540, 724-3719.

Prunier

Ipsilantou 63
722-7379

Le Foyer RESTAURANT

international melodies with piano and
guitar
romantic Greek songs sung by all
piano: Manolis Mikelis
36 Antinoros St., Tel. 724-1301, 724-
1356

Classifieds

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

LESSONS

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

DANCE WORKSHOP, 34 Solonos St., Kolonaki, 364-5417. Classes daily, 10:00 am to 8:30 pm. Keep fit, jazz, disco, rock, belly dance, Greek dance, dance alive. No enrollment required.

TEXTILE ARTS CENTER, Iperidou 5, near Syntagma Square, Tel. 322-3335. Lessons in loom weaving, tapestry, natural dyeing meet 2½ hours once a week for 8 weeks beginning February 8. Phone or visit the center. Mon-Fri., 10-12, 6-8 after Jan. 25.

BELLY DANCE teacher from *The Dance Workshop* offers lessons in her home, evenings and afternoons. Tel. 323-1289.

CATHERINE PISTEVOS S.R.N., S.C.M., preparation for motherhood course. Pre and post-natal exercises and natural childbirth technique. Tel. 681-0998.

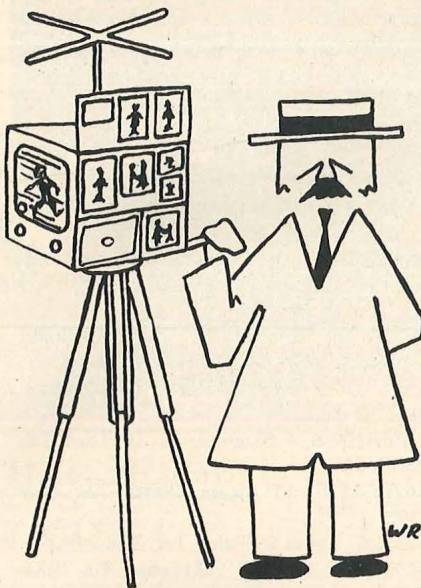
DOCTORS

VENEREOLOGIST AND SKIN SPECIALIST Valerious Kassimatis Medical Doctor (impotence cure) 25 Sturnara St., 5th floor (next to National Archaeological Museum). Surgery hours 9:30-1:00 pm and 5 pm every day. Tel. 364-0383, home Tel. 651-8217.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE, Roger Morrison MD, graduate University of Tennessee Medical School. By appointment, *Center of Homeopathic Medicine*, Pericleous 1, Maroussi, 804-9202. Also available for introductory lectures.

ADVERTISING/PROMOTION

FREELANCE UNLIMITED, Interpreters for exhibitions, translations, printing, promotional personnel, organization of receptions and seminars, mailing lists, press releases and lay-out design. Call Director at 770-0922, 778-0078, Michalakopoulou 118.



SHOPPING

DO YOU CARRY a foreign passport? Take advantage of the convenient Diners Club Exclusive International card for drachma purchases within Greece and foreign currency purchases when traveling abroad. It's better than money! Call Katey Angelis at 364-0830 Ext. 157 or 681-5747.

CHRISTOS N. KOUTSIAS D.D.S.

Restorative Dentistry
F. Instructor Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C., P.G. in Crown-Bridge and Occlusion
Loukianou 19, Kolonaki Square.

Telephone: 729-0081

DENTIST

PHIL. ROSSI DDS

16 Nikis St. Syntagma Sq.
Tel.: 32.20.040
ONLY BY APPOINTMENT
French, English, Italian Spoken

D. ARVANITAKIS M.D.

Obstetrician-Gynecologist
Toronto University
Witwatersrand Univ., Johannesburg
Appointments 671-2512
Agias Sofias 6

SERVICES

SAV-TAX, U.S. and state tax service for Americans in Greece, Kifissia, Tel. 803-8406.

IBS INTERNATIONAL Business Services. First class secretarial and typing services. Private executive office rental, telex, telephone, mail handling, translations, etc. 29 Michalakopoulou, behind the Hilton. Tel. 721-0774, 724-5541.

TOP LEVEL Executive personnel (both English and Greek) is available for your office through Susan Baird at Link International, Tel. 322-2858 and 322-2109.

CARS

IF YOU leave Greece suddenly, I pay immediately for your-small-car. Greek plates only, not tax-free. Tel. 701-0208.

CHURCHES

ST. ANDREW'S English-speaking Church. Thirty years in Athens. Call Pastor Gardner, 651-9331.

VISIT THE Crossroads International Christian Center, the church with a heart in the heart of Athens. Tel. 770-5829, 801-7062.

PERSONALS

FREE COFFEE and conversation, Saturday 7-10 pm. Crossroads International Christian Center. Tel. 770-5829, 801-7062

REPUBLICANS ABROAD (Greece) sponsors a non-partisan luncheon on the occasion of its Fifth Anniversary. Featured speaker will be Bruce M. Lansdale, Director, American Farm School in Thessaloniki. His topic will be *Peasants, Presidents and Republicans*. All Americans and their guests welcome, Thursday Jan. 20, Hilton Hotel 1:00 pm. For reservations/information, tel. 813-5024, 722-4309 or 802-8184.

ATHENS BARTER CENTER, want to barter a service, skill, product or household item? Call Don, 322-1838.

HALANDRI BADMINTON CLUB invites players to join their club. Tues. & Thurs. evenings 8-10 pm at American Community School Gymnasium, Halandri. Equipment provided. Begins 11 Jan. 1983. Please contact Peter Boyce 691-8788, or 801-7644 or Sue Voutopoulos, 652-6421.

Anna Grigorea

AESTHETICIAN

Specialist in facial treatments:
biological lifting, peeling,
deep-cleaning, electrolysis.
Latest equipment and techniques
Tel: 361-7057 English Spoken
Dimokritou 13 Kolonaki

dromor travel

your travel agent
in Kifissia



- TICKETS FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD
- HOTEL RESERVATIONS
- ORGANIZED TOURS
- CRUISES
- RENT A CAR



10 Miltiadou St. Kifissia
tel. 801-8974 801-9885



Your 1983 Almanac

January

After the New Year's Day and other revels have subsided, another important holiday occurs on the 6th of this month. It is Epiphany and the day upon which the Archbishop of Athens and Primate of Greece blesses the waters in Piraeus. The ceremony is attended by the entire cabinet and other high officials and the Archbishop throws a silver cross, tied on a string, into the murky waters of Piraeus harbor. He pulls the cross out again and finds that sticking on it is a wet, but recognizable election poster of Mr. Skylitsis, the right-wing candidate at the recent municipal elections. The prelate shakes the cross but the poster sticks to it with obstinacy and causes consternation among the august gathering as they gaze on the damp features of the former mayor. A Green Guard hastily removes it from the cross, wipes it clean and hands it round to be kissed reverently by the surrounding officials — the cross, I mean, not the poster.

February

The Ministry of Communications and Transport announces new measures to relieve traffic congestion in the center of Athens. Henceforth, from Monday to Wednesday, cars with numbers ending in 1, 4, 6, 7 and 0 will be allowed to circulate only in streets with names beginning with the first twelve letters of the alphabet while

cars with numbers ending in 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9 will be allowed to circulate only in streets with names beginning with the last twelve letters of the alphabet. From Thursday to Saturday the reverse procedure will apply and on Sunday, psychiatric clinics throughout the greater Athens area will remain open to treat those traffic cops and distraught motorists who have gone bananas.

March

The Prime Minister pays official visits to the Soviet Union, Eastern Bloc countries, the United States and several Latin American countries. He ends his tour by attending the Socialist Congress of South Pacific Territories on Easter Island where he is assured by all the Polynesian and Melanesian delegates that he has their full support on the Cyprus question. Mrs. Mercouri, the Minister for Culture and Sciences, who is accompanying him, is shown round the Easter Island monoliths by her Polynesian counterpart who, rather snidely, remarks to her: "When you make them big, they stay put."

April

All government and other business, which had remained in suspense during the Prime Minister's absence, is further deferred until "after the Easter holiday". Several owners of large cars who cannot pay the crippling increase in road taxes drive off the cliff at

Sounion in a grand gesture of protest. In addition to inheritance taxes, their legal heirs are also assessed heavy fines by the Lavrion Coast Guard for sea pollution.

May

As the May Day holiday falls on a Sunday, it is shifted to Monday and a 4-day strike is thereafter called by various unions to give members the whole week off. The powerful union of bank employees embarks on a strike of indefinite duration following reports from its members in the accounts departments of the banks that these institutions are still making profits and can afford another hefty pay rise.

June

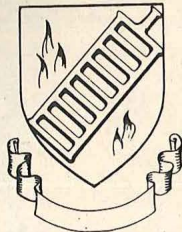
The Ministry of Mercantile Marine declares once again that it will very shortly announce measures for preserving the competitiveness of the five ships that have remained on the Greek register. Meanwhile, King Taufa'ahau of the Tonga Islands confers the Order of the Crossed Coconuts (with palms) on some fifty Greek shipowners who have registered their ships in Tonga, making that nation the twelfth-ranking maritime power in the world.

July

All business grinds to a halt again as the country's working population embarks on its well-earned summer va-

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE

The BRITISH School



Kindergarten to Upper VIth/Grade 13.

New Headquarters at:

7, Streit Street, Philothei (Philothei, Exit B)
Tel: 681-2096

Headmaster: R.J.O. Meyer, O.B.E., M.A. (Cantab)

Deputy head: Miss B.M. Ludgate M.A. (Ed.)

1. Senior School (Miss B.M. Ludgate) at Navarinou & Palama corner, Halandri (682-2828)
2. Prep. School (Miss J. Wotherspoon)
3. Infant School (Mrs. S. Stathatos) at 7, Streit Street, Philothei (681-2096)

GLYFADA BRANCH

1. Prep School (Mr. R.C. Crook) at 3 Beta Street
2. Infant School (Mrs. M. Hares) at 9, One Street Ellinikon (894-3251)
3. VIth form college developments proceeding normally.

With an unbeatable team of experienced teachers and the confidence which stems from a swiftly growing list of outstanding successes we aim to offer all that is best in the independent school traditions from Nursery School to entrance exams for ALL the world's universities and schools.

- N.B.
1. Maths scholarships available for boys and girls of genius or near genius quality.
 2. Experienced remedial teaching for boys and girls with reading or environmental problems.
 3. Encouragement given to all forms of extra-curricula activity.
 4. The Representative and Public Centre for the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.
 5. Summer holiday camp School.

Information: 681-2096 at any time of night or day

Headquarters at
7, Streit Street, Filothei (681-2096)

cation.

August

See July.

September

The directors of the country's two TV channels, ERT I and ERT 2, announce a "rich variety of entertaining, cultural and educational fare" for the coming season consisting of a series of Japanese, Chinese, North and South Korean feature-length movies, Rumanian documentaries on oil production and refining, a five-part series on potato-growing in Poland and a Brazilian soap opera in forty-five emotion-packed episodes.

October

The talks on the status of the American military bases in Greece finally draw to a successful conclusion. The Americans agree that the bases will not be used against any country friendly to Greece such as the Soviet Union, the Eastern Bloc, the Arab nations and any other country in the neighborhood except Turkey and Israel. On the Greek side, the government undertakes to stop all interference by ham radio operators with the daily broadcasts of the American Armed Forces Radio Service.

November

The anniversary of the Polytechnic University sit-in during the days of the dictatorship is again celebrated with a mass demonstration and a march on the American Embassy in Athens. Seen among the marchers, Mrs. Margaret Papandreou is asked by reporters if she is part of the procession or just happened to be there. She replies: "Of course, I am among the marchers, but I thought it would also be a good opportunity to renew my passport."

December

Those of the Greek people who have survived a second year of socialism light candles to their patron saints and prepare, with not a little trepidation, to greet the coming of the next year, with all its implications of Orwellian portent.

Alec Kitroeff



Restaurant
Disco
AUTOKINNON

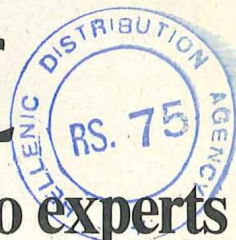
For reservations tel. 682 1024

The top of the advertisement features a repeating pattern of the American Express logo in a stylized, embossed font. The main logo is prominently displayed in the center, with the words 'AMERICAN EXPRESS' in a bold, sans-serif font. The background of the entire advertisement is a photograph of a restaurant interior, showing several tables with white tablecloths, orange chairs, and diners in formal attire. A statue is visible in the background.

AMERICAN EXPRESS

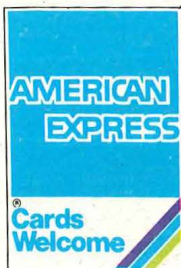


LA ROTISSERIE



distinctively french by all standards! Two experts on quality service recommend it.

Hotel Athenaeum Inter* Continental are proud to introduce to you one of its fine restaurants. Warm and refinedly decorated, La Rotisserie serves an authentic french cuisine with impeccable service the Inter* Continental way. Dining well is one of the joys



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD USE IT WHEREVER YOU SEE THIS WELCOME SIGN

of life just as using the American Express Card is. Bon Appetit. Hotel Athenaeum Inter* Continental, 89- 93 Syngrou Avenue, Tel. 9023666 Ext. 8953



HOTEL
ATHENAEUM
INTER-CONTINENTAL