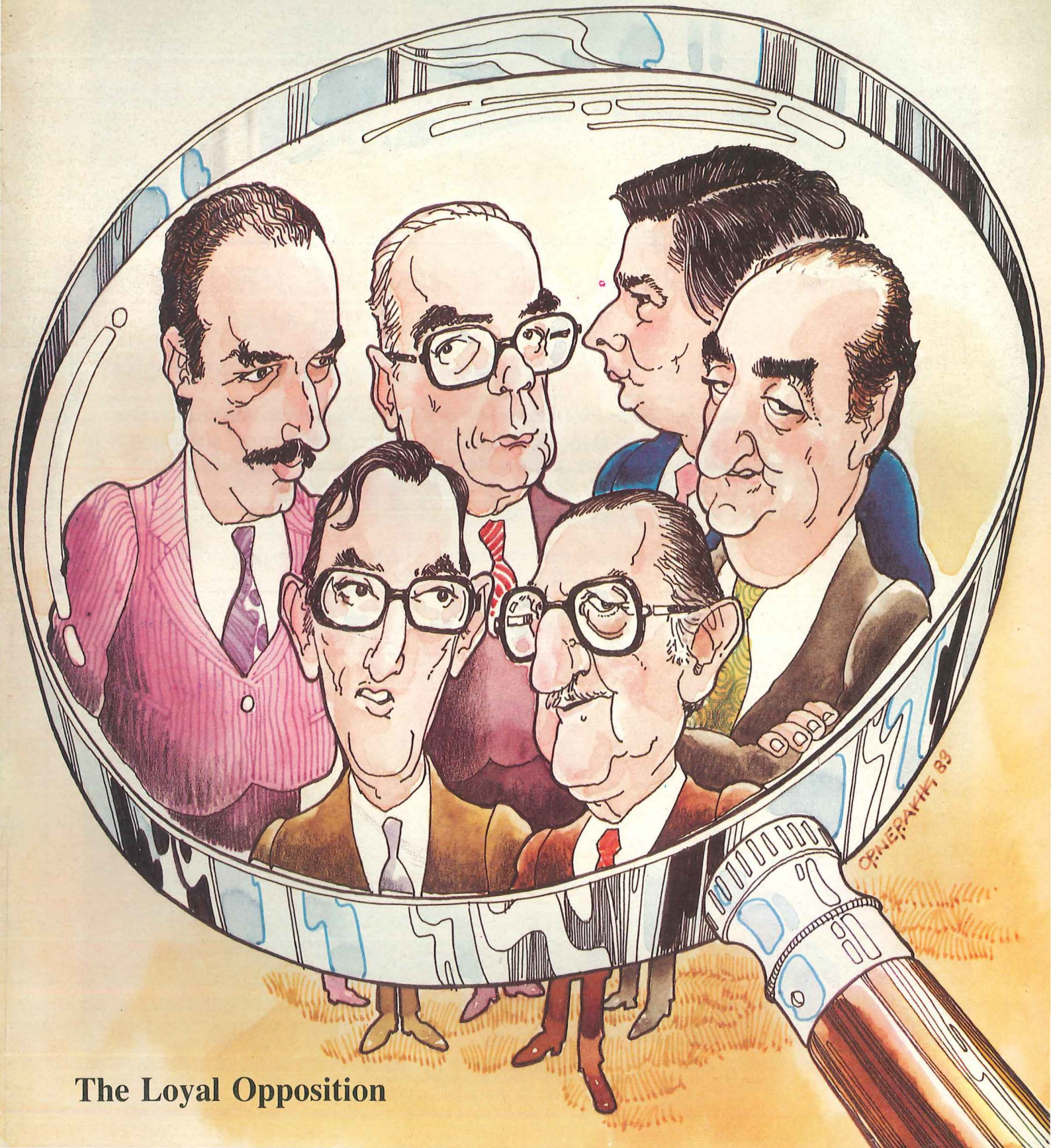


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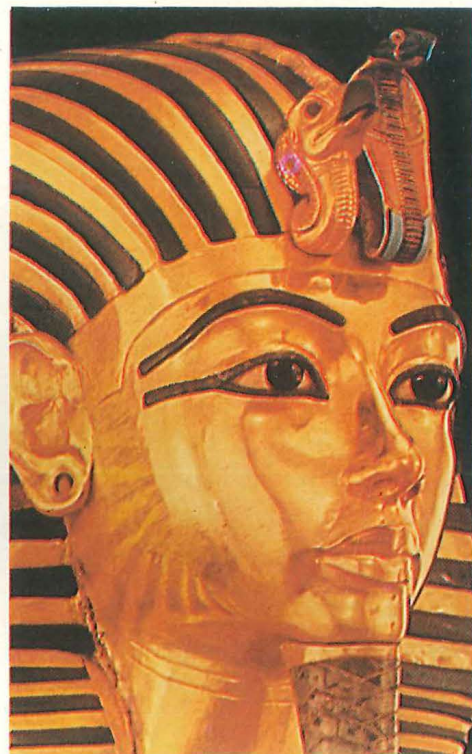
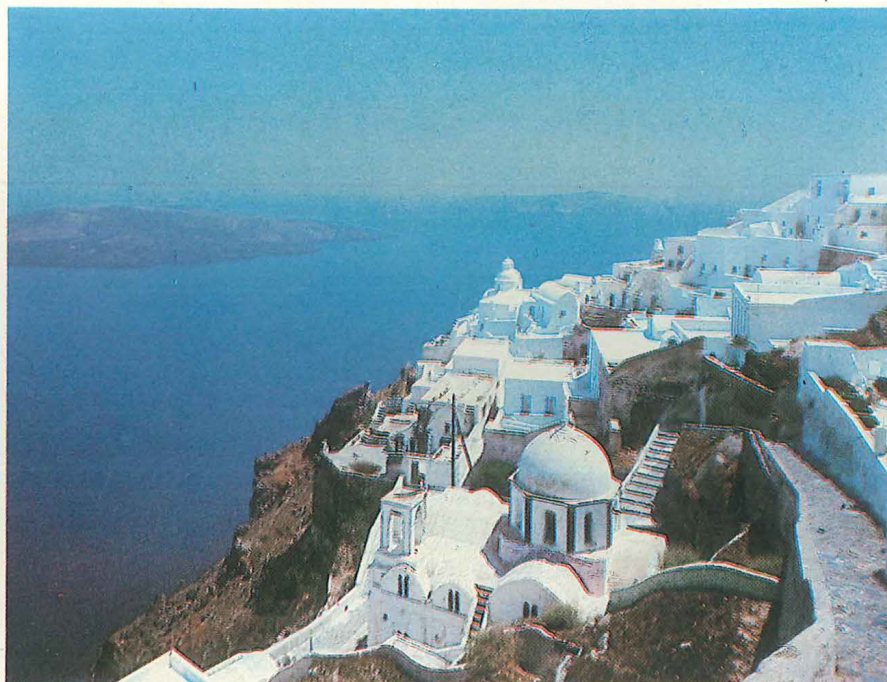
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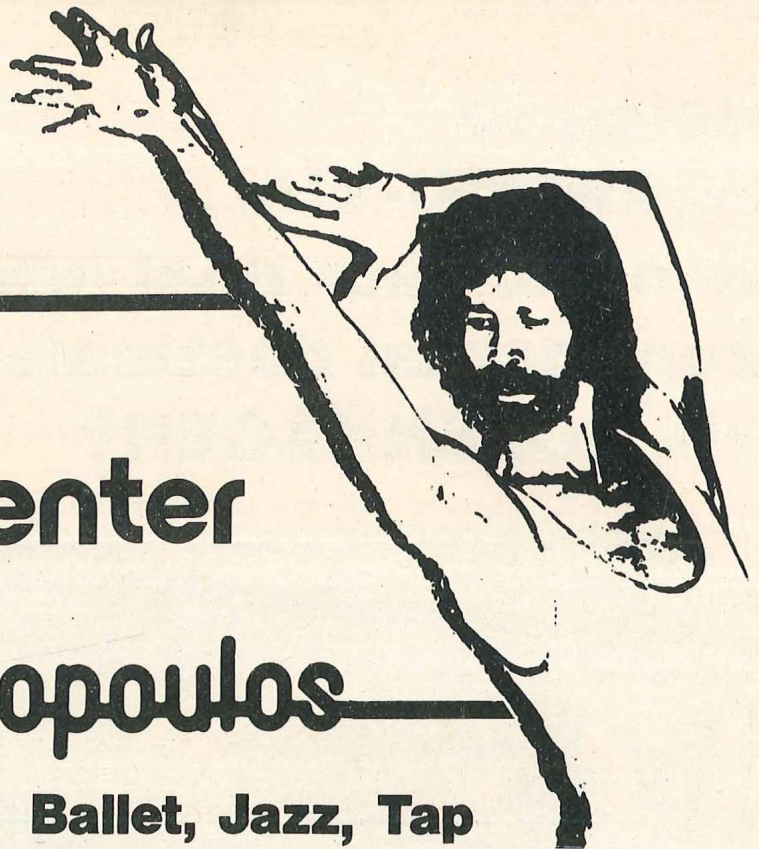
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Greece's English Language Monthly

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publisher's note

Although a small group of young New Democracy party members would rather focus on ideas than on people, journalist Michael Skapinker says, 'the question of personality still looms larger than that of policies.' "The Loyal Opposition" takes a look at the policies and the policy-makers of the party.

The earliest vestiges of Greek civilization have been found in caves and modern Greeks have never lost their interest in them. Randy M. Wood in "Notes from the Underground" interviews members of the Greek Speleological Society who find their addiction both a sport and a scientific venture.

It is now nearly nine years since Turkey effectually partitioned Cyprus by what author Kevin Andrews calls "A Wall to Stop Time". In this meditation, Mr. Andrews records 'the Cypriot's ability to make life go on one lung only.'

Also in this issue, Yvette Varvaressos describes the varied and unusual career of Milly Karali, Brenda Marder reviews Kimon Friar's translations of some leading post-war poets; Barbara Samantha Stenzel writes of the Teniothiki Film Club's contribution to modern Greek cinema; and Louis Economopoulos looks back on the highpoints of the 1982 athletic season in which women played an important part.

The cover is by Spyros Ornerakis.

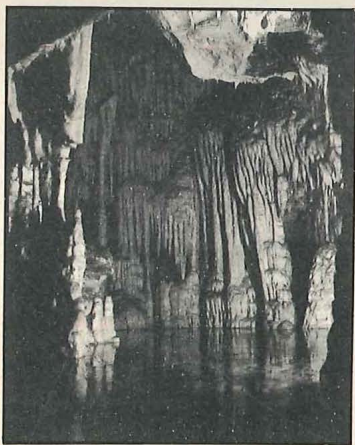
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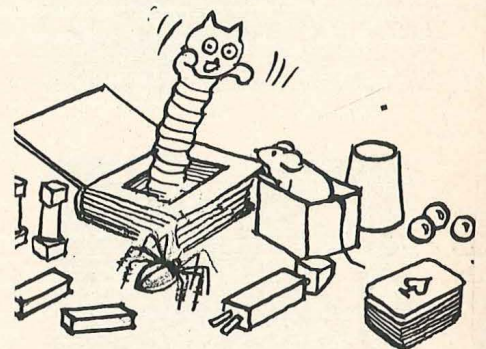
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Childsplay

Re: "Toys, Toys, Toys" by Don Sebastian in the January, 1983 *Athenian*.

Apparently, Don Sebastian doesn't know the difference between the word *instinct* (defined in *The Random House College Dictionary* as "an inborn pattern of activity or tendency to action common to a given biological species") and the meaning of the phrase *cultural conditioning* when he divides children and their toys into two groups – the girls with dolls, playing house, and the boys, building and playing with action games. Instinct has nothing whatsoever to do with this division. It has been and still is the result of centuries of sociological molding. When young boys and girls are completely left to their own devices, they experiment with and take to all sorts of playthings – girls with trains and building sets as well as with dolls; boys with dolls and cooking sets alongside race cars and model ships.



When Sebastian notes, later in the article, that the new electronic amusements cross age and sex lines, he should have noted that this is not due to anything inherent in the games themselves, but rather to the fact that they are appearing on the market at a time when attitudes are changing towards what is regarded as "proper" play for boys and girls.

Young girls all over the world, in particular, have an uphill fight in developing healthy self-images, the more so in Greece where negative and destructive concepts concerning what is "traditionally female" die hard.

Wouldn't a more responsible use of the English language help those young minds by not re-enforcing adult preconceptions and ignorance?

Toni Schlenoff
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Valentine's Letter

Editor's Note: The following letter, sent to us in time for Valentine's Day, is dated February 14, 1913, and was written by Ernest Stokes, of Leicestershire, England, to Miss Winifred Wilson, of Birmingham, England. After Miss Wilson got over her initial shock and read every other line, she married Mr. Stokes.

The great love, I have hitherto expressed for you is false and I find my indifference towards you increases daily. The more I see of you, the more you appear in my eyes an object of contempt. I feel every way disposed and determined to hate you. Believe me I never had any intention to offer you my hand. Our last conversation has left a tedious insipidity, which has by no means given me the most exalted idea of your character,

your temper would make me extremely unhappy, and if we are united, I shall experience nothing but the hatred of my parents added to everlasting displeasure in living with you. I have indeed a heart, to bestow but I do not desire you to image it at your service, I could not give it to any-one more inconsistent and capricious than yourself, and less capable to do honour to my choice and family. Yes I hope you will be persuaded that I speak sincerely and you will do me a favour to avoid me. I shall excuse you taking the trouble to answer this: your letters are always full of impertinence and you have not a shadow of wit and good sense. Adieu! Adieu! Believe me so averse to you, that it is impossible for me ever to be your affectionate friend and humble servant.

K.E.S.

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From Camembert, Back to Kasserì

In the U.K. one is exhorted on billboards to buy British, to fly British. So, with the consequent flight of the wealthy to the Bahamas and the Riviera, it's surprising that some P.R. person hasn't thought up the slogan, to die British. Since these exhortations continue, however, one assumes they must be having some beneficial effect on local production. Likewise, in the U.S., when a president is seen drinking tea on television, the consumption, and consequently the price, of coffee immediately plummets whereupon Brazil can't pay back the rising interest rates on its U.S. bank-based loans. Such is the power of suggestion on the public, and the brilliance of economic and advertising policy, in the so-called developed countries.

Now, in the looking-glass land of Greece, where everything is turned around, the crafty citizen isn't going to buy this kind of nonsense. When something is officially promoted in the media, people do just the opposite. So, the only way to stimulate the local purchase of local products, is to devalue the currency and thus bring up the price of imported goods. It doesn't take Milord Keynes to figure that one out, although it may put a number of agricultural noses out of joint in other Common Market countries.

In similar fairytale fashion, when the government here says, and emphatically repeats, that it is not going to do a certain thing, one can be fairly sure that this is just exactly what it is going to do. So, when spokesmen of the present government in early Janu-

ary affirmed, and then reaffirmed, that the drachma would not be devalued until doomsday, for the politically alert, the cat was out of the bag. And so it fell out: on January 10, the drachma sloughed off 15.5% of its rather soft fur against other currencies.

Not that some weren't caught off guard. Indeed, certain people, on the following morning, slipping out from between their Fieldcrest sheets and into their Badedas baths, and donning themselves in their Lacoste shirts, Macgregor pullovers, Ferragamo shoes, Lee Cooper trousers and Hermes neckties and sitting down to their breakfasts of German orange juice, Danish bacon, Dutch butter and Finnish rye-crisps, opened up their papers of Swedish newsprint, and exclaimed with horror, 'How in the world did this ever happen?'

Whereupon these outraged citizens jumped into their Saville Row coats and Ninth Avenue minks, leapt into their BMW's and Hondas and dashed to the supermarkets where lordly Camembert was still under-selling lowly Kasserì. And they heaped up their shopping trolleys with foreign delicacies as the thud-thud-thud of the handstamper changing all the prices in the markets was growing louder and nearer. For the politically alert, however, all this rushing about was rather crass, since they had already completed their business affairs with foreign banks several days earlier.

In the jungle of nations where the USSR is the lumbering bear, the U.S. the screaming eagle and the U.K. the yawning lion, Greece may be the Yorkshire terrier — small, noisy, ag-

gressive and clever, — but, as Darwin pointed out, it's not the size, it's the ability to adapt that accounts for survival of species, and there are no flies on Greece on this score. No matter how many wheels of Stilton rolled off the shelves of Athenian markets on January 11, they can't last forever. So it's back to feta and Kasserì, olives and tomatoes, yoghurt and Loutraki water. Of course, all these good things now at lower cost abroad, will also be consumed in great quantities throughout Common Market countries. If there were any justice on earth, Greece would now be awarded a medal by the World Health Organization.

Pampered Statistics

The socialist ideals which so many voted for in 1981 cannot of course, be achieved in a day. A reason for this is that reality has a way of intruding between the aims and the goals, and often dragging its feet in such a way that things may start out in a direction quite opposite to the one intended.

Last month's devaluation was meant to stimulate exports at more competitive prices. Yet the export of lemons, by example, in the first 19 days of 1983 dropped by 90% in comparison to the same period in 1982, from 48,000 to 5,000 tons. The startling velocity of this drop, comparable, one might say, to the fall of a lemon from branch to ground, is said to be due to marketing, which used to be in the hands of professional export houses but is now in those of agricultural cooperatives which lack experience and expertise in promotion. Economists complain that the govern-

ment is just sitting back and watching an interesting socialist experiment. But this seems illogical, since lemons — as well as olives and oranges, which are suffering similar problems — are largely exported to Eastern bloc countries whose governments would, one might suppose, cock a favorable eye towards interesting socialist experiments.

Another goal of government was that, following devaluation, there would be a minimal rise in prices, no profiteering and no hoarding. Of course, it could only be expected that services, depending on imports such as energy, would have to raise their rates. So, on January 20, when it was announced that electricity costs would rise by 12%, air travel by 30%, train travel by 20% and municipal public transport by 100%, all of these things could only be called par for a course which is admittedly tricky and full of obstacles.

In respect to profiteering and hoarding, however, reality veered off quite sharply from official intentions. The Ministry of Commerce has a department which serves to protect and inform the consumer. In the eleven days following devaluation, this department received 2,000 telephone calls; of these, 659 were registered, and the others referred to more relevant government agencies. Of those registered, 579 calls complained of price increases. Broken down by category, statistics tell all: evaporated milk (245 calls); domestic food and drink such as cheese, yoghurt, chocolate (71 calls); electrical appliances (36 calls); imported food and drink such as butter and whiskey (33 calls); automobiles and spare parts (24 calls); and a scattering of enquiries about plastics, steel products, liquid gas bottles and paints. Notably numerous among complaints in regards to hoarding or refusal to sell, referred to Pampers and whiskey.

When these interesting figures have been fed back to us from the computers, no doubt we will learn a great deal about modern Greek society. But one thing is already clear from the evaporated milk and Pampers figures. Greeks may be fickle about their governments, but they certainly love their children.

Drachma devalued

After setting out a series of measures designed to promote Greek exports, National Economy Minister Gerassimos Arsenis calmly announced on January 9 what the government had been denying all week — a 15.5 percent devaluation of the drachma against the dollar.

Mr. Arsenis also said that the government was invoking Article 130 of Greece's Treaty of Accession to the EEC to restrict imports during 1983 to the level they were at before Greece joined the Common Market.

Although he conceded that prices would rise as a result of the devaluation, Mr. Arsenis denied that the rise in inflation would be significant. He said that the devaluation would result in an increase in exports, a rise in agricultural income and lower unemployment.

The drachma lost 18 percent of its value against the dollar during 1982 and Prime Minister Papandreou said in an interview with ERT that the purpose of this year's move was to devalue the currency decisively and then to maintain its value.

Several businessmen went on trial for profiteering in the wake of the devaluation and the Prime Minister called on the public to become "the eyes of the people as well as of the government. It is important that we bear in mind not to blame the small and medium-sized trader who may add a couple of drachmas to the prices. This may be illegal of course, but it is not the turning point of the battle. The battle will be won if we curb profiteering on mass sales of goods."

The devaluation is seen as being directed as much at domestic markets as at the promotion of exports. Both Mr. Arsenis and Mr. Papandreou said that they expected the move to help Greek businessmen counter the increasing threat of imported goods.

National Tourist Organization Secretary General Nikos Skoulas said that the devaluation would come as a welcome shot in the arm for the tourist industry, suffering from the world recession and over-priced services. Devaluation will also increase the dollar revenue from remittances of Greeks working abroad. Income from emigrants' remittances during 1982 is expected to be over one billion dollars.

The move is expected to be of less assistance to shipping however, as most of the industry's invoicing is done in dollars. The shipping industry fell behind tourism as the country's top foreign exchange earner during the first nine months of 1982, bringing in

1239 million dollars, compared to tourism's 1241 million dollars.

The devaluation was seen in Athens as further indication that the government has adopted a consistently tough economic policy after a year of improvisation. The devaluation was seen as following directly on the previously announced partial wage freeze and it was predicted at the time, that the next step would be an attack on the public sector deficit. This began a week later when the government announced that bus and trolley fares in Athens and Thessaloniki would go up from ten to twenty drachmas, phone charges would be increased, and Olympic Airways fares would rise from between 15 to 30 percent. On March 1, electricity charges will also go up 12 percent. To soften the blow, Mr. Arsenis said that public transport in Athens and Thessaloniki would be free until 8 am.

Coming Home

In a special Christmas day television broadcast, Prime Minister Papandreou announced that the 30,000 Greek political refugees still living in Eastern Europe "can return whenever they want." Announcing the move as part of his program of healing the wounds of the civil war, Mr. Papandreou said, "Their sufferings away from their motherland, their politically-imposed exile, must come to an end. We are opening our arms to welcome the refugees home."

The blanket approval for the return of the refugees replaces the previous New Democracy government system of only allowing the refugees to return through the painfully slow process of individual application and scrutiny by the security police. Official figures show that of the 60,000 Greeks living in Eastern Europe in 1974, 24,700 have returned under the individual application system. Another 5,000 have permission to return, but have not done so because of the financial hardship involved. The government says that there are 29,940 remaining refugees who stand to benefit from the Christmas announcement.

The refugees fled to Eastern Europe following the defeat of the Communists in the civil war. Seventy-five percent of those living in exile today are less than forty years old, meaning that they were either born in Eastern Europe or were too young to have had any personal involvement in the civil war.

The main obstacle to their return so far has been disagreement between Greece and the Eastern European countries over the transfer of the refu-

gees' pensions and bank savings. The Eastern Europeans have insisted that the country in which the refugees live should be responsible for their pensions. In his broadcast, Mr. Papandreou said that a "barter system might be agreed upon," whereby the Greek government would pay the refugees' pensions in drachmas and the Eastern bloc governments would provide Greece with the equivalent amount in goods.

One of the most illustrious of the fighters still alive, Markos Vafiades, said that he would definitely return to Greece this year, if only for a visit. Vafiades was Prime Minister and Defence Minister of the guerrillas' mountain government.

Out of Order

Foreign Undersecretary Yiannis Kapsis summoned U.S. Ambassador Montague Stearns to protest the repeated unauthorised landings of American military aircraft at Souda Bay. Defence Undersecretary Antonis Drossoyiannis said that under existing agreements, only naval support aircraft and navy helicopters are allowed in the American section of the Souda base. Fighter aircraft from any country need landing permission, he said.

Mr. Drossoyiannis said that on the 5th of January, three U.S. Phantoms on their way from Adana, Turkey asked for permission to land at Souda because they were running short of fuel. After they landed, it was noticed that one of the aircraft had a leakage from its fuel tank.

On the following day, a U.S. Air Force passenger T-39 aircraft also asked for permission to land on the grounds that it was running out of fuel. The plane was on its way from Naples to Beirut. Mr. Drossoyiannis said that the plane landed, refuelled, and took off again carrying some of the Phantom crew members as passengers. Later, three more Phantom aircraft landed for the same reason. The Greek government sought an explanation, he said, because such a frequency of aircraft running short of fuel, was, to say the least, unusual.

High Life

Prime Minister Papandreou summoned all his Ministers and Secretary Generals of Ministries to tell them to tone down their appearance and behaviour at public functions, as an image of high living was contrary to the government's socialist principles, the Greek press reported. Government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said, however, that reports that the Prime Minister had told his Ministers what clothes to wear and what extravagant food to

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avoid were "exaggerated."

Elgin Marbles

British Museum Director David Wilson called on Britain to reject Greece's demands for the return of the Elgin Marbles. "If we start dismantling our collections," he said, "it will be the beginning of the end of the museum as an international cultural institution. If we allow the marbles to go back to Greece, we will open the floodgates to demands from every country in the world that believes it has a case against Britain, and we will place an enormous amount of material at risk."

Reacting to Wilson's views, which were expressed in an interview with *The Observer*, Culture Minister Melina Mercouri said, "the British Museum has now officially recognised that there is an issue at stake, but it has no specific arguments to counter the Greek demand." She described the claim that the return of the Elgin Marbles would lead to demands from other countries as a "poor excuse". The campaign for the return of the marbles, she said would continue "until final victory".

Not-so-flush Royalty?

Former King Constantine, now living in exile in London, faces the prospect of losing much of his property in Greece following the government's announcement that it is "reviewing" the status of his assets here.

Agriculture Undersecretary Moschos Gikonoglou said that he has set up a "special committee which will review the entire framework of the real estate held by the deposed royal family of the Glucksburgs." The government says that Forestry Department records show that the Tatoi Summer Palace estate on the outskirts of Athens "belongs in its greatest part to the State." The announcement said that the Soutsos family, which sold the estate to the royal family in 1872, only owned 900 acres, while the estate today consists of 22,500 acres.

The former king also owns a forest estate at Polydendri, central Greece and the Mon Repos Palace on Corfu.

Happy New Year

Sixty-five year old Dimitra Zogopoulou, a pensioner drawing 15,000 drachmas a month after twenty-two years' work as a cleaner, blew ninety-six drachmas on a *Pro-Po* soccer pools entry and emerged 49 million drachmas richer in early January. Her secret was to know nothing about football and to fill in the coupon by guessing. No regular follower of Greek football would have dared to predict

that Olympiakos, Panathinaikos and AEK would all lose to weaker teams on the same weekend. Mrs. Zogopoulou's husband died when she was only thirty-six, leaving her to bring up her three children alone.

Kosmos compiled by Michael Skapinker.

At Random

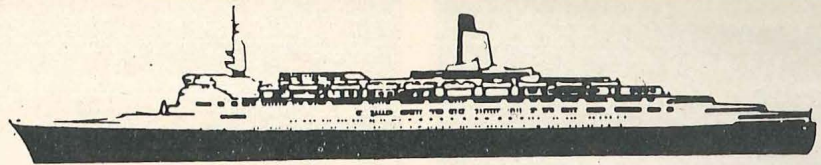
Minister of Environment Antonis Tritsis announced in December that all vehicles operating in the Athens area must be outfitted with **anti-pollution fitters**. The ruling will be put into effect gradually, starting with public transport. Meanwhile, a low-lead content petrol (0.15 percent) will be made available shortly and its use made compulsory by next July.

Eminent scholar and academician **Linos Politis**, 76, died suddenly in Athens on December 21. An authority on the poet Solomos, Politis edited a comprehensive and highly popular seven-volume anthology of Greek poetry which was published in 1963. In 1973 the Clarendon Press, Oxford, published Politis' *Short History of Modern Greek Literature*.

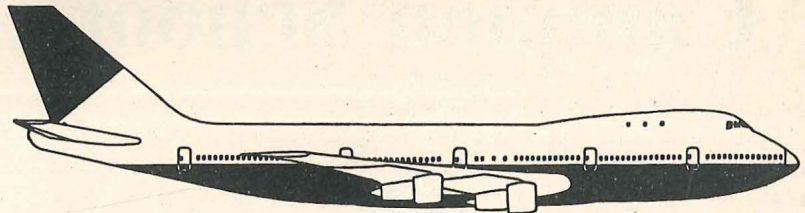
In December President Karamanlis inaugurated the new campus of the Evelpidon Cadet School at Vari, south of Athens. Begun eight years ago, the complex was designed by Constantine Doxiadis Associates. The vacated building in the Pedion tou Areos Park in Athens, a landmark by German architect, Ernst Ziller, has been slated to house offices of the Ministry of Justice. Three hundred thousand citizens of Kypseli, however, have petitioned that the site be made into a cultural center, an art gallery, a library and an athletic installation for neighborhood use.

The fate of another Ziller landmark, Heinrich Schliemann's **Ilion Palace** in Panepistimiou Street, is also uncertain. It had been the seat of the Areopagos, or Supreme Court, until a few years ago. Turning the building into a numismatics museum has been proposed several times. Recently, a government study suggested that it be made into a residence for visiting chiefs-of-state and premiers. Last month, the Ministry of Culture was considering the possibility of making it into a Central Press Office in view of Athens becoming the seat of the Presidency of the EC in the last half of 1983.

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the estimated fifty-million drachma cost and the EC will cover the rest. EC shipping accounts for seventy-five percent of the canal's traffic.

The 1982 State Prizes for Literature went to novelist Mitsos Kasolas and poet Nikoforos Vrettakos for his *LiturgY Under the Acropolis*. *LiturgY* was premiered at the Odeon of Herod Atticus by Manos Katrakis at last year's Athens Festival.

At the annual end-of-year ceremonies at the Athens Academy, choreographer Rallou Manou was honored for her thirty-five year career as director of the Elliniko Chorodrama. Special awards went to 11-year-old virtuoso pianist Dimitris Sgouros and Ioanna Papantoniou, founder of the Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation at Nafplion.

In early January the government decided to suspend all further work on the Spata International Airport project. The cost of completing it, the announcement said, was beyond the capacity of the present Greek economy. With improved facilities at Ellinikon, the present airport can meet the country's needs for another twenty years.

On January 8, militant priest Papa-Tsakalos harangued the church from the terrace of the Holy Synod at Moni Petraki, Kolonaki. With the aid of a megaphone, he demanded a more democratic system in the election of bishops and an apportionment of church property for the benefit of the people, particularly political refugees. Four hours after the diatribe began, police entered the building and confiscated the priest's megaphone.

Europa Nostra awarded its 1983 Greek medal to architects Dionysis Zivas and Iordanis Dimakopoulos for their restoration work in Plaka. Europa Nostra, the international association dedicated to the preservation of the cultural heritage has awarded annual prizes to twenty European countries since 1963.

While the plan to make the Makriyiannis Barracks into a museum for the Acropolis marbles has been shelved, the Ministry of Culture announced last month that it will become a historical museum which will be open to the public next summer.

Last year VAN earthquake devices, now set up in thirteen localities, predicted 140 earth tremors accurately. The 5.3 Richter-scale tremor in Kephallonia on 17 January had been predicted in December.

The Loyal Opposition

Personality versus policy

By Michael Skapinker

THESE should have been good times for New Democracy. The enthusiasm that accompanied the accession to power of Greece's first-ever socialist government is now as faded as the occasional PASOK election slogan still visible on the walls of buildings around the country. The Papandreou government, buffeted by a severe economic crisis and haunted by impossible promises made in the heady pre-election period, presents an easy target for any opposition worth its salt.

And yet, even its most loyal members admit that there is no great upsurge of enthusiasm for New Democracy. Although the opposition took some support off the government in last year's municipal elections, members of the party admit that "the main victors were the Communists."

Part of the explanation must be sought in the fact that after decades of right-wing government, the electorate is prepared to give a reformist administration a chance. But another obstacle for the opposition is that Prime Minister Papandreou's charges that his problems are the result of past right-wing mismanagement still have the ring of truth to them. New Democracy has failed to shake the image of the party of privilege and stagnant bureaucracy, and of the same old faces responsible for so many of the present-day ills of Greece.

"New Democracy has failed to break with the past," said one knowledgeable observer within the party. "It should have started off by saying that it had committed certain mistakes and it should have made a program for the future. It has failed to do both. If anything, it has become more old-fashioned." He added that "what in Greece has been called the Right has a general image of corruption, bureaucracy and inefficiency. If the party doesn't change this image it won't win the next election."

Most important of all, however, is the question of the party's leadership. Even those who want to see New Democracy present an entirely new face concede that the essential role played by party leaders in Greece

cannot be ignored. The question of personality still looms larger than that of policies.

The leadership issue has been thrown into sharp relief by the recent illness of Evangelos Averof, New Democracy's present leader. Averof, who took over the leadership from former Prime Minister George Rallis shortly after New Democracy lost power, is seen by the younger, reformist wing of the party as the most serious bar to presenting a fresh image to the electorate — the epitome of the old-time Greek conservative politician.

They explain Averof's election as leader in late 1981 by the fact that parliamentary deputies were still suffering from the shock of losing the election, and felt the need to turn to a familiar face. "Most MPs were nervous," said one New Democracy deputy, who asked that his name not be used. "They wanted someone easily recognized by the public as a leader. But now, when it's obvious that the party is undergoing a credibility and confidence crisis, the idea has gradually emerged that it's time for something new. This was aggravated by Averof's illness, when the party was left basically leaderless."

Mr. Averof's illness and his operation in London, and long recuperation in Switzerland, immediately set



Party head Evangelos Averof...

off a flurry of speculation about a possible successor. Although Mr. Averof's intentions were still unclear following his return from Switzerland late last month, three candidates have emerged: Constantine Mitsotakis, Constantine Stephanopoulos and John Boutos.

Boutos, 57, is in no doubt as to what sort of leader New Democracy needs. "Me!" he declares with a laugh. A graduate in law from Athens University and in economics from LSE, Boutos has held a string of ministerial posts during a parliamentary career which began over thirty years ago. Since the fall of the dictatorship, he has been Undersecretary to the Prime Minister in the Government of National Unity, Minister of Commerce, alternate Minister of Coordination, Minister of Agriculture, Finance and full Minister of Coordination. "We need to redefine the political profile of New Democracy after the departure of Karamanlis," Boutos says. "Karamanlis was a very strong personality and stamped that personality on the party. When he moved to the Presidency, New Democracy not only lost an effective and charismatic leader; it was also faced with losing its ideological background."

Boutos has long been regarded as a Karamanlis man and he is quick to affirm his loyalty to the principles of his mentor. But he adds that "for the decade of the eighties, our problems are changing rapidly. There is a need for a redefinition of basic principles. Without changing the philosophical stands of the party, we have to elaborate on our ideas. We have stuck with the anachronistic policies of the past."

Boutos is identified with the reformist, innovative wing of the party, but he is wary of being called left-wing. "In Greece it's difficult to make the division between left and right, except with considerations and notions that are extinct from political parties in the rest of Europe. In my constituency, for example, there are ultra-rightists who would nationalize the economy with the same ease as Papandreou."

Boutos is given credit for his grasp of economics, but he is not seen as the leader to match the charisma and popular appeal of Papandreou, and is not thought to stand much of a chance. The real battle is that between Mitsotakis and Stephanopoulos.

Mitsotakis, 64, has almost at-

tained the status of an institution in Greek politics. First elected to Parliament in 1946, he became Undersecretary of Finance in 1951. Since then, he has held the posts of Minister of Transport and Public Works, Finance, Coordination and Foreign Affairs. Mitsotakis rejects the idea that New Democracy cannot dislodge PASOK. "New Democracy has every possibility of winning a self-sufficient majority at the next election and this is the only healthy solution for Greece's future," he says. "This is the only means of restoring the situation amid the ruins left by PASOK." But he warns that "if New Democracy does not provide this solution, then there will be a political gap and this will be dangerous."

Mitsotakis is seen within the party as the man to take on Papandreou on his own ground — a powerful and charismatic personality in the traditional



And leading contenders Boutos . . .

mould of Greek political leaders. His centrist credentials are also regarded as useful in providing New Democracy with a new political image capable of siphoning moderate support off PASOK.

Mitsotakis has one serious drawback as a candidate, however, which many in the party see as fatal to his chances: his credibility. "The average Greek has been hearing about Mitsotakis for a long time," one member of the parliamentary caucus said, "and not in the most favorable light." Mitsotakis' credibility problem essentially dates back to the notorious 'apostasy' of 1965, when he was prominent among Members of Parliament who walked out of George Papandreou's Centre Union Government to form a government with the support of the conservative National Radical Union (ERE). "Most deputies are afraid that Mitsotakis will present a very easy tar-

get for PASOK," the parliamentary deputy said.

Despite his image as an opportunist, a political survivor as experienced and shrewd as Mitsotakis cannot be considered to be out of the running. Mitsotakis says he has no intention of playing down the events of 1965. He says that, on the contrary, he will turn this liability into an asset. He says that his abandonment of the Centre Union only proves that he saw through Andreas Papandreou — one of his major antagonists at the time — at a very early stage. "I believe the 1965 situation will, contrary to what is said, help me, because the people have now experienced what Andreas Papandreou means," he says. "I have repeatedly demanded a parliamentary and public debate on the events of those years and Andreas always avoids it."

For the time being, however, the favorite is seen to be Stephanopoulos. A fifty-six year old law graduate of Athens University, Stephanopoulos made his first appearance in parliament in 1964. He did not hold ministerial office until after the dictatorship, when he served as Minister of the Interior, Minister of Social Services and then Minister to the Prime Minister.

"Personally, I have no intention of upsetting the unity of the party," he says. "But if a succession becomes necessary through democratic procedures, I am determined to participate. I believe I am strong both at the popular base and in the party team."

Stephanopoulos' great asset is seen to be his image as "Mr. Clean." "He has nothing against him," said one of his supporters. "He has never been in the Economic Ministries before, he has no skeletons in his closet, he's from the younger generation and he feels the need for renovation. He's a post-1974 politician."

Stephanopoulos' detractors claim that he is inexperienced compared to his two opponents. But his supporters point to the fact that he has held three ministerial posts and that his experience as Minister to the Prime Minister has exposed him to all the major issues. "Karamanlis had only been Minister of Public Works when he became Prime Minister for the first time," a backer of Stephanopoulos said.

Stephanopoulos is regarded as a right-winger within the party. But, paradoxically, he has the support of many of the younger liberal members



Mitsotakis . . .

of parliament. "Stephanopoulos is a conservative person who has a traditional right-wing record and upbringing," his supporter said. "But he has good relations with those of a different opinion and he has the reputation of being a person who listens."

Stephanopoulos is believed to be changing his image and to be capable of moving towards the center of the party. He himself counters by saying "What is right-wing? Nobody can answer. But I know why they call me that — because I adopt anti-communist positions. These are not because I want to stir up past passions. I just believe that it is not possible to be democratic in the western European sense of the word without at the same time being anti-communist. Otherwise I don't feel that I am particularly right-wing. I recognize the right of the Communist Party to be legal and function openly, but democracy must



Stephanopoulos . . .

also defend itself against the dangers it faces."

Although Boutos, Mitsotakis and Stephanopoulos are the three contenders usually mentioned, the forty-three-year-old former Finance Minister, Miltiades Evert, is also occasionally suggested as a possible candidate. "When the moment comes, I will decide", he says. "This is not something I can say now. I'm not excluding it, but I'm not for it."

Whether the leadership contest takes place at all, of course, depends on the intentions of Averof, and these are by no means clear. None of the major candidates appears ready to force the issue. "If they don't challenge Averof now, they won't do so until the next election," predicts an M.P. "The person who has the guts to put the issue will automatically go ahead. It may be a newcomer who is prepared to risk his political future."

The election of a new leader would not be the end of the attempt to establish a fresh image for New Democracy. There is a small group of younger party members who regret that even the present discussions about the leadership focus on personalities rather than ideas. They believe that the party needs to develop a more coherent centrist political ideology.



And Evert

Among this group are Parliamentary Deputy Andreas Andrianopoulos, members of the Centre for Political Research and Information (KPEE), some journalists on the staff of *Kathimerini* and *Mesimvrini*, and other individual party supporters.

The group, who describe themselves as "neo-liberal", advocate increased personal and social freedom as well as less state intervention in the economic sphere. They point out that the traditional New Democracy practice has been the reverse: resistance to increased personal freedom and the establishment of a large bureaucracy and public sector. They regret that

the social reforms carried out by the government — such as civil marriage and the repeal of the crime of adultery — were not carried out by New Democracy.

"In all fields, we're opposed to always turning to the state for help," says Andrianopoulos. "The paradox is that we, who are the advocates of freedom in economic transactions, are considered left-wingers by people in the party who support ideas like public ownership of the economy." Andrianopoulos rejects the charge that the group favors a Reagan or Thatcher-like approach to Greece. "We won't apply the blueprint of the United States or Britain here," he says. "We realize that in Greece you need state intervention in certain economic spheres — for example where there won't be enough private enterprise. We also differ from Thatcher and Reagan on the question of social freedom. We believe in leaving society free." He adds: "We're gaining influence in public opinion, although not necessarily in parliament, but we're getting a sympathetic reception from party organizations. The issue has surfaced. I'm not saying they're our supporters. But people are interested. They're listening."



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Which Way Cyprus?

Playing an even hand with East and West

By Lee Stokes

SOVIET premier Nikolai Tichonov's expected visit to Nicosia in February may coincide, perhaps not unintentionally, with the Cypriot general elections in mid-month. Coming as it does after President Spyros Kyprianou's Moscow trip last year, the trip is expected to result in even closer contacts between the two nations, something encouraged by Nicosia's frustration with perceived Western inaction after the 1974 Turkish invasion of the northern part of the island.

For Cyprus, which still has two British bases on its soil keeping a keen watch on Soviet activities in the area, the Turkish occupation of the island's northern part highlights both a crisis in NATO and what many islanders see as the only recourse left to them in their plight — closer ties and diplomatic support from the eastern bloc.

Since 1977, Cypriots have doubled their exports to the Soviet Union, while exports to the United States during the same period dropped in real terms. The Soviets in the first nine months of last year alone purchased over 60% of the island's total wine production and the best part of

its raisin crop. The Nicosia administration, which today exercises power only thanks to support from the powerful, pro-Moscow communist party (AKEL), has also increased arms purchases from Warsaw Pact and other communist countries. This can hardly go unnoticed at a time when Cyprus can play a significant part in serving vital western naval interests in the eastern Mediterranean.

Western diplomatic sources in Athens point out that the Soviet diplomatic representation in Cyprus has increased by 200% since 1961, the largest increase in Europe. They believe that the advent to power of former KGB Chief Yuri Andropov will strengthen Cypriot ties with the East even more. "With the support of the powerful military lobby, Andropov will push harder to try and equate Soviet military strength with direct political influence," the sources said. "This means taking a greater interest in the removal of what the Kremlin sees as aggressive U.S. bases in Greece and Turkey, the British bases in Cyprus, and the presence of a large western fleet capable of launching a nu-

clear attack on the Soviet Union's soft underbelly."

For Moscow, Tichonov's visit to Cyprus is important, and is seen as a continuation of the good relations enjoyed in the past by the Cypriots' late President Makarios and Moscow. During the Brezhnev years, however, there was, in general, less emphasis on the role of non-aligned nations such as Cyprus, India and Yugoslavia than had been the case under Khrushchev, and more on weakening the ties holding together members of the Atlantic Alliance, such as the United States, Greece and Turkey. Although careful not to harm relations with Turkey, which is one of the biggest non-communist recipients of Soviet aid, Moscow has tried to fill the vacuum created by the alleged American mishandling of Greek-Turkish differences over Cyprus and the Aegean, to promote its own interests in the northeast Mediterranean. To weaken traditional ties between a non-aligned country and NATO, believes a Greek diplomatic source, "it is necessary to develop the sort of economic and other reliance Nazi Germany built up among the mostly pro-British Balkan states before the Second World War." He continues: "By projecting a better image of the Soviet Union in the Cypriot media, something facilitated by the fact that the United States is seen as a sponsor of the Greek dictatorship and the present Turkish junta, and by developing a trade reliance an indepen-



An unholy alliance?: Cypriot President Kyprianou and head of Pro-Moscow AKEL party Isaac Papaioannou

dent Nicosia administration would find difficult to ignore, Moscow is paving the way to seriously challenging American dominance in this region."

Soviet links with Cyprus, which are facilitated by the strongly pro-Moscow AKEL communist party of the island, also cover education. The lack of a university on Cyprus forces 14,000 students to go abroad, mostly to Greece and Britain. More recently, there has been an increasing trend among Cypriot youth to study in socialist countries, leading to claims from conservative politicians that they become 'indoctrinated' before returning home.

The Cypriots have also made purchases of communist arms, although the percentage of the defense budget spent on education and welfare has not been disclosed by the Cypriot Ministry of Defense. While Cypriot diplomatic sources in Athens point out that the country purchases weapons on the international market, such as Brazilian light arms and Italian Milan rockets, the Cypriot government has also been arming their 10,000 troops with Yugoslav *Zastava* automatic weapons and Soviet *Katyusha* rockets. The balancing act is not new: in 1965, the Makarios administration was involved in a controversial purchase of light arms from Czechoslovakia and there are also some ten Soviet T-34 tanks still in use by the national guard, purchased after independence in 1959.

Perhaps the decisive factor in the development of Soviet-Cypriot relations remains the role played by the West in Cyprus, including that of Britain as a guarantor power of Cypriot independence, and by the United States as the senior NATO partner. Disenchantment and disappointment has pushed many Cypriots to look upon the Soviet Union as a viable alternative to their association with the Atlantic Alliance in one form or another. Although AKEL has remained loyal to Moscow even through the events of 1974, when the USSR failed to condemn the Turkish invasion of the island, it has become the most powerful political force on Cyprus, with 33% of the popular vote in the last elections, compared to 32% for the conservative opposition. Diplo-

matic observers believe that the Soviets, rather than condemn the Turkish invasion, seized the opportunity to woo the Turks by tacitly supporting them in the face of popular hostility in Europe and the United States. The Brezhnev-Kosygin collective leadership had already approached the Turks in 1964 with diplomatic support after President Johnson's warning to Ankara that "any attempt to intervene militarily on Cyprus would leave Turkey isolated." The Turks became so incensed at Johnson's warning that, for the first time since 1939, they sent their Foreign Minister to Moscow. As Andrew Mango, a writer on Turkish affairs, points out: "The Soviets, in their turn, abandoned the Greeks by becoming the first superpower to formally recognize the legal rights of the small Turkish Cypriot community, where previously they had been content to denounce any intention by Turkey to intervene on non-aligned Cyprus."

In spite of this, however, the Cypriot communists are expected to pick up even more support in next month's presidential elections. Although it is predicted that the leader of the small Democratic party will win a comfortable majority, it will only be by the support of AKEL. In the past, the Cypriot communists have been accused of being Moscow's lackeys. In his biography, the late EOKA Chief General George Grivas, leader of the Cypriot struggle against British rule, accused the Cypriot communists of taking orders from behind the Iron Curtain, and of treacherously revealing his own identity and that of key resistance fighters to the British.

For many Cypriots, this overt move to the left is a result of the island's troubled history. Says one Nicosia voter: "I don't agree with AKEL politically, neither have I any great love for the Soviets — but I have no choice. Only Soviet pressure can force the Americans to order a withdrawal of occupation forces from our island by their vassal state, Evren's Turkey. Do you think the radical Arabs, who seek Soviet support, are communists? Like us, they have been forced into such a situation by the West." ■

A Wall To Stop Time

By Kevin Andrews

NICOSIA, the capital of Cyprus, is the only city in the world where night illuminates reality — accentuating what the teeming busyness of day successfully obliterates.

By day it's bustle and noise and crowds all the way down the narrow streets to No-Man's-Land and to the rock-filled barrels and the sandbags and the bores of the machineguns. And even where there are no more shopfronts, the shabby alleys echo still to the zing of the machine-saws and the clang of metal-workers. Besides, it will be light and there's a lot to see, even if it's only the same thing endlessly repeated.

Day is the time to forget, to be busy and forget, to contradict the intolerable with successful business enterprises, to reconstruct a country's shattered life and forget everything that went before: the millenniums of slavery, oppression, poverty and extermination, the five-year liberation struggle; the fourteen years of risky independence (coupled with the systematic undermining of the country's institutions); and finally the skyrocketing prosperity that acted as a lure to retribution.

By day you see a brilliant unpolluted sky — despite the world's third-highest proportion of cars to individuals — and, if you're close enough to the Wall, barely a block beyond it but unapproachable since 1974, the two minarets of Sultan Selim II soaring into the blue above the Gothic Cathedral of the Lusignan kings of Cyprus, with its Byzantine name Aghia Sophia. You can also see the words *I Don't Forget* painted on the stacked barrels barring the street, and a coffee-shop in the open air, with its two or three tables and chairs stacked right against the barrels, and the sandbags piled on top of them like heaps of exterminated rats, pigs, litters, corpses, up to the level of the sentry-box and the flagpole, with the Greek flags flying although not the flag of Cyprus, and — only a few meters on the other side — the star-and-crescent whipping and slicing at the wind, a crimson scimitar. Up there the sentry will have a good view down over streets reminiscent of a city after the human race's vigorous but brief experiment has ended. But that is not for shoppers or for tourists or for people in a hurry.

On this side of the Wall are shops and banks and brothels and restaurants and printing-presses and carpenters' and metal shops that all bear witness to the Cypriots' ability to make a go of life on one lung only. A couple of blocks away the palms and minarets look exquisite and peaceful in the limpid air, with flocks of swifts wheeling round and round them, not unlike the waspy little swarm of five United Nations helicopters sometimes to be seen circling over the city or the bare hills round about. But swifts and swallows are not affected by the partition line, the 'Green Line', the demarcation line, the armed frontier that knifes its way through Cyprus; crudely blocking the arteries, deftly cutting off the air supply of a society, a population, an independent nation, in one of our era's latest attempts to bring Time to a stop.

The high incidence of genocide and the extermination of minorities, current expectations of nuclear finality and, on a smaller scale and at a lower rate, though no less purposeful, the civil wars erupting in one land after another like bubbles in a pot too hot to handle, or simply the arbitrary frontiers hacked across maps and lives (although the latter are not

a point at issue to the over-mighty midget dividing a continent with his blue pencil), or when some longitude or latitude suits the purposes of mortal enemies poised behind their briefcases on a shining table — all of these boil down to a single preponderant instinct. Humanity is tired, keeps looking for ways out of problematic situations. In the beginning was the word; now with luck, there is Partition: the result of silence.

To see this clearly, you should wait for night, or at least dusk — and then try making your way from one part of Nicosia to another through the twisting streets that shrink towards or end suddenly at the Partition Line. Business will have stopped, shop doors have closed, shopfronts been pulled down, and no lights in the windows — tables and chairs been pulled in off the street, and no more sound of mallets and machine-saws.

Crowds? No. Pedestrians? No. Children playing in these still inhabited alleyways? No. People ...? But are these people still alive, these aged figures seated on a few chairs together in the dark, visible and saying nothing? . . . Indoors it's hot, and so they take their chairs outside into the brown light, the

deepening night, and sit together, never speaking. Some of those who sit outside front doors, looking in at the crumbling blue light off television sets, look more like ghosts reviewing the bright quick flicker of their past existence.

For not in the emptiest of landscapes is there silence so intense as among a group of people saying nothing hour after hour, at the end of streets beyond which no movement is allowed or ever dared. If there is any voice to break the silence here, it will only be a call (out of the dark) to some lone unwary individual to go no further. Nor will there be any sound of protest or surprise. Instead of a question, footsteps only — turning back.

Back from this dim and noiseless world of life at the edge of permitted but unsafe habitation: life at the edge of endurance, expectation, hope.

Every night as it comes down over this area of the capital could be the end of the final day.

Kevin Andrews, a resident of Greece for thirty-five years, has published seven books on his adopted country.



Nicosia skyline: the minarets of the mosque of Sultan Selim II loom over the Gothic Cathedral Aghia Sophia

Notes From The Underground

Six foot under — an addiction

By Randy M. Wood

SQUEEZING through cave entrances barely large enough for foxes; crawling hundreds of meters below the earth's surface through low, wet and narrow underground passages; climbing down long, dangerous potholes and exploring nature's surrealistic, subterranean sculptures of honey-hued stalactites and stalagmites, each more beautiful than the next. These are the experiences of a growing number of adventurers exploring Greece's endless number of caves and potholes.

More and more people are getting deeper into the sport of potholing and caving, with the 30-year old Greek Speleological Society (ESE) spearheading the exploration of Greece's seven thousand caves. ESE has about 50 active members, most of whom are scientists interested in observing the caves' geological structure and the remains of past habitation. For the most part, Greek cavers, unlike their British or American counterparts, look on caving more as a scientific venture rather than an exciting sport.

"It's a tough activity but not more dangerous than riding a motorcar and certainly not as frightening as many people suppose", says Gregorios Papadopoulos, the Secretary General

of the ESE and an active amateur potholer. "You only need some old, warm clothes, strong boots and a helmet if you're a beginner starting in simple, dry caves," he says. "Beyond that, you need to be a little daring."

When cavers graduate to steep descents, they use a tackle and body harness, as well as skin-diving equipment for flooded caves. Explorers can simply stroll into some cave systems, but most of them in Greece are, in fact, reached through narrow entrances. Once underground, you are unlikely to be short of fresh air. But it is draughty and damp, and — what impresses beginners — extremely dark.

Navigating this gloom calls for caution: inexperienced cavers may multiply distances tenfold by lamp-light, and fail to spot pitfalls in front of them. Cave acoustics can also be deceptive. Sounds of streams and air-currents heard as distant voices, account for stories of 'talking ghetoes' and the oracles of ancient times.

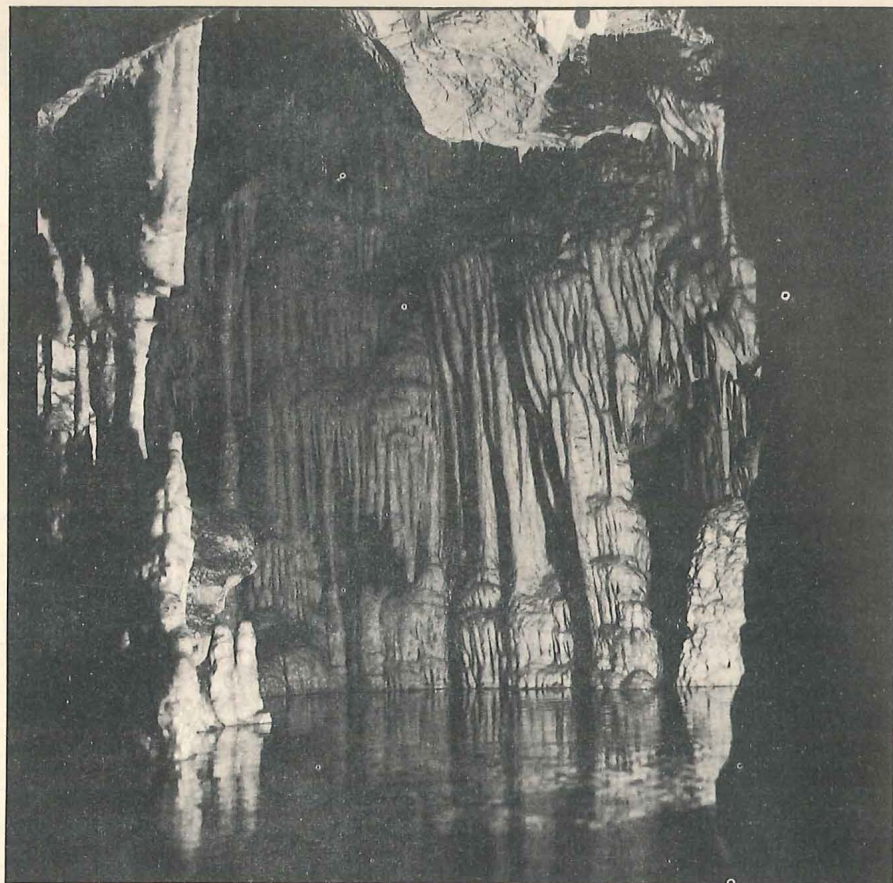
The pioneer cave explorer of modern Greece is a 62-year old woman, Anna Petrocheilou, who has been a daring caver and potholer since the age of 14. Together with her husband up to his death in 1960, this small-set,

lively and courageous woman has explored every major cave in Greece as well as numerous ones abroad.

"Even today, after 48 years, caves are my whole life," says Mrs. Petrocheilou, who embarked on a lifetime of speleology while a climber and mountaineer. "I feel as if I have spent more days admiring their staggering beauty and diversity than time in the outside world," she says. Above her desk, cluttered with fossils of prehistoric animals discovered in caves, is a bronze bust of her late husband John Petrocheilos, founder and former President of the Greek Speleological Society. To a large extent, she attributes his death to his ignoring doctors' warnings not to overtax himself with caving.

"Caving is an addiction," Mrs. Petrocheilou explains. "Once you start, it is impossible to stop. Going underground is both a sport and a scientific venture, attracting not only those with the urge to explore unknown territory, but also scientists wanting to learn more about geology, biology, botany, archaeology and anthropology."

The dangers of these quests, however, are not to be underesti-



Dirou cave on the western shore of the Mani

mated, and the Greek cavers have the scars to prove it. In 1954, for example, Mrs. Petrocheilou had a serious accident as she led a team to what was then considered to be the deepest pothole in Greece: Pyrgos, near the village of Elioupolis, which today ranks only as the eighteenth deepest pothole in the country and demonstrates the progress achieved in exploration since then. A hidden entrance was discovered at a depth of 100 meters, and Mrs. Petrocheilou opted to climb down first. A rock came dislodged above her, crashed onto her leg and sent her falling into the narrow, black abyss below. Her caving lamp went out during the fall, and for an agonizing few minutes she hung onto the slippery narrow ledge in darkness and intense pain. Team members climbed down after her, and a rescue operation was set up. They determined her leg was not broken but fractured, so when caving lights, belonging to other team members, were lit Mrs. Petrocheilou was carefully hoisted up to the pothole entrance and then taken to a nearby hospital.

John and Anna Petrocheilou were also the first cavers to explore Glyfada, on the western shore of the Laconian peninsula, at the innermost point of the Gulf of Dyros. The cave, which is the bed of a subterranean river, was discovered at the end of the nineteenth century and covers an area of 16,700 square meters. Formed during the Quaternary age, this prehistoric formation divides into two central, parallel branches, each with many offshoots, thus making it an ideal boat trip for tourists.

The natural entrance to the cave is half a meter square and lies half a meter above sea level. But an artificial entrance has been hewn out of solid rock about 100 meters to the left of the natural entrance, close to the first lake, making it accessible to tourists. Divers in 1966 reached the bottom of the 'Great Ocean', a lake in the cave's so-called 'drowned zone' which is 160 meters long, 10 meters wide and 15.5 meters deep, with stalagmites which explorers have nicknamed the "shipwrecks" because of their similarity to the masts of sunken vessels.

Similarly, the nearby Alepotrypa cave, like many others, was discovered

by chance when stormy seas made exploration of Glyfada hazardous. Mrs. Petrocheilou decided to explore further after her local hotelier, Apostolis Lambrinakis recounted a story about his lively dog which disappeared in the region for three days after chasing a fox into what appeared to be a fox hole. This entrance was eventually found but measured only 120 centimeters square. Anxious to investigate after the entrance was widened with a pick-axe, Mrs. Petrocheilou squeezed her legs in first before allowing the rest of her body to follow. Feeling her way forward into the pitch-black, claustrophobic passage 16 meters ahead, she could no longer touch the low ceiling. Lifting her head and pointing her caving light, she realized she had ventured into an enormous underworld chamber filled with beautiful stalactites.

As she examined the cave's splendour, Mrs. Petrocheilou's light fell on the skull of a prehistoric man. Carefully placing it into her helmet, she carried it outside to her husband and other team members for examination. Today, it can be seen in the museum of Sparta, together with the many other finds — bones and artifacts. found in the cave.

Geologist D. Haralambos believes the cave was inhabited in the late Paleolithic and Neolithic period, from 25,000 to 5,000 B.C. Part of the cave close to the entrance was used as a dwelling by prehistoric man, the central part was a place of worship, and the innermost quarters a burial ground. In 1967, explorers found primitive rock drawings depicting men, birds, animals and signs intending to ward off evil spirits as well as symbols of fertility.

The ESE cooperates with many foreign caving societies, although Secretary General Gregorios Papadopoulos has his doubts over whether such cooperation is always desirable. "We, of course, enjoy working with our foreign colleagues, but blatant thefts of antiquities and other finds in caves have made us more aware of the need to preserve our heritage," he says. "We have proposed that a bill be passed in Parliament, making local police and municipalities responsible for caves and potholes in their respec-

tive areas. If this bill is passed, we believe it will facilitate genuine speleologists in getting organized access to underground caves and potholes. It will also bar amateurs who may either damage finds or cause injury to themselves," he said.

The record, however, shows that enthusiasm is currently far superceding any such reservations. More recent explorations include the trip in July 1980 to Provatina (near the village of Papignon) by a five-member Greek Speleological Society team, accompanied by two Austrian and Polish potholers. Two days of preparation were required before members were ready to descend into the narrow, chimney-like chute, which, at 405 meters, is one of the deepest in the world. George Avayanos, the leader of the expedition, was the first to descend using tackle and body harness. Disaster was not long in striking. At a depth of 100 meters his tackle snapped, leaving the team leader precariously swirling from an emergency rope for half an hour before colleagues managed to rescue him.

Already open to tourists are the caves of Perama, on the outskirts of Ioannina, famous for their variety of spectacular decorations, and particularly for a unique stalagmite and stalactite constellation which takes the shape of a cross. The caves, which cover an area of 14,800 square meters, form part of an underground river bed which came into existence some 1,500,000 years ago during the pre-quaternary age. Hundreds of thousands of tourists visit the caves every year, a far cry from the time when local villagers sought shelter there from the air raids, during the Second World War, or when they used them as pigsties.

The thrills provided by such exploration makes pioneers of this relatively new Greek sport confident that their ranks will increase rapidly. "A lifetime would not be enough to even have a surface look at all the potholes and caves available for exploration in Greece," says Anna Petrocheilou. "More and more are being discovered all the time. This prospect of endless exploration is a thrilling thought. In many cases one often says the sky is the limit. For us there is no limit."

The Lady Sings The Blues

By Yvette Varvaressos

MILLY Karali may be little known to followers of the commercial music world here, but she has had a varied singing career which took a turn in yet another direction this past year with the release of an album entitled *Feministika*.

Until her latest record, Milly was associated with international rock and jazz rhythms, her earliest inspiration coming from Aretha Franklin and Ella Fitzgerald. Even when commercial reality of the local record industry forced her to turn to Greek popular songs, the black singers of the States and negro spirituals remained her favorite music, "Perhaps because they have folk songs as their base and folk songs the world over are interrelated," she explains.

Three years working in France gave her the opportunity to try yet another style. Now based in Greece, she still returns to Paris to make recordings — of French songs. "I didn't go there to be the classic type of Greek singer who presents the songs of her homeland to her fellow expatriates. I *am* Greek and it influences and gives its own color to my work, but I prefer to sing for all nationalities, not just my own."

For a singer, working life in France presents different problems to those that exist in Greece. Here, unlike in France, a singer whose records are selling well is usually expected to work the club circuit year round, "A custom which can only lead to over-exposure — it's a local habit which will die out in the future," says Karali. She goes on to say that performances in clubs cannot by their very nature be of a high standard — "People go there to eat, to drink and talk, perhaps to see what the stars are wearing. They don't really listen as they would do in a concert, where the artists are better prepared and the audience brings stricter criteria."

In collaboration with composer Nikos Lavranos, work began on her latest album *Feministika* three years ago, with lyrics by well-known poet Yiannis Negrepontis. "It was quite an operation to get the songs actually recorded. The record companies didn't consider the work commercially viable. Perhaps the subject frightened them, or perhaps we were just unlucky enough to chance on anti-feminists," she laughed. Negrepontis' lyrics, while expressing harsh realities, do so in a spirit of comradeship. "We don't

want to show men as being the enemy, for after all the problem is with the social system itself, and not with men."

Although holding strong feminist views ("For a woman to be anti-feminist is to be anti-woman"), she is not aligned with any organized movement. "The position of women in Greece is, of course, not what it should be — there's a long road ahead. The first step is to raise people's consciousness of their problems and then women must fight to gain what is rightfully theirs, without histrionics or losing sight of their goals." Milly is single and firmly states that she intends to stay that way. "Marriage is a useless institution forced on us generations ago with certain aims in view. The purposes it served then no longer exist."

Last winter, again in collaboration with Nikos Lavranos, she offered her fans something not easily found in Athens. Every Monday night, a handful of the sneakered younger generation and a few of the over 30s made their way through Plaka's disco and taverna regulars. Their destination — a small theater tucked away in a side street, where Nikos and Milly led a small group of musicians in a program ambitiously called *From Folk to Jazz*. For the fans of folk, rock and jazz, it was a kaleidoscope of music outside the usual club fare. The small auditorium came alive as Milly belted out *Night Train*, a Joplin hit, or crooned South American ballads, blues and spirituals of years gone by and another world away.

The growth of jazz clubs in Athens in recent years, Milly feels, is a reflection of an increasing understanding and feel for different styles of music. "People are now accepting that international folk music and jazz is 'culture' and in fact they do have a universal basis. What we were presenting was an experiment. We called it *From Folk to Jazz* trying to offer a journey through the whole gamut, from traditional songs to the development of blues and rock and ending up with jazz, which we consider the most difficult and most developed form of popular music."

For Milly and her collaborators, the program was a success, and after closing in the Plaka, they took the show on the road around Greece. "People came, liked us, and then came back with their friends. This is what we wanted to see."



focus

theater

Educating Rita, the second production of the English Theatre Company, starring actor director Tony Woolf and Carrie Jerolymou will continue its weekly Friday night performances, at 6 and 8 pm., through February 4 and 11 at the British Council, Kolonaki Square, with a third production following close on its heels.

Auditions for The Players' next production, *All My Sons* by Arthur Miller will be held at the Hellenic American Union, Gallery 2 at 7:30 pm, February 7. All the characters are Americans: four women,

five men and one boy. Copies of the play are available for actors who don't like to read cold. *All My Sons* is being directed by Lou Cajoleas, who has previously directed several of The Players' productions, including *Chapter Two*, *Outward Bound*, *Night of January 16th*. Anyone interested should call Tel. 724-9453 (mornings) or 724-7498 (evenings). Production staff is also needed. The play is scheduled for April 12 through 16 at the Hellenic American Union.

notes

A large selection of English and French books are available at the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, 12 Pasteur Street, Amelokipi . . . masses of paperbacks of all kinds at 40 drs

and hard-backs priced very cheaply, too. Tel. 643-5391 or 644-4473.

The Hash House Honeys, a new group taking the lead from the Hash House Harriers, an organization of men who sponsor cross-country runs every Sunday, are now holding their own run for women of any nationality. The event held every two weeks, on Sunday in the winter, and Monday in the summer, is never more than three miles. Children are welcome to run as well, and the group provides baby-sitters for children under 8. Run for fun. Contact Glynis Price, 29 Harilaou Trikoupi, Kifissia, Tel. 808-1302.

film

There's good news for Athens night owls who have been forced to go home earlier than they wished because of the 2 a.m. closing of all entertainment spots. Soon you can enjoy three or four hours of laughs, chills and thrills after midnight and crawl home satiated.

Tentatively, sometime in late February or early March, a newly-formed film club will show midnight movies on the weekends at the *Opera Cinema*. Membership in the club will be open to all interested; as a private club, however, it will be exempt from the ordinary closing time. On special occasions the club may run all night long, ending the screenings at the crack of dawn.

Midnight movies have been very successful in the United States, Great Britain and Europe. A whole new genre was formed and many movies which were flops in ordinary showings were smash hits in the midnight movie slots. Many were naturals, such as *Midnight Cowboy* or *The Late, Late Show*. Others were off-beat and a bit too kinky for the average film viewer's taste, but were enthusiastically received by the specialized

crowd of midnight movie goers, comprised of film lovers, insomniacs, fun-lovers and just plain wierdos.

Perhaps the most successful midnight movie was *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*, which has been playing now in some American and European cities for years. A campy "in-drag" punk-rock musical, it inspired legions of followers. They deck themselves out in bizarre costumes, wait hours in line for admission and then engage in a cathartic tribal ritual, choruses shouting out memorized lines, singing and sometimes even dancing along with those on screen. It is a cult that is reminiscent of the one inspired by the old Bogart movies.

Another big favorite was *Pink Flamingoes*, directed by John Waters and starring the 230-pound dimpled, darling Divine (actually a man in drag). *Pink Flamingoes* is definitely for those with a bizarre sense of humor, but tamer offerings such as *A Thousand Clowns*, or *King of Hearts* are continual favorites. Here in Athens, Ninos Fenek-Mikelides, a film critic and the film department programmer for ERT 2, will be running the midnight movies. He must select from movies carried by local distributors, so the selection at first will be limited to thrillers, comedies, political and horror films already in Athens. Just about anything will go, but when I inquired about *Polyester*, a recent John Waters movie featuring a gimmick known as Odorama, in which scratch-and-sniff cards are given to the audience, the consensus was that it would not be shown in Greece. It was felt that the Greeks' natural curiosity and impetuosity would make it impossible to wait for the correct number to be flashed on the screen before they scratched and sniffed; therefore, the device would be ineffective,



Suzanne Bergne (Exhibits)

with bouquets of roses smelling more like sweaty sneakers and pizzas like bathroom cleaner.

Check the Greek weekly magazine *Athenorama* for information about the opening date and programming, or the next issue of *The Athenian*.

The Athens Center, in cooperation with the Czechoslovakian Embassy, will have a screening of animated films from Czechoslovakia on Saturday, February 12th at 8:30 p.m. The films will be introduced by Barbara Samantha Stenzel, *The Athenian* film critic. Czechoslovakian animated films have gained world-wide renown for their innovative methods and have won awards at many of the major film festivals.

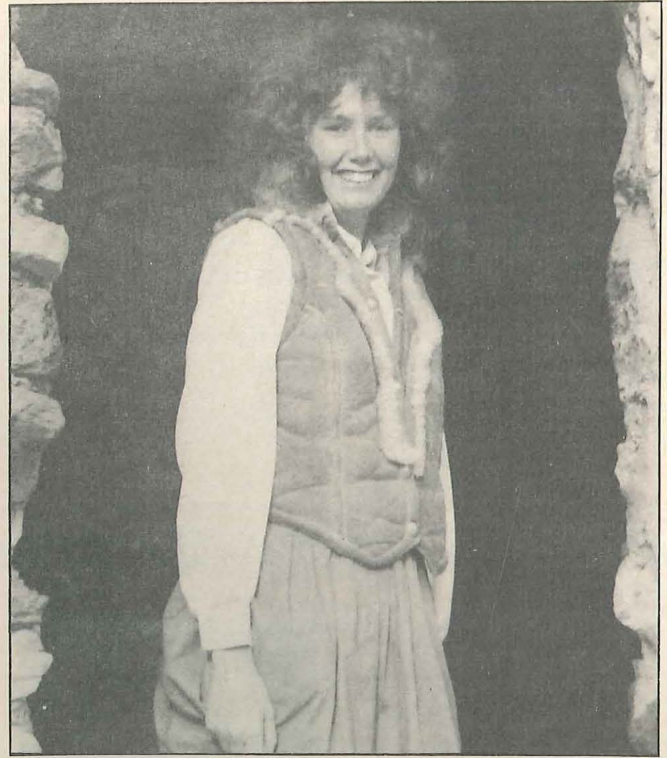
Some of the outstanding animators are Bretislav Pojar, whose film *Boom* won an award at the Cannes Film Festival, Zdenek Smetana, whose *All Hairs* won the Silver Prize at Odense Festival and Peter Sis, whose *Heads* won the Golden Bear at Berlin Festival. Animated films are high in entertainment value for all ages, but Czechoslovakian films often manage to combine entertainment with a social viewpoint. Many films include traditional folkcrafts and music, as well as a stress on the conservation of nature and the possi-

bilities of mankind after the removal of arms and the threat of war.

Turkish film director Yilmaz Guney arrived in Athens on Saturday, January 15th, giving a press conference that evening. Guney had been in prison serving an eighteen year sentence until he failed to return after a leave granted in October, 1981. As had occurred on his previous visit in May, 1982. Turkish authorities made a demand for the director's extradition, which once again went unheeded. At the press conference Guney explained how he is using the language of film, rather than anti-Turkish propaganda to continue his fight against the military regime in Turkey. He is now completing a film in France. On Sunday, January 16th, Guney and his wife attended the Greek premiere of his film *Yol*, which was the co-winner of the Golden Palm at the Cannes Festival. Also present at the premiere were the Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri, Director Jules Dassin, poet Yiannis Ritsos and other dignitaries.

exhibits

"To some people my ceramics look like Rorschach tests", says Suzanne Bergne, whose recent work will be on display at the



Marian Hubler (Music)

British Council in late February and early March. Her free-form vessels are the result of firing a vase which has been just partially glazed — exposed to the heat of the kiln, the surface that is left unglazed ripples and distorts. Bergne starts out with classical shapes of oriental ceramics, but the firing causes the pure stiff lines to modulate and to flow into new and unexpected shapes.

Born in Germany, Bergne studied at the Universities of Munich and Vienna and then trained as a ceramicist in England at

the Croydon College of Art and Technology. Married to a British diplomat, she has lived and travelled in the Middle East for many years. Since coming to Greece two and a half years ago, she has had several exhibitions abroad and in Greece. The British Council hosts her first major exhibition in Athens.

art

The recent work of artist Achilleas Droungas will go on display at the Zoumboulakis Gallery beginning in mid-February. The artist promises a departure from his style of the past few years, made familiar to a wide public in his work for the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel in central Athens, where he has created an enormous mural for the walls of the Pergola Restaurant as well as other paintings.

Trained at the Athens School of Fine Arts and at the Slade School in London, Droungas specialized in graphics and stage design. In his early work, he concentrated on prints, and later turned to the medium of oil painting. Something of his earlier



The Yetties (Music)

experience in print-making is retained in the simplicity and clarity of form and glowing colors of his paintings, which draw repeatedly on a range of motifs taken from everyday life. But, as the artist himself says, the Zoumboulakis show will be different.

The National Gallery (Pinakothiki) this month offers a multi-media presentation devoted to the life and works of painter Spyros Vassiliou on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. Narrated by the artist, with commentaries by leading figures in the world of the arts, the 50-minute program not only covers a sixty-year career but presents a vivid picture of Greece's cultural history since 1920, with over a thousand slides of paintings, engravings, photographs and memorabilia.

The presentation is projected on a large panel filling one end of the downstairs gallery of the National Gallery. Also on view are sixty of the painters' works. Morning and afternoon shows on weekdays, four shows on Saturdays and Sundays. Until Feb. 6.

music

Gang of Four and a second group will be appearing at the Sporting Stadium in Patissia on February 11 and 12. For further information and ticket details, call Independent Sound Record Company, Tel. 228-9093.

U.F.O., the English hard rock band is scheduled to give two concerts in Athens on February 26 and 27 and in Salonica on the 28th. Check local press for details.

Marian Hubler, American singer-guitarist, will present a program of American folk music at the Hellenic American Union, 22 Massalias Street, on Thursday, 10 February at 8 pm.

Marian studied voice at Trinity College in Wash-

ington and the Horus School of Music in San Francisco, performing in both cities as a featured vocalist for the White House Visitors Program as well as festivals and clubs in the San Francisco Bay area, including the *Keystone Korner*, a landmark jazz club in North Beach. Continuing her career in Wyoming, singing popular and country western songs at the Roosevelt Lodge in Yellowstone National Park, she performed regularly at clubs in the Rocky Mountain circuit from Jackson, Wyoming up to Bozeman, Montana.



Midnight Movies (Cinema)

She specializes in popular standards from Joni Mitchell to the Beatles, country-western songs such as *Don't Fence Me In*, and all-time children's classics, *Ragtime Cowboy Joe* and *The Little Skunk Song*. Now teaching English in Athens, Marian plans singing engagements throughout Greece. Musical bookings for dinner parties, children's birthdays or special occasions can be arranged by calling Peter Caritato, 362-3614 or 361-9379.

One of the most famous American Jazz groups, The Don Pullen and Richard Adams Quartet, will be appearing February 28 as part of the Praxis Festival held every year in cooper-

ation with the Goethe Institute. The four musicians, Don Pullen (piano), Richard Adams (tenor saxophone, flute and vocals), Cameron Brown (bass) and Danny Richmond (drums) formed their quartet soon after they first met at the Charlie Mingus Workshop. The venue for the group is not yet established; for further information and details on ticket information, contact Mr. Vlachos or Mr. Yiannolopoulos at 362-3397 or 801-3731.

The Yetties, a popular folk group from Dorset, will be appearing in Greece for a series of concerts in several towns including Salonica, Chios and Levadia, and in Athens on March 3 at the British Council. The group's first formal introduction to folk song was at Sidmouth International Folk Festival, which the team attended in 1961. Their first paid booking took place at a Harvest Supper in the village of West Lydford, where they received two guineas for singing their entire repertoire of six songs.

Flushed with their financial success, they developed their repertoire and performed in villages throughout England, traveling to their engagements in a 1933 Ford with a teachest bass tied to the back. By 1967, swamped with bookings, they took a three-month break from their day jobs, and have been professional entertainers ever since. The same year, they received the coveted Sidmouth Award and since then, their enthusiasm for the music of the West Country has taken them far beyond the villages of Dorset and Somerset.

But the Yetties (Pete Shutler on accordion, concertina, and whistle, Bonny Sartin playing guitar and percussion and Mac McCulloch on guitar, banjo and autoharp) are more than just an extremely popular folk group. They grew up in the Dorset countryside just before

the mechanization of farming changed the pattern of life in rural England; much of their popularity stems from their knowledge of and feeling for a village way of life which has now virtually disappeared. They all still live near the village of Yetminster, drawing on their personal experience of country life, past and present, for their concert program. Tickets will be on sale at the British Council from February 14.

Two further rebetica concerts given by The Athens Company will be held at the Athens Cultural Center, 50 Acadimias St; an evening of classical music by Sarantas Kassaras with lyrics by Angelos Sikelianou and Odysseus Elytis, performed by singers Yianis Thomopoulos, Nikos Mitsovoleas and Sonia Theodoridou on February 9th and for the final performance on 23rd Feb., composer Diamandis Andromidas will present parts of his work, *tis Armania*, with lyrics by Christos Markopoulos, performed by the orchestra of Nea Smyrni with singers Emilia Sarri, Dimitra Moraitidi, Vassilis Moraitidi and Nikos Gritsas, 7:30 pm, admission is free.

lectures

Novelist Alan Sillitoe and his wife, poet Ruth Fainlight will talk about, and read extracts from their work, on Feb. 21, 8 pm., at the British Council. Mr. Sillitoe, born in Nottingham in 1928, published his first novel *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning*, in 1958, winning the Authors' Club prize the same year. Since then, he has written prose and verse. Awarded the Hawthornden Prize (1960), he published his latest novel *Her Victory* in 1982. A New Yorker by birth, Ms. Fainlight pursues her own career as poet, playwright and short story writer, her latest publications being *Sibyls and Others* (1980) and *Coral* (1982).



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

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Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofontos 14	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
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Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	323-2516
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bengladesh, Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	325-0600
Czechoslovak, Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Iberia, Xenofontos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Panepistimiou 16	360-7614
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	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/Vissaronos 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
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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 Erithrea	801-3450
Piraeus	417-8138
Psychiko	671-8191
Syntagma Sq	323-7942

Coach (Bus) Stations

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - 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
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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. Psychiko	672-3282
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychiko	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. Psychiko	671-4889
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Antinoros 29	724-2313
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal. Psychiko	671-5012
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal. Psychiko	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, Chrissantheon 22	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Roumania, Em. Benaki 7, Pal. Psychiko	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal. Psychiko	671-6911
South Africa, Vas. Sofias 69	724-9806
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychiko	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18, Pal. Psychiko	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, Zironos 2	522-5930
Labour, Pireos 40	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 152, Piraeus	412-1211
Ministry to the Presidency, Zalokosta 3	322-7958
Ministry to the Prime Minister, Zalokosta & Kriezotou	363-0911
National Defense, (Holargos)	862-2411
Public Order, Tritis Septemvriou 48	823-6011
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Press & Information, Zalokosta and Kriezotou	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Transport & Communication, Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece, Diikitirion, Thessaloniki	(031) 260-659

U.N. Representatives

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

BANKS

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

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

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

Agia Irmi, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Chrisospiotissa, 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

Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66

361-2713

801-7062

721-1520

801-2526

451-6564

362-3603

651-9331

721-4906

323-1090

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
University of LaVerne	813-6242
Lycee Francais	362-4301
St. Catherine's British Embassy	801-0886
St. Lawrence College	671-2748
Tasis/Hellenic International School	808-1426
Tasis/Boarding School	801-3837
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558

Youth Hostels

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

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

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

Business Associations

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

Chambers of Commerce

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

SERVICES

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

Postal

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

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ATHENS TIME: GMT + 3

Municipal Utilities

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

Consumer Complaints

Athens	321-7056
Suburbs	250-171

Lost Property

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

Pets

Hellenic Animal Welfare Clinic (English spoken)	643-5391
Clinic, Aghia Anarghron 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





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A Cuban Tragedy

While couples the world over celebrated the Christmas and New Year Holiday together, one family has had to spend these times apart for the past twelve years because of Cuba's strict emigration policy. And for his efforts to reunite his family, a Greek sea captain has been imprisoned and harassed.

During a stopover in Havana in 1971, Greek skipper Constantine Manouselis, 46, married his attractive, brunette Cuban wife Zenaida, who had previously been married to Leonardo Castro, a prominent member of the Cuban Communist Party. For twelve years, Manouselis has been trying unsuccessfully to get her and their son out of the country to Greece, but has ended up spending most of his time either in Cuban jails or fighting to get Castro's regime to grant exit visas to them. Although there is a series of letters and official documents, including one from a Greek Foreign Minister under the previous government that testify to his case, Cuban officials here in Athens deny any knowledge of the problem. Says diplomat Eduardo Valido, "There are forty Cuban girls living in Greece, having married Greek sailors." He admitted, however, that exit visas are not granted automatically to Cuban citizens who wish to live abroad. "It depends on the case", Valido said, "but such cases will be speeded up once the Greeks open an Embassy in Havana, probably within the next few months." The Cuban official said he was unaware of a request by Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General, Nicholas Katapodis, to see the Cuban Ambassador here and discuss the skipper's case.

"I first met my wife in the summer of 1969, when my ship docked in Havana," the Greek skipper said. "We married in 1971, and our child Dito was born a year later." Because the Cuban authorities would not allow his family to accompany him home, Manouselis refused to leave the island after a visit in 1974. "I was thrown into jail without trial by Cuban immigration officials," the skipper said. "On and off, I've spent a total of 41 months in Havana prisons. But I have never even considered giving up. I still want to be united with my family in my country."

The skipper's case may be brought up soon in Parliament. Says former Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, "I am in the process of consulting with Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos over this family's tragic division." And meanwhile, there are hopes that Premier Andreas



Left behind: Zenaida and Dito Manouselis

Papandreou and Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri will bring up the issue with Fidel Castro when they visit Havana.

The visit to Havana in 1979 by Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, raised the hopes of the divided family. "My wife managed to give U.N. officials in Havana a letter addressed personally to Waldheim, which he did in fact receive," Manouselis said. "As a result of his intervention, I was allowed to visit my wife and son. But while walking along a Cuban street, three men attacked and shot at me. Luckily a bullet only grazed my forehead, and I managed to get refuge in the Mexican Embassy, thanks to the assistance of Mexican First Secretary, Enrique Romero."

The skipper said that while he was recovering from his wounds in the Mexican Embassy, his wife suffered constant harassment from the authorities. "But the Mexican Ambassador informed his Foreign Ministry, as well as the Greek government, of my whereabouts. I was then allowed to visit my wife for a week before they tried to deport me."

"I had no intention of leaving without the two people I love more than anything else in the world," the skipper said, "so I escaped as I was being driven in a police car, handcuffed, to the airport." Manouselis managed to escape from his captors for enough time to attract the atten-

tion of Cubans and other foreigners at the airport. But he was knocked unconscious by a blow to the head with the butt of a gun. "It took me three days to recover consciousness after the beating I received, and I found myself back in my old cell," the skipper said.

The Cubans eventually accepted a Greek Foreign Ministry proposal that his wife and child be granted passports to leave the country. "I was overjoyed, for at last we would be reunited," he said. "But while everything seemed prepared, and the Greek government had put all Greek vessels in the area at my disposal, the Cubans, at the last minute, refused to provide my wife and child with passports. It was a devastating blow to all of us. I decided that all I could do was stay on in Cuba illegally," Manouselis said.

The Cubans arrested the Greek skipper once more on December 12, 1981, again without pressing charges. After a year they deported him with a proviso that he never be allowed into the country again.

Following his arrival in Athens on 21st December 1982, the skipper has remained as adamant as ever. "I will never give up the fight to get my wife and only child to Greece, where they can live freely and as they choose," he said. "We are like Romeo and Juliet, with the exception that our fate is harder. For we have a child which has suffered our torments as well."

Lee Stokes

To the Fourth Demotic, me agapi

I've lost my heart to 37 people, all of whom are under five feet, and some of whom answer, improbably, to the names of obscure saints.

For the past two years, *I've* been teaching *them* a little English, and *they've* been teaching *me* a lot about everything else, from Introductory Greek Profanity to Advanced Mediterranean Psychology. Next year, when the 4th Demotic becomes the 5th, and passes on up into the hands of another English teacher, *they'll* miss me for a week or two, but *I'm* going to be devastated. At 1:25 pm every day, when the bell for the last period rings, *I'll* still be waiting for Nektarios and Haris and for Rabbit.

It wasn't love at first sight, however. It took us all a while to get to know one another, a while before the non-violent woman in blue jeans was accepted as "The Teacher." We all had to restructure our ideas of what school was all about, (and I had to develop The Pavarotti Teaching Technique: he or she with the greatest lung capacity will be known as Boss).

Back in the autumn of 1981, when I first came to the Greek Prep School where I now teach, I'd taught nothing but American University students.

Those quiet classrooms where I could turn my back on my class and write on the board without mayhem erupting behind me, did nothing to prepare me for the 4th Demotic. Fortunately, *I* was a quick study and *they* were kind enough to buy the wool I pulled over their eyes.

Now, I can turn to the board,

and my finely tuned auditory equipment informs me whether it's Nektarios or Haris who's whistling, Christos or Basil who's landed a paper 'basketball' in the trash can.

They think I'm equipped with sonar, but it was either divide them up into 37 groups of distinguishable sounds, or give up my blackboard forever.

"Nektarios, quit drumming on your desk. It is *not* a piano, you are *not* Arthur Rubinstein, and I am *not* entertained."

"*A-man, Kyria*, how did you know it was me?"

"I have eyes in the back of my head. Next question?"

The gentle battle for supremacy was pitched on day one, when I realized that none of them could tell if they were standing or sitting, speaking or silent, etc.

"Rabbit, you're vertical again. Sit down and pull your ears in, please." (Rabbit got his name due to his habit — unbreakable — of raising both arms straight up when he wants to answer a question. Everyone else finds one arm sufficient. Rabbit, seated in the back row, *knows* two arms always effect a higher profile.)

If I'd taught the 4th Grade like one of my Greek colleagues — two of whom are known as Hitler and Hitler's Brother, respectively — I'd have had fewer problems maintaining order. But, as I'm adverse to yanking a child out of class by the ear or slamming him over the head with a book, I was compelled to find other ways of exerting authority. (Unfortunately, even

10-year-olds have to stay put sometimes).

So, I divided and conquered. Somewhere in our hectic first month, I separated them into three teams and, where I'd had 37 to cope with, I now had three.

"Anyone yelling '*Kyria, Kyria*' will lose 10 points for his team." I turn my back to write on the board, Haris yells, '*Kyria, Kyria*,' and the last '-a' is stifled as a teammate comes down on him like the Assyrian.

"Anyone drumming on his desk will lose 10 points for his team."

Youla and Apostolos are heard to smack Nektarios smartly with stereo *tetradia*.

A class at Summerhill, it's not, but neither is it the oppressive atmosphere I recall as a child here in Greece. *I* used to get nosebleeds before tests. *My* fourth grade has been taught by the "*then peirazi*" method.

"I got another 'O', didn't I?" says John.

I'm busy with a stack of copy books, so I hardly look up. "You got an 'O' and a *then peirazi*, like always, John."

"You really mean it doesn't matter?"

"For six months, till you catch up in your Greek subjects, you get a D.P. with every 'O'. After that, the 'O's start counting."

John's failing English miserably. A transfer student from America, he speaks but cannot write English, and his Greek is even weaker. Under terrible pressure to progress in his Greek lessons, he needs the option of 'failing' somewhere without condemnation, learning something without anxiety.

There have been many *then peirazis* in my class. When George's father died, he got a year of them. The test day Christina was socked in the stomach and couldn't stop crying, she got one. The month Stelios regressed, reversing all b's, d's, q's and g's, virtually forgetting all the English he'd ever known, he got a string of them. But hearing *then peirazi* from a teacher was something odd for the 4th Grade, just as *I* was odd to them for that whole first year.

But in spite of my shameless tactics on the inter-classroom battlefield, in spite of my incredible gaffes, verbal and written in Greek (at which they *never* laugh), in spite of the fact that I *do* demand greatly restricted behavior at an hour when they're tired, hungry and hyperactive, they have allowed me to curb them, allowed my foreign language and ideas to rub off on them, and have given me back something of their vitality and agility and hope in return.



Aa	Kk	Tt
Bb	Ll	Yy
Γγ	Mm	Φφ
Δδ	Nn	Χχ
Εε	Ξξ	Ψψ
Ζζ	Οο	Ωω
Ηη	Ππ	1 2 3
Θθ	Ρρ	4 5 6
Ϊϊ	Σσ	7 8 9

reviews

books

POETRY MAGAZINE

THIRTEEN POST-WAR GREEK POETS: Translations and an Essay by Kimon Friar (Nov. 1981) pp 76-107.

It is no small tribute to a poet to have his or her poems published in Poetry magazine, probably the most prestigious of its type in the United States. On its pages T.S. Eliot first published *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*; among its other distinguished contributors are Ezra Pound, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Wallace Stevens, James Merrill, while Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Marianne Moore, W.H. Auden, Robert Lowell and others traveled to its office in Chicago, to perform various tasks for the magazine. Recipients of its annual prize awards are considered in poetry circles as true laureates.

Thus, when Poetry magazine devoted almost its entire November 1981 issue to *Thirteen Greek Post-War Poets*, it was for Greeks a literary event of some magnitude. For his translations of these poets, Kimon Friar received Poetry magazine's annual prize "*The Jacob Glattstein Memorial Award*" for 1982. In his eight page *Comments* Friar puts the poetry in historical context and explains the literary complexities.

All the poets were in their teens or early twenties when Mussolini invaded Greece in 1940. The occupation and civil war that followed and the turbulent political atmosphere of the sixties resulting in the dictatorship of 1967-1974 has rubbed most of the poets raw. While Friar finds it nearly impossible to unite the thirteen disparate voices, he does find existentialism to be pervasive. Complexities aside, the poems ring with a vitality, a vivacity and a quality of exuberance even in their despair.

Takis Varvitsiotis is represented by ten lines called *Reposing Under The Cold Stone* taken from an elegy written for his dead mother, where, as Friar points out, "he makes no distinction between life and death": "You cannot see that my life now/ Belongs entirely to your death." Friar claims that, like Odysseus Elytis, Varvitsiotis believes "in a world where poetry is identical with happiness, with hope, with rebirth and transcendence."

Aris Dhikteos is concerned with the "Christian temperament that cannot forget that it is pre-Christian

and pagan, that it is Greek," comments Friar. He is represented by his poem *St. Mark*, which seems to this reader to echo in its diction, Cavafy's discursive expressions such as the use of "in any case", "undoubtedly", "for all that", and also Cavafy's penchant for historical subject matter — in this instance the persona of St. Mark.

Andonis Decavalles, Friar seems to say, has to be seen within his diaspora context in the United States. He is represented here with *Robert Trail Spence Lowell*, a strikingly unusual (and successful) attempt to catch a view of the psychologically disturbed New England poet: "He washes nonchalant rages, artful negotiations, / to wear them as flowery crimes on his silvered temples. / He returns persistently to the memory that bore him / and would not let him mature."

Eleni Vakalo, represented by *From Plant Education V*, bears a startling resemblance to Marianne Moore: "We in our garden plant gardenias / In the beginning they must be grown / Covered by a glass bowl / I have never tried leaving them exposed / For I always feared / They might take root." Friar says, "She wished to merge her being with things."

Athos Dhimoulas in *Sic Transit*, a short gem, portrays the drama and pathos of a beautiful house about to be torn down: "... / Together with it / will vanish the emotions it arouses / and perhaps in time we shall cease to remember it." "Memory, oblivion, time and chance recur as systematic themes," writes Friar.

P.D. Papadhitsas stays close to his surrealist origins. More difficult than some of the others, he "wants to express the absolute quality of the relationship between poetic feeling and phenomenon," states Friar. His poem *Other Ways* exhibits this pre-occupation.

Aristotle Nikolaidis has three poems, *Words*, *A Brief Code For Poets* and *Views of an Ascetic*. A psychiatrist, he is fascinated with words and the stuff of poetry: "Poets do not know either reading or writing, / but only verses."

Aris Alexandrou is represented by four poems, *Perturbation*, *No Man's Land*, *Flavius Marcus to Himself* and *The Knife*. His chief weapons against a hostile world is "sarcasm and satire", suggests Friar.

T.D. Frangopoulos, in *Death of the Solitary Man*, writes a scathing attack on impersonal officialdom and insensitive society and the way it destroys the poet.

Tassos Livisdhitis' three poems *Craft*, *The Juggler With The Oranges* and *It has been Written*, writes with bitterness and, at times, outrage: "I saw youth withering away teeth

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rotting." He is a man who probably does not sleep soundly.

Dimitris Dhoukaris' simple ten-line poem, *The Grammar of The Body* rustles like silk as it moves erotically to its conclusion: "but you never made an error/in the coordinates /of the naked body,/in the luminous magnificent/settees of sensuality."

Nikos Karouzos' *Misery in the Chest* swings between the ancient and modern mode but moves inexorably to the poet's tragic world outlook: "Nothing exists between/the hammer of death and that anvil/which is the mystic sun./He who cannot endure the stars/knows the knife-blade of the void, and howls."

Finally, Yiannis Papadhopoulos' *The Greek Colony in Alexandria* asks nostalgically: "There are also beloved ones whose bodies the earth has/digested./How could we take with us/those who have now become one with Alexandria?"

Here is something to keep in mind: Most of the June 1951 issue of *Poetry* was likewise given over to Kimon Friar's translations of fifteen Greek poets. Two of them, George Seferis (1963) and Odysseus Elytis (1979), subsequently won the Nobel Prize for poetry. It is not altogether impossible that the present issue might have a future Nobel Prize Laureate between its understated gray covers.

For a copy of *Poetry* (November 1981) write to *Poetry*, S. Morgan St., P.O. Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois, 60680 U.S.A.

Brenda Marder

cinema

TENIOTHIKI FILM CLUB

One Kanaris Street — the address of the charming but decrepit neo-classical building which houses the Athens Teniothiki, or Cinematheque. The house itself was built by Danish architects, the Hansen brothers, in the mid-1800s, and was once the home of the Greek Prime Minister Deliyiorgis. But the structure only dimly recalls its former elegance, and the Ministry of Culture and Sciences has promised funds for much-needed renovations. On the ground floor is a storeroom for a local grocery business; the first floor, the "piano mobile", serves as the office and library for the film club and archives.

After climbing the creaky flight of stairs, you are likely, on most days, to encounter the busy but low-keyed



The home of the Athens Teniothiki: the Deliyiorgis house

director of the Teniothiki, Theodoros Adamopoulos, behind his desk in his unassuming and cluttered office. Mr. Adamopoulos has been with the Teniothiki for eighteen years; he first became involved with the organization because of his career as a director. After directing two feature films and a number of shorts, he was, as he said with a wink, "put out to pasture". Although he no longer has plans to continue directing, his zest for films is expressed through his work for the Teniothiki.

The Club, open to all for membership, organized one week of screenings each month at the Embassy Cinema in Kolonaki both this season and last. The imaginative and highly successful programs included work from a number of countries, many of the films being shown for the first time in Athens. The programs included such divergent films as Elia Kazan's *Baby Doll*, *Othello* with Lawrence Olivier, G.W. Pabst's *Threepenny Opera* and William Wenders' *An American Friend*. Eager film buffs have filled the Embassy seats, overflowing into the aisles, feasting on both classical and experimental fare, including many selections which would normally never be shown in the commercial cinemas in Greece.

The Teniothiki has an archive of between 1000 and 1500 films, most of them Greek, American, Italian and French. A large number of films are borrowed from cinema archives in Europe or the United States, or directly from the embassies of these countries here in Greece. The Teniothiki began as a film club in 1950

when the Greek Cinema Critic's Circle was formed. One of the members of that group was Aglae Mitropoulos, a critic at that time who headed the tireless campaign to have the Teniothiki officially accepted, which was accomplished in 1963. At that time, it began to receive funds from the Ministry of Culture and Sciences, still its main source of support today. During the period of the Junta, Adamopoulos recalled, "We didn't have many screenings, but whenever we could we'd lock the doors, close the shutters, turn on the projector and hope the police wouldn't find us!" Embassies cooperated by secretly importing films in diplomatic pouches, so it was possible for them to see revolutionary films from South America, and underground shorts from Cuba, the United States and Great Britain as well as retrospectives. Eventually, however, Mitropoulos was forced to leave Greece, and remained in London and Paris until the Junta left power.

Now the president of the governing committee, which is comprised of historians, directors and critics, Mitropoulos is enthusiastically organizing the Teniothiki programs, arranging loans of Greek films for programs at foreign cinematheques, and at the same time doing her own research and lecturing. She has written a book, *Greek Cinema*, which will be available in English in the near future, and has been commissioned to write a book on the film director Michael Cacoyannis. She and Adamopoulos are continuing their efforts to expand the functions of the Teniothiki and to encourage the

creation of a good film school in Greece, as well as making available more public and private funds for filmmakers. Remarkd Mr. Adamopoulos, "We have gone beyond the stage of the *comidilio* Greek films. These were sentimental love stories, theatrical pieces with people running around in fustanellas — you might call them the Greek 'Westerns'. Now we have many talented directors but no private producers; only the Greek Film Center has funds for production and these aren't enough."

With the funds promised by the Ministry of Culture for renovation, it is hoped that a proper museum and library can at last be established on the premises as well as a small hall for screenings for members and guests. As for the function of the Teniothiki, Mitropoulos sees as its "main aim, the collection and preservation of our national films for historical and social purposes. Cinema is the best means for keeping a record of the history of a country." Furthermore, Mitropoulos emphasizes the importance of showing films from other countries as well, for "cinema is an international treatise for the improvement of human relations between people. We believe firmly that cinema is the number one method of human contact these days so that people can maintain peace and understanding."

Membership in the Teniothiki costs 350 drachmas per year and there is a 50 drachma admission charge to screenings which allows you to see three feature films. Membership should be purchased at the Teniothiki office at 1 Kanaris Street, Kolonaki. The office is open from 9-1:30 Monday through Friday. The telephone is 361-2046. All film

screenings are at the Embassy Cinema, Patriarchou Ioakim, Kolonaki 722-0903.

The Teniothiki will continue with its monthly programs at the Embassy Cinema. American, English, French and Indian films will be shown. *The Athenian* will attempt to include these listings but often the schedules have not been completed by our printing date. The Teniothiki is also co-sponsoring a course of Greek cinema at The Hellenic American Union beginning in February. Call 362-9886 for information.

The Teniothiki will present a film program from February 17th until February 23rd at the Embassy Cinema, Tel. 722-0903. The program information was not completed at time of printing.

B. Samantha Stenzel

records

I'M SCARED

Vassilis Papakonstantinou
MINOS MSM 432

Vassilis Papakonstantinou, probably one of the best Greek rock singers on the local music scene today, has performed extensively in clubs and open-air concerts, whether music by well-known composers or of a number of younger composers which soon became best sellers. Papakonstantinou produced his first independent record in December, something of a milestone here, giving a new dimension to the sound of Greek music. But we had to wait until this year to hear his second individual album reflecting the effort and time he puts into his work. Under the title *I'm Scared (Fovame)*, eleven

songs in the album demonstrate a clean rock sound, electronic, but also lyric, and occasionally caustic.

Papakonstantinou's voice ranges from the ironic to the profoundly tragic, as in the song *Sebastian*, by Steve Horley, the only cut on the record not composed by a Greek. As in his previous album, Papakonstantinou was accompanied here by keyboards and synthesizers — wizard in the tradition of the oscar-winning Vangelis. Gemoselis can take credit for the disc's inspired orchestration, which strengthens the rather simple melodies, which become then an ideal background for the singer's voice.

This, to my mind, is one of the most important records of the year, representing as it does a new era that is being established little by little in the Greek music scene.

VARIA LAIKA

Yiannis Markopoulos
EMIAL 71255

Yiannis Markopoulos is one of Greece's best-known composers abroad, both through his best-selling album of the music from the BBC TV series *Who Pays the Ferryman* and his work on old songs from Crete, *Rizitica*, known all over Europe.

Markopoulos constantly returns to the roots of Greek music, either to present again its finest examples, or draw on it, in his works, as in the case of his latest record, *Varia Laika* (it could be translated only as *Heavy Popular Songs*). These songs are based on patterns used by the very first composers of popular songs in Greece and their melodies are simple, though full of power.

The orchestration is also simple, based on popular instruments, primarily the bouzouki. The lyrics, by Manos Eleftheriou, George Skourtis, Costas Virvos and Michaelis Fakinos, deal with many of the social problems that we face today as well as with more common things such as the making of a *baglama*, the small instrument that accompanies the bouzouki and has been always the most cherished possession of old *rebetes*.

Although Yiannis Markopoulos used two authentic popular singers in this album, Michaelis Menidiatis and Yiota Lydia, most of the songs were sung by his wife, Vassiliki Lavina, and the young, promising, Elias Clonaridis. Their performance is good, especially that of Clonaridis, who seems to be more mature than in his previous records, perhaps because the songs of *Varia Laika* suit his deep, strong voice better than any others.

John Rizopoulos



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A Memorable Year

Memories, of the way things were.

A trip down memory lane is our objective this month, to point out some of the highlights of 1982 in the Greek sports scene.

Perhaps the best way to describe the year gone by would be to call it the "year of the javelin," or the "year of the great moment."

Anyway you look at it, the success of two women javelin throwers and the excellent organization and results of the European Athletic Championships received the most attention in the Greek sports pages the past year.

Anna Verouli and Sofia Sakorafa became household words and gave Greeks a moment of pride and joy. Politicians did not waste any time in sharing in the limelight by honoring the two women.

Ms. Verouli, with 80,000 spectators cheering her on, won the javelin competition in the European championships at the new Olympic Stadium in Kalogreza. It was the first gold medal ever won by a Greek athlete in the championships.

Not to be outdone, Ms. Sakorafa took the bronze medal in the European competition and came back a short time later to set the world record in the javelin throw with a toss of 74.20 meters during the Greek championships in Crete. It was only the second time in history that a Greek athlete broke a world record (Chris Papanikolaou did it some 15 years ago in

the men's pole vault event).

The success of the two women athletes went along with the huge success of the 13th European Athletic Championships which Greece hosted the second week of September. Excellent organization and a large turnout by fans made the event the highlight of the sports scene in all of Europe. More than 70,000 spectators, on the average, attended each day.

Soccer continues to be the most popular sport in Greece and the big teams continue to dominate. Olympiakos and Panathinaikos finished tied for first place and a playoff match was won by Olympiakos 1-0.

It was also a year of bribes, hooliganism, and battles in the court room over the question of player Boublis' nationality — is he Greek or Argentinian. There was also a drop in attendance figures. Only two out of 18 First Division teams showed an increase in gate receipts last year.

Top scorer in the league was Grigoris Haralambidis of Panathinaikos with 21 goals, 11 using his head. His team was the league cup winner with a 1-0 victory over Larissa.

The Greek National Team had a poor soccer year, losing to Portugal, East Germany, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Holland, England, and Switzerland, tying once and beating Cyprus once, and also defeating Luxembourg. The Greek Under Age 18 Team had a better showing, beating East Germany twice, Cyprus once and losing to Italy.

The Under Age 21 Squad beat Rumania, Cyprus and England, tied Rumania and Hungary and lost to Hungary.

Greece had a good showing in basketball: it finished second behind Holland in preliminary play in Portugal and qualified for the European championships in France this spring. Panathinaikos won both the league championship and cup for the first time in the First Division. Nikos Galis, a Greek-American playing for Aris, was again the leading scorer with 828 points in 24 games (a 34.4 average). He has the league season scoring record with 1,143 points in 26 games set in the 1980-81 season. The women's championship was won by Faliron for the first time.

The Greek National volleyball team won the annual Spring Tournament held in Greece in 1982. It was the third championship in a row for the Greeks, who are coached by Polish great Gersi Veltz. Greece beat Austria, Spain, West Germany, Israel and Holland to cop the crown.

Greece came in second behind Rumania in the Balkan volleyball finals held in Athens while Olympiakos finished fourth among the best European club teams. Panathinaikos, with 21 wins and only one loss, was first in the league standings and also won the league cup competition. Since the First Division began in 1969, both Panathinaikos and Olympiakos have won seven titles each. Panathinaikos also won the women's championship in 1982.

Violence, which has plagued soccer and basketball in Greece, has also hit the handball courts. The sport, entering its seventh year here, had some trouble during the Greek finals in Veria which was won by Ionikos. Top scorer in the league was Yiorgos Zaharakis of Athinaikos, with 76 goals. The top women's team last year was Aris Nikaias, who beat Glyfada in the finals, 16-12.

Tennis produced a couple of young stars in 1982. Angeliki Kanelopoulou won the Acropolis tournament, the first Greek to do so. The competition is held every year for youth under the age of 18. Tassos Bavelas won the Monte Carlo tournament for under age 14 boys and the Greek youth team won the Balkan championships for the first time. In the Davis Cup competition, Greece blanked Turkey 5-0 but lost to Finland 3-2.

In swimming, another female stole the spotlight. Sofia Dara led Olympiakos to its 14th Greek championship in 1982. Ms. Dara holds all the women's freestyle records and won four gold medals in the Balkan games.



Setting the stage for this year's most successful athletic event in Greece: the new Olympic Stadium in Kalogreza was finished just in time for the 13th European Athletic Championships held in the second week of September.

Kostas Kontomanolis finished eighth in the skif category of the world rowing championships, while Stavroula Vamvakitou was fourth in the world youth championships. There is hope for a bright future as the Greek government is considering building a rowing center on Lake Kaifa near Olympia. Ioannina won the 48th annual Greek rowing championships.

Wrestling, despite being an ancient Greek sport, did not have a successful 1982. The best individual showing was a sixth place in the world championships by Bobby Holidis (57 kilos) in the Greco-Roman category. Stelios Migiakis, who won a gold medal in the 1980 Olympics, is out of form. Kallithea's Atlas team won the Greco-Roman team title while Panathinaikos took the freestyle crown.

In boxing, Panathinaikos won the team championship. Greece hosted once again 46 boxers from various tournament at the old Olympic Stadium. The Greeks won four bouts, Morocco took two, and one each was garnered by France, Spain, Belgium and Holland. In northern Greece, the first Vergina-Alexander tournament in Thessaloniki was taken by Greece followed by Italy, Morocco, Holland, France and Algiers.

Judo was introduced as a sport here in 1977, and basic problems such as lack of coaches and lack of facilities

still plague it. Nevertheless, Panellinios won the team title in 1982 with seven clubs and 70 athletes competing in the Greek championships.

In weightlifting, the YMCA of Thessaloniki took the team title, led by Yiannis Sidiropoulos (60 kilos) picking up 260 kilos. Greece was first in the European Community weightlifting championships with 88 points. England was second with 80. The Greeks also did well in the world championships, where they finished 15th out of 35 teams, and in the European championships, where they were seventh out of 24 teams, their best showing ever.

The Greek National Youth Chess team finished first in the Balkans last year while Kallithea won the Greek team championship.

Bicycle racing saw Kanellos Kanelopoulos of Patras win the gold medal in the Balkans and the Greek championships. Belgium was first in the annual "around Greece" competition, followed by Holland, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, France and West Germany.

Last year was the 50th anniversary of skiing competition in Greece. Yiannis Stamatiou and Sofia Gritsi, both of the Greek Alpine Club of Athens, were the Greek cup winners in the slalom, while Christos Pappas and Zoi Giagoula, both of Naoussa, took the marathon races.

The big event in 1982 in gym-

nastics was the visit of the Soviet team with many world and Olympic champions. The Greek team crown was earned by Panthessalonikios while Milto Iordanou of Panthessalonikios was the men's all-round champion and Yianna Kasouni of Filathlitikos was the women's winner.

With only 20 teams in the country, Panellinios won the Greek fencing championship while Vouliagmenis took the water skiing crown. Eleven-year-old Doreen Papaliou won the children's equitation championship, while in ping pong Kostas Priftis of Panathinaikos and Ekaterini Spanou of Olympiakos took their respective men's and women's titles. In target shooting, Petros Xanthakos was sixth in European skit competition, while Rodolfos Alexakis won a gold medal in the Balkans and Panathinaikos was the top team finisher. In sailing, Yiorgos Andreadis was first in the world open sea half-ton craft competition and first in Europe in the "Lightning" craft division. The first Greek windsurfing championships saw Yiorgos Kokkinakis (lightweight), Haris Svolos (heavyweight) and Lefki Varagi (women's) as winners and Yiorgos Moschou was the top Greek car racer with his Datsun. He finished fifth in the 29th annual Acropolis rally which was won by Frenchwoman Michele Mounten in her Audi Quattro.



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

The Simple Life

A little house by the sea, a vegetable garden to grow your own food, a swim every afternoon after a hard morning's work, a book by soft lamplight, the wistful song of the village guitarist. Back to the earth, you think . . . back to the earth.

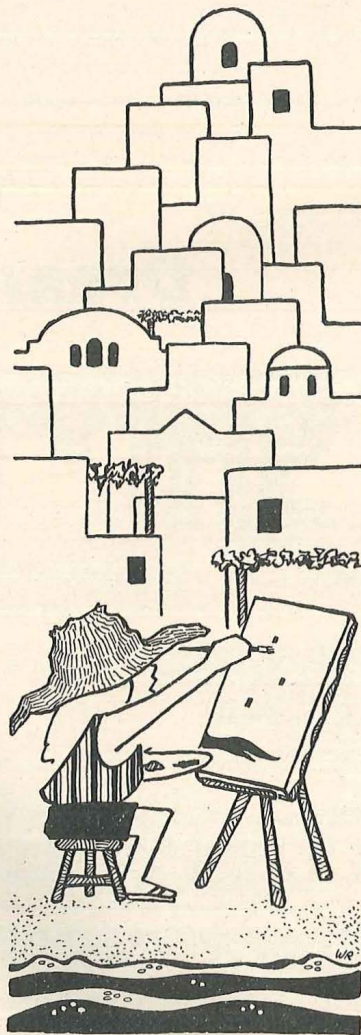
You say escape is not necessarily so much running from as running to, and are pleased with yourself for having thought of it. You opted out, gave up your job, kissed your spouse good-bye, uprooted yourself. You tore away the bonds of conformity and rejected that frenzied quest for 'things' that was so suffocating. At first it disturbed you to come to the country of your hopes, your Utopia, to find that what you'd rejected back there was what everybody here yearned for: a good job, a car, a color television, lots of money . . . but after the first shock of disappointment, you reason that you must first *have* things before you can weary of them.

Now you're in the land of unending sea and orange setting suns, the crowd behind you. Ahead of you, a world of days that belong wholly to you, to explore the talent you knew you had but never had an opportunity to nourish. The frustration is over, the world is new. You muse in the early morning hours, the gentle breeze stirring the white transparent curtain. You pinch yourself to make sure you're not dreaming, and look out at the comforting sea over the rooftops of the pleasant island village you were so lucky to find.

Mornings are spent on the canvas, you just a little worried because it's not going as well as expected. The colors aren't quite right, the form doesn't quite make it, the whole composition is indefinite . . . never mind, it's lunchtime at the local taverna; you've discovered retsina, an ether for the afternoon. You learn how to dance the sirtaki and meet some other foreigners passing through; the time is spent comparing notes, and you wryly smile when you discover they return reluctantly to their jobs in less than a fortnight. You join them for an afternoon swim and return to your room, ignoring the canvas for the pleasures of a *mesimeri* nap. Evening finds you again at the taverna . . . perhaps, a little ouzo, a midnight swim with a new friend . . . later, together, you sing and dance up the pre-dawn village street.

The street market, you learn, is a necessary part of your 'simple life' plan: a diet of fruits and vegetables. You spend more time taking pictures of the startling colors and the wizened women vendors than selecting food, but you manage to come away with a splashing bouquet of flowers to paint and a kilo of oranges to eliminate the 'nasty mouth' you've been experiencing in the morning.

You are still rising early, but more because you feel you *ought* to be enjoying that clear, unpolluted sunrise. The days and weeks pass, the brushes and canvas now have a healthy layer of dust, the flowers are dead and stinking but the sun is much too hot and the only place to cool off is the bar down the street that sells draft beer. The best you can manage is a late afternoon swim before heading back to the taverna because you promised the same buddies from the night before you would be there. And besides . . .



Bill Reid

it's fun.

A half-year later, if you've survived the isolating island winter, you rejoice in the summer sun, are disgusted with the painting you've done (forced to the task because your friends left town for the winter, and you never did learn Greek well enough to make any friends of the locals). However, the whiskey you've spent the winter with casts a rosy light and inner assurance that that canvas is a masterpiece. You never look at it in the daytime, so as not to alter that judgment.

About this time, the very things you found enchanting on your arrival have become a trifle annoying. You are beginning to grumble, look down on the locals, hate Greek food. Nothing works, it's always tomorrow, and there's no point complaining: "What can we do" (*ti na canome*). The latter still has you pawing the ground, but you've finally caught on to "slowly, slowly," (*sigá, sigá,*) because it rather suits the mellowness induced by the heat, the ouzo and your own lassitude.

With the summer comes a new group of tourists, and by now you have learned a few Greek words, enough to get you by in the street market, you paying attention to the price of a peach since your fat bank account now resembles a Giacometti figure. You have moved from your spacious rooftop studio to a one-room-with-small-window, which does not shed enough light on your canvas, that not being too important since it gives the excuse to paint outside and attract the notice of passers-by. Swimming . . . a new friend . . . another 'foreigners' hangout. You've earned the reputation of resident artist and are enjoying the notoriety and awe you receive at the pub. When they ask to see your work, you wave your hand and respond vaguely of an Athens exhibit that winter, and down another scotch. You've mastered a certain amount of charm quite aside from your artist's profile, that adequately assures your popularity and the fulfillment of your appetites.

Winter. Not able to face again the island isolation, you consider the mainland, and a 'little' job; maybe the Plaka, where you'll be among artists like yourself . . . Athens: that exhibit . . . the job you managed to get as a waiter is demeaning, your room in the Plaka is not quite what you imagined, you work long hours, ride a crammed bus home and you don't earn enough to make ends meet. You've made some friends in the cafe down the street and although you only have a drink when someone sports you to one, you meet them every night. You listen to talk of revolution . . . and you dream of buying a car.

February is usually regarded as the month one has to survive while awaiting the arrival of Spring. Many countries, however, celebrate the 14th as St. Valentine's Day, an occasion when lovers, old and new, exchange greetings sweet and tart. This custom is gradually finding favor with the younger generation in Greece, to the bewilderment of their elders.

St. Valentine, a Christian martyr who died in Rome ca.270, actually had nothing to do with the tradition now associated with his name and it is a mystery as to how it all started (although there had been a pagan festival related to love which took place around this time of the month.) The only romance actually linked to St. Valentine was, for many centuries, the odd belief that on this day the birds began to mate!

of money, stamps

The recent drachma devaluation reminds one that in the last ten years three Greek coins have disappeared, going the way of the British farthing, the German taler, and the French sou. Newcomers to Greece will probably not have seen any of the 5, 10 or 20 lepta coins, all of which came out in 1954 (when 1,000 drs became 100) and were last struck in 1971.

Even then they were not very highly regarded as money — it was almost impossible to get them back as change — and they were often used as washers for screws on the fronts of the ticket-taker booths on the old buses.

Made of aluminum with holes in the middle, they were reminiscent of the ancient Chinese "cash" pieces. The Chinese, the first to use minted coins (these were cast, not struck) made them round with square holes and were officially called, *tsien* — "cash" being a foreign term. Made at various times from different metals, they were never worth more than 1/7 of a cent, but were the only legal tender in the Chinese Empire for over 13 centuries!

Now the 50 lepta coin is becoming rare, with the one drachma soon to follow. It would seem that notes in large denominations such as 2,5 and 10,000 drachma bills, long overdue but presumably not printed because the government feared the "psychological reaction" of circulating them, must surely now come into being.

This is also the opinion of Mr. Paul G. Pylarinos, vice-president of the Greek S.D.A., whose coin and stamp business is opposite the Greek Stock Exchange. When asked about stamps, he replied that the most valuable Greek stamps would be the first for Greece, from 1861, with the head of Hermes. On an envelope mixed with other stamps (several various stamps mixed together are more valuable than several of the same kind) it would have a value of from 300-500 thousand drachmas.

A complete set issued commemorating the Olympic Games of 1896 is worth approximately 600 thousand drachmas. In 1975, a set of stamps featuring Greek musical instruments was issued and one sheet contained a mistake. It was supposed to sell for 11 drachmas, but the price was left off. A sheet of these is worth 100,000.

licenses for fun and...

Part of the reasoning behind the new taxation on automobiles is to stop their proliferation, although this theory is doomed from the start. But since Greeks love to prove their individuality at every opportunity (as noted by the often novel way of driving), there is a painless method of getting even more money out of the hapless car owner.

Why not allow them "personalized plates" as sold by the millions in the US? Residents there pay as much as \$50 for an original license plate — displayed on one bumper with an official plate on the other — and with 1,5 million motor vehicles in Greece, the government could easily collect millions — and brighten our days in the bargain!

It is pure joy to think what might result. Perhaps *tsiftis*, (one that does everything perfectly), *ime kukla*, (I'm a doll), *gois*, (loosely translated, loverboy or playboy). How about writing your ideas to *Letters to the Editor*?

... a born-again aphrodite?

Religion, missionaries, and born-again Christians have been big news during the past few years, but Curt Suplee in the International Herald Tribune in-

forms us that born-again Mother Goose as envisioned by Mrs. Marjorie Decker is big business. She sits in her tub rewriting the familiar Mother Goose rhymes with happy endings and Christian solutions. For example, we are assured that Jesus knows where Little Bo Peep has lost her sheep and He can bring them back; Humpty Dumpty knows that God can put him back together again.

Many Mother Goose rhymes do have a rather grim origin. *Ring around the Rosie* goes back to the plagues of the Middle Ages when people did fall over dead. Some question the "Gospelized Goose" however, and wonder how far it can all go.



Can you imagine a born-again Aphrodite or a pipe-and-slippers Zeus staying home nights and Dionysus quaffing low-calorie near-beer? And of course, the Trojan War would turn out to be a friendly soccer match with the winner taking home their rival's mascot nanny-goat named Helen! But considering the nearly 600,000 copies of Mrs. Decker's born-again Mother Goose sold at \$10.95 per copy, maybe we should get in our *jacuzzi* and give this a good think!

Orange shortcake is a delicious winter dessert — easy to make and inexpensive. Peel, section and skin the segments of several oranges, cutting them into two or three pieces. Sprinkle with sugar and store in air-tight container in refrigerator. Squeeze enough juice to allow half cup per person, add 1 tbs lemon juice 3/4 cup sugar, stir, and let stand to form a syrup.

A more elaborate hot sauce can be used. To the above syrup, add a tsp of grated orange rind, a pinch of salt, 2 tbs butter and enough corn-starch (cornflour) to thicken. Simmer until clear. Bake shortcakes (Spaggos, May '82), slice and fill with the orange segments. Serve hot with either syrup or sauce.

Proverb of the month

Love is blind, but catches those with open eyes.

Some Greek Tragedies

All pleadings to stage local football matches in the new Olympic Stadium in Kalogreza have been turned down flat. Big fear is that enthusiastic (and disgruntled) fans would burn all the plastic seating and ruin the Stadium. If you've never attended a local match, bonfires invariably follow the end of any game. Presumably fans at international matches, which have been booked, behave less like pyrotechnicians . . . Filmways has a team trying to find out where several hundreds of thousands of dollars went during the making of *Summer Love* on Mykonos and Santorini summer before last. The money sure didn't show up on the screen in production value.

Despite the calendar telling us it's winter, a bright sunny day brings out the people crowding the outdoor Kolonaki Tops, people such as George Papandreou, Carolos Fix, Vassilis Maros, Maky Zouganelli, Manolis Mathioudakis, Vardinoyiannis plus assorted other locals huddling and hurrying by . . . Amusing to note that the local economy wave had two or three Athens companies send out Christmas card leftovers from past years . . . It's been bruited about that if the Press Ministry refuses to sign press cards for 1983 (as in '82), the Foreign Press Association will issue its own. What with free admission to the cinema, a thing of the past for foreign correspondents, said card doesn't have as much value for some members.

Nice to report that both Yianni and Angela Petropoulakis are currently active in film making. She is production manager for *Misunderstanding*, a Greek police action story co-starring Spiro Fokas and Betty Livanou (with initial shooting at Korydallos Prison). Hubby Yianni is exec producer on "A Trip to Kythira," slated to be the Greek entry at the Cannes Film Festival next May. This one stars Manos Katakis, Mary Chronopoulo and Dionysos Papayiannopoulos plus Italian actor Julio Bronzi (whose role is being dubbed) . . . Next project for Yianni is the Irene Pappas TV series of six Greek tragedies, which the GNTO and the Greek Film Center are jointly financing, with high hopes of selling the series abroad . . . Canadian producer Sidney Spivak (with cooperation of Olympic Airways) is now editing a documentary on the original mara-

thon run, with all-time marathon running champion William Rogers and Roberto Salazar, winner of both the Boston and New York marathons last year, as stars and narrators. This is set to show up on local TV screens as well as some abroad.

Big chuckle over the year-end holidays was the advertising of Minion Department store offering "candy or coke treatment for all children." We assumed such was highly illegal in Greece — but did it apply to children of all ages? . . . Grozdan Popov, who sports one of the most handsome hirsute adornments in all of Athens, tried very hard to prove that his Yugoslavia is more than a series of huge nudist camps. At a splendid affair at the G.B., he projected (on a dozen screens) the snow country around Sarajevo, where the 1984 Olympics are to be held . . . George Angelis taking early retirement as Pan Am's man in Athens, after 32 years. He started as a baggage handler at JFK. Last year he took a special course and was qualified as a flying attendant by the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority. He had to make a flight as such before they'd give him his paper.

Paul Shrader, of *Blue Collar* fame, has joined the Kazantzakis revival parade, with an announced production of *The Last Temptation* starring Robert De Niro . . . Telly Savalas said to be ready to star in *Captain Mihali*, and, of course, Tony Quinn set for the Broadway musical version of *Zorba*. . . Maurice Bejart, better known as a choreographer, has announced a film biography of Maria Callas. Leading contender is Jenny Drivala, who a few short months ago won the coveted Callas Award at the Bellini Singing Competition, the first to do so in 14 years . . . The latest TV series planned by Michael Byrd, whose past efforts include the very successful BBC-TV series *Who'll Pay the Ferryman?* (which was set in Crete) is set to roll on Rhodes at the end of February . . . Among the catalog of culture imports Theodore Kritas has for Athenians in this year, he numbers an American three-ring circus "with tigers that eat 10 kilos of fresh meat each day" and the Harlem Globetrotters . . .

If you like puzzles, do go see *Trends in Contemporary Architecture* at the National Gallery. We couldn't

decipher most of the exhibits or the drawings, and neither could some visiting local architects — but we were surprised at the amount of nudity shown. The 19th Century architectural sketches of the Acropolis in the ground floor main room provided a far more fascinating show . . . Marquee billing of Jules Dassin as director of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* is as big as that of stars Jenny Karezi and Kostas Kazakos . . . The unique jewelry exhibit of Mavroulinas of Mykonos (Sophia Thanopoulou) at the Dada Gallery was a big winner. Her antique ivory creations had several females "lusting" after them when we took a look. The island lady wowed the big city folk.

If you believe all you hear, Paul Newman is to shoot a movie in Greece this year, and Glenn Ford, who replaced the late John Wayne on those bank commercials in the States, is signed to do likewise. And Louise Fletcher, too . . . Nick Rizakis, Astir Hotels' roving sales director, says he's building a house in Philothei "in preparation" to settling down (and getting married to his current fiancée?) . . . Reuters' Nick Michaelian said "No, thank you" when it was suggested he be subjected to laser beam treatment for eye disorder here in Athens, and flew to London for same.

A handful of Athenians ready to holiday in Beirut about this time canceled plans "because too many backpacking foreigners are still there." . . . The Libyan Embassy in Athens postponed giving Ari Sarricosta, the ubiquitous AP photographer, a visa to cover the scheduled OAU meeting until that session was in a shambles and over. Oddly enough they'd given him another visa earlier with no problem. . . Christos Coulouvatos, the man who is both Hermes en Grece and Amalia Hotels (among other attributes), has shelved plans for a 1,000-bed hotel behind the Inter-Continental for the nonce. And the breathing is easier down the block . . . As sort of a post-holiday "gift" May Kitroeff got her helicopter pilot license (in California), which has made *The Athenian* humorist Alec apprehensive that he may have to accept one of her invitations to hover over the Aegean . . . Editor-writer Helen Robinson reports she's found something to like at the Caravel: They replay Benny Hill's TV shows in the bar.

Julia Loomis, who teaches both modern and ancient Greek and is up on all things Greek, reports that this past year once again the leading question asked by tourists at the Acropolis turned out to be "Where's the john?" . . . Latest Menu Morsel: At the Phoenicia Taverna the *katalogos* features "wide wine".

FOLK FESTIVALS

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

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

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

ST. SIMEON'S DAY (Feb 3). St. Simeon received Christ at the Temple as a child; the day is held in particular honor by pregnant women. They abstain from work and take great precautions for fear the child should be born "marked". No knives, scissors, axes or sharp instruments should be used on this day for fear of marking the unborn child.

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

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

GALLERIES

ARGO, 8 Merlin St., Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662, Yiorgos Droustas, oil paintings, 2 Feb-22 Feb.

JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Tel. 723-5657, Ian Dibbets in a one-man, month-long show.

DADA, Antinoros 31, Tel. 724-2377, Yiannis Lasithiotakis, 31 Jan-18 Feb; from 21 Feb to 11 March, an exhibit of ceramics and pottery by Vassilidis, Hadzinikoli and others; Panos Kosogidis, oil paintings.

DESMOS, Akadimias 28, Tel. 922-0750, a month-long exhibit of oils by Elias Harissis

DIAGENES, Nikodimou and Nikis 33, Tel 323-1978, 28 Jan-12 Feb., Jennifer Yianakou, recent oils and watercolors from the island of Lesbos; 15 Feb-2 March, oils by Luisa Vourga.

ENGONOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Tel. 722-3888, 31 Jan-12 Feb., Tania Iakovithou, painting with wax; 14 Feb-26 Feb., Michaelis Iannoris, oils.

GALLERY, 3 Fokilidou 3, Tel. 362-8230, Costas Tsoclis, environment, Feb. 1-March 13.

HYDROHOOS, Anapiron Polemou 16, Tel. 722-3684, 25 Jan-12 Feb., Maruso Kotsolaki, oils; 15 Feb., Effie Moutafipanou, month-long exhibit of paintings.

KOURD GALLERY, 37 Skoufa St., Kolonaki, Tel. 361-3113; no schedule available at time of printing.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.). Tel. 322-4261, Jan 27-Feb 12, Manis Tsolakis, oils; Feb 14-March 2, Despina Maimaroglou, engravings, and a book exhibition, Vassilis Rotas.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-4552; 7 Feb-5 March, one man show of designs by Dimosthenes Agrafiotis; continuing through February 5, *Environment* by Erse Venetsanou, Kostas Vrouvas, and Nakis Tastsoglou.

NATIONAL GALLERY, (Pinakothiki) Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton; British 19th century watercolors and drawings, continues; Greek artist Panayotis Tetsis, 24 Jan-end of Feb; 19th c. watercolors of Napoli by Italian artist Jacinto Gigante, throughout the month.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165; 25 Jan-Feb 9, paintings by Semetekolo. For further details on month's showings, consult the gallery.

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698, 31 Jan-18 Feb, Panayotis Tetsis.

ORAIMA, 30-32 Vas. Pavlou, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-7266, Yiannis Posniakov, oil paintings. Call for further details.

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

SKOUFA 4, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-3541. Paintings by Maria Mylonaki-Kyriakidi to 3 Feb.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4, Tel. 724-5136, Vassilis Zacharias, 100 sculptures from France, 31 Jan-14 Feb; Marilana Tsaboura, oils, 17 Feb-4 March.

TO TRITI MATI, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 722-9733, 1-12 Feb, first one-woman show by Maria Vassilaki, oils; Feb. 15-26, Lisi Kalliga, paintings.

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

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square 20, Tel. 360-8278, opening Feb. 17 and continuing to mid-March, Achilleas Droungas; Yiannis Psychopedis' painting on photographs, continues first half of Feb.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel), Tel. 722-9219. Paintings by Angelos, 14 Feb-25 Feb; from 28 Feb to March 14, Anastasia Yiannisi, oils; Tassos Kouris.

EXHIBITS

CITY REFLECTIONS, the City of London as seen through the eyes and lens of photographer Brian Wigginton, 9-18 Feb. British Council, Kolonaki Square.

POSTERS AND CARICATURE, by Ernst Vowland, Goethe Institute.

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION of contest winners, sponsored by the Hellenic Photographic Society, continued from January at the Hellenic American Union,

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

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

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

Kennedy Hall.

CERAMICS by Susan Bergne, 24 Feb-11 Mar., daily and Sat., 10-1 pm, British Council (see *Focus*).

ART NOUVEAU, opening of the exhibit 6 pm., 22 Feb. continuing until 11 March, Goethe Institute.

THE GIRL OF THE OTHER LIFE, the art of Themis Kelekis, opening Mon., 28 Feb., 7 pm, continuing until 11 March, Kennedy Hall, Hellenic American Union.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTIC Modelers Society of Greece, annual modeling championship, model exhibits, opening Tues., 15 Feb., 7 pm, continuing until 18 Feb. Hellenic American Union.

PHYSICS, MACHINES, TECHNOLOGY of the sun, open Sun., 9:30 am-1:30 pm and 5:30-8:30 pm at the Planetarium (Syngrou Ave., near the racetrack).

MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

GLOBE UNITY Orchestra, a 14-piece international jazz band will be appearing as part of the Goethe Institute's Praxis Festival on Feb. 17 and 18. Call 360-8111 for details.

DON PULLEN AND RICHARD ADAMS quartet appearing 28 Feb. (see *Focus*).

ANGELAKI ROOKE, Nana Isaia and Tassos Negris give a poetry reading with musical accompaniment by Peter Nanos, Feb. 1, 8 pm., University of LaVerne, Antheon & Dimitros St., Ekali. Call 813-6242, for details.

NOVELIST ALAN SILLITOE and poet **Ruth Fainlight**, well-known literary couple will discuss and read extracts from their

this month

work, 21 Feb., 8 pm., British Council, Kolonaki Square (see *Focus*).

BRAHMS, SCHUBERT, THEODORAKIS, violin and piano concert with Spiros and Haga Toumbla, 2 Feb., Parnassos Hall, Tel. 360-6231.

FOFI SARANTOPOULOU (soprano) and Aris Christofelis (piano) perform the music of Scarlatti, Gluck and others at the French Institute, Sina 29, 8:30 pm, 4 Feb. Tickets 200 Dr.

VASSILIS TSAMBROPOULOS in a piano recital, Thurs. 23 Feb, at Parnassos Hall, Tel. 360-6231.

CHOPIN AND BEL CANTO, lecture and recital, 11 Feb., 8:30 pm, French Institute Sina 29.

MARIAN HUBLER, American Folk singer, appearing 10 Feb., 8 pm, Hellenic American Union (see *Focus*).

KIKI MORPHONIOU (mezzo soprano), Aris Garoufatis (piano) perform at the French Institute, 8:30 pm, 16 Feb; Tickets, 200 Drs.

AMARILLIS IOANNIDOU, pianist, performs the work of composers Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelsohn and Tchaikovsky, 15 Feb., 8 pm at the Hellenic American Union.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, a British pantomime performed by the Tasis Hellenic drama class at the Pentelikon Theater, 16 Feb. through 19 at 8 pm. Call 808-1426 for details.

THE WORK of Beethoven, Schubert and others performed by the music trio, Argyro Metaxa (piano), Lazaros Spyridis (counter bass), and Antonis Zahopoulos (violin) at the Hellenic American Union, 22 Feb., 8 pm.

WAITING FOR GODOT, (in Greek) by Samuel Beckett, directed by Michel Santorinios, 12 Feb., 8:30 pm, French Institute, Sina 29.

PLAY ON, a comedy by Rick Abbott performed by HAU's student group, directed by Harry Romer, 17 and 18 Feb., 8 pm, Hellenic American Union.

THE YETTIES, folk group coming to Greece (see *Focus*).

EDUCATING RITA, English Theatre Group's production, continues at the British Council, every Friday, 8 pm. For details, Tel. 751-8050.

FLORA KAZANTIA, soprano, Costa Paliatsaris, tenor, and Costa Kidoniotis, piano, in concert 9 Feb. at Parnassos Hall, Tel. 360-6231.

GANG OF FOUR, rock group at the Sporting, 11-12 Feb. (see *Focus*).

ARIS GAROFALIS (piano) and Urs Rutemann (flute) in a concert of classical music as part of the Tasis Hellenic Concert series, early Feb. Call 808-1426 for details.

LECTURES

KAZANTZAKIS AND ENGLAND, given by Katerina Angelaki-Rooke, 28 Feb., 8 pm, British Council, Kolonaki Square.

MUSIC THERAPY, 4 day workshop/lecture/panel discussion (in Greek) given by Yiorgos Canakaki: 2 lectures, 23 Feb; panel discussion 24 Feb; Workshop, 25 Feb; Goethe Institute 12-14 Omirou, Tel. 360-8111.

THE COMPUTER and its influence on the

law and social life in general, (in Greek) with Anastasi Marinos, 16 Feb., Parnassos Hall. Call for details, 360-6231.

FAREWELL TO MARIA CALLAS, a roundtable discussion featuring well-known personalities and long time acquaintances of Callas - 18 Feb. French Institute, Sina 29.

COPING WITH URBANIZATION, a film and lecture, Feb. 1, Hellenic American Union, 22 Massalias St.

TEN DAYS ON MT ATHOS, slide and lecture given by Peter Allen, is the next lecture presented by the University of La-Verne's Cultural Lecture Series, *The Many Faces of Modern Greece*, 9 Feb., 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.

PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH, discussion meeting at the Multi-National Women's Liberation Organization, Romanou Melodou 4, Likavittos, Tel. 281-4823.

DR. HACHE, professor of music, gives a lecture and performance on piano and piano technique, with slide show, 2 Feb. 8 pm., Tasis Hellenic, Tel. 808-1426.

ARCHITECTURE WITH CLAY (adobe), a lecture meeting with Michel Borne and Dimitri Kataropoulos, accompanied by a film, *The Nile's Children*, Feb. 8, 8:30 pm French Institute.

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.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CLUB, Kastri, Tel. 801-2988, Reno night, 4 Feb., 8 pm, 150 Drs. admission; fashion show, 9 Feb; Eastern Airline promotional cocktail party, 3 Feb.,

7-9 pm. Everyone invited.

AWOG, Tel. 801-3971, AWOG Travel offers Kenya Safari, Feb. 23-Mar 5; Istanbul in March; 19 & 20 Feb., to Olympia. General meeting and lunch, Feb. 17, Grande Bretagne; Bargain Boutique at American Community School, March 5, 9 am-2 pm. **CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB**. Annual ball held at the Royal Olympic Hotel, Sat., 26 Feb, from 9 pm. Tel. 865-2780 for further information. Open to the public.

COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, 7 Feb., Men only dinner meeting at the Athenee Palace Hotel, 8:30 pm; 26 Feb., 8:30 pm, dinner meeting, ladies night. Tel. 360-1311 for further details.

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Amarylidos 17, Paleo Psychico, 10 Feb., 9 pm, Sabina Fitzgerald Melides will lead a structured discussion in English on bilingual development. Please call Angela, 804-1212 for directions. Meeting in Mets taverna 18 Feb., 9 pm. Call Mary, 364-0395 by 11 Feb. if you wish to participate.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION, Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos, Tel. 281-4823, 17 Feb., party at 9 pm, all women welcome.

NETWORK, a group of volunteers collecting and collating information on living in Greece in order to publish a free directory listing available resources in social services, schools, recreation, etc., hold their next meeting 19 Feb. To offer help or information, call 346-2800 or 770-5366 after 6 pm; welcomes new members and guests to the monthly meetings held on the first Saturday of the month at 3 pm.

PROPELLER CLUB, annual ball, 11 March. Call for information or refer to advertisement (this issue). Tel. 522-0623.

INSTITUTE SCREENINGS

BRITISH COUNCIL
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY, based on the novel by Francis Hodgson Burnett, with Ricky Schroeder, Alec Guinness and



"Educating Rita", Director Tony Woolf and Carrie Jerolympou

Eric Porter, produced by Norman Rosemont and directed by Jack Gold, 3 Feb., 8 pm.

THE NAKED CIVIL SERVANT, biographical film based on the life of Quentin Crisp and his homosexuality, produced by Larry Hansen and directed by Jack Gold., 7 Feb.

THE MAKING OF MANKIND, BBC production in six parts, a survey of the evolution of the human species from 20 million years ago to the present day, presented by Richard Leakey, one of the foremost workers in the field of paleoanthropology. Part 1 and 2 - 9 Feb., repeated 10 Feb; Part 3 and 4, 16 and 17 Feb; Parts 5 and 6, 23 and 24 Feb., 8 pm.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, a BBC production about his artistic career. Call for date and time.

GOETHE INSTITUTE

FASSBINDER, HERZOG and other young filmmakers in program continuing through February. Call for details.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION

NASHVILLE, a 1975 epic Robert Altman movie featuring favorite American country and western music and music makers in preparation for campaign benefit concert, 24 Feb., 7 pm.

A GREEK CINEMA COURSE will be offered at the Hellenic American Union by Barbara Samantha Stenzel in cooperation with the Teniothiki Film Club. The course begins on Monday Feb. 7, 7-10 pm, continuing every Monday 7-10 pm until 4th April. It will be a survey of Greek cinema from the year 1950 to the present. Feature length films and shorts with English subtitles are to be shown with scheduled appearances by directors such as Costis Ferris, Panayiotopoulos, Katakouzinos, Vianellis, Voulgaris and others. The cost is 2,500 drachmas. For further information, call the HAU 362-9886.

FRENCH INSTITUTE

MARTIN SOLDIER by Michel Deville, 1966, shown on the 2nd of Feb., 6 and 8:30 pm.

CLOAK FOR WINTER, theater on video, a 1982 production by Claude Rich, 5 Feb. at 5 and 8:30 pm.

WHITE PAWS by Jean Gremillon, two showings of this 1949 film, 6 and 8:30 pm, 10 Feb.

MALVIL, 1981 production by Christian De Chalonge, 9 Feb., 6 and 8:30 pm.

VOYAGE TO TARTARIA, 1973 production by Jean Tachella, 17 Feb., 6 and 8:30 pm.

THE LIFE OF GALILEO by Brecht, directed by Marcel Marechal, 19 Feb. at 5 and 8:30 pm.

THE WOMAN IN HER MIRROR, 6 pm, by Bernard Pivot.

TOULOUSE LAUTREC, 1976 production by Charles Brabant, 22 Feb., 8:30 pm.

LILY, LOVE ME, 1974 production by Maurice Dugoson, 23 Feb., 6 and 8:30 pm

ITALY: ITS GODS, ITS PRINCES AND ITS PEOPLE by Bernard Pivot, 24 Feb., 6 pm.

DANGEROUS LIAISONS, a film by Charles Brabant, 8:30 pm., 24 Feb.

THE RED POSTER, a 1976 production by Frank Cassenti, at 6 and 8:30 pm, 28 Feb.

Katey's Corner

Katey Angelis

A euphonious and accurately-named small car is currently trotting along the streets of Athens. Have you by any chance noticed the proliferation of the Suzukakia?

The British Women's Sewing Group is a little-heralded group that just keeps right on quietly doing its thing year in and year out - and has since the early 1950s. In the early years, the ladies concentrated on sewing for childrens' charities, but as they are quite flexible, they can change emphasis when a need arises. Their efforts have been directed toward the elderly, both at home and in institutions, mentally retarded persons and sometimes children in Greek villages. With a once-a-year sale of work, they raise the necessary funds to enable them to continue.

Somehow each year a totally appropriate special project surfaces where just their combination of small funds and large heart can be of real help. For instance, this past year a particularly poignant need arose. Since the summer of 1981 Father Andy Andrew has been in Athens assisting the Reverend Jeremy Peak of St. Paul's Anglican Church with the Kifissia ministry, on a Sabbatical leave from his school for deaf children - with which he has been working for 25 years - in Lebanon. He was still away from Beirut when he learned that the building in which his children were housed had been badly damaged during this summer's invasion. When this came to the attention of the Sewing Group, they dug down deep and supplied as much money as they could to help with the rebuilding. That gesture certainly smacks of 'outreach'.

At Christmastime it is the habit of the Sewing Group to see that British citizens alone here for one reason or another are remembered with food and gifts. Growing old alone in a country not your own - no matter how long you have lived there - requires these loving touches. This long tradition of thoughtfulness is certainly to be applauded - or better still, assisted! The group can be contacted through the Reverend Peak of the Anglican Church, telephone 721-4906.

Duplicate bridge players arriving in a new city always immediately look around for their own. They will not be disappointed in Athens, for there are enthusiastic players in two different locations. Every Tuesday

morning as regularly as the sun comes up, you will find the gathering of the faithful at 10.00 am in the American Club in Kastrì. There is good bridge and good fun, too. Wednesday evenings at 7.30 pm couples meet in the same place for Duplicate - and partners can generally be arranged if advance notice is given. Something new has been added for novice (translated that means medium-to-good players who have never tried Duplicate) players who are interested in learning some of the special techniques involved. This new group meets on Wednesday afternoons at 1:00 pm and everybody is welcome.

The Glyfada area Duplicate is played at the Bona Vista Hotel on Tuesdays at 10:00 am. For further information on play in the beach area, just telephone Sophia Vigileos at 895-1179.

Who among us of the "good-enough" French class, has not been delighted with Art Buchwald's "le jour de merci donnant"? Well, obeisance must also now be made to Mary Blume's recent "gateaux chauds" which appeared on November 23rd in the International Herald Tribune.

Modestly, I should like to submit my own Franglish expressions (begging forgiveness in advance from the purists). Seeing the light of print for the first time on these pages are "pas de savon" and "mon pied" which have repeatedly served me well over the years . . .

Odd the extent to which those who live in Athens gravitate to Austria, Germany and Switzerland for skiing and the snow during the Christmas/school-break holidays. This particular year, it might have served them just as well to remain at home! We hope that sufficient numbers were able to wend their way outward to fuel the economic fires of the festivities planned at hotels, restaurants, night clubs and especially the neighborhood tavernas for New Year's Eve. No amount of gambling augurs quite so well for the New Year as the sound of coins dropping into the till. However, if you were among those shut in by the snow and playing your cards at home, we hope the same behaved positively - or at least that January pita cuttings produced a golden omen. May your 1983 continue to bring health and good fortune.

this month

THE PLANETARIUM

THE WINGS OF MEN, special children's film at 11.00 am and 6 pm; for adults, *The Captives of the Sun*, 12 n and 7:30 pm., Sundays.

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.

Held over from January

YOL (O Dromos), An outstanding Turkish film "directed" by Yilmaz Guney from his jail cell, it is the thought-provoking story of five prisoners on leave. Panom Cinemas, Monday openings.

FITZCARRALDO (Fitzkaralnto), Director Werner Herzog's exhilarating story of a crazed rubber baron (Klaus Kinski) whose dream is to bring an opera company to the Peruvian jungle on a steamboat. Nea Kinematographiki Cinemas. Thursday openings.

Early February

NO ONE'S PERFECT (Gambros, Talai-poros Kai Nyphi . . . Proin Antras!), After a long run of transvestite movies, we are now confronted with the tale of Chantal (Ornella Muti) who is lovely, a wife every man dreams of, except for one minor detail. She had once been a man! An Italian comedy directed by Campanile. Spensos Cinemas, Monday openings.

IDENTIFICATION OF A WOMAN (I Tavtotita Mias Yinaikas), Michelangelo Antonioni's exploration of modern love, in this case involving a movie director who becomes enamored with two very different women, one aristocratic and the other from the working class. Damaskinos/Mixailidis Cinemas, Thursday openings.

STARTREK II, THE WRATH OF KHAN (I Orgi Tou Khan). The further adventures of Mr. Spock (Leonard Nimoy) and his crew in this space fantasy highlighted by flamboyant special effects. CIC Cinemas Thursday openings.

THE HAPPY FACE OF LEONORA (To evtixismeno Prosopo Tis Leonora). An interesting Greek film which is a political allegory following a decadent house party which takes place in a villa. Directed by Dinos Mavroeidis. Damaskinos/Michailides Thursday openings.

THE WALL (To Mousikorama Ton Pink Floynt), Bob Geldof stars as Pink in this paranoid view of childhood memories from World War II, featuring music by Pink Floyd rock group. CIC Cinemas, Thursday openings.

Mid-February

EIMAI PORNI (I am a Whore), Vassilis Boudouris directs this view of a prostitute's life, focusing on her conflicts with society. Karayiannis/Karatzopoulos Cinemas. Monday openings.

GIRL FROM TRIESTE (To Koritsi Ap Tin Triristi). The romantic drama featuring the love story between a puzzled man (Ben Gazzara) and a mysterious and disturbed young woman (Ornella Muti) who is prone to appear and disappear without

warning (and sometimes without hair as well!). Karayiannis/Karatzopoulos Cinemas. Monday openings.

MONSIGNER (Monsinior), Frank Perry directs this melodrama about the career of a young priest (Christopher Reeves), born in the slums of New York, whose ambition is to become a cardinal. Like all good Irish priests in movies before him, he is puffed up with honorable intentions until "his strong and sensual passions" are aroused by a postulant nun (Genevieve Bujold). His vows made to God and the church are tested in this crisis and another in which he becomes involved in securing funds for the church from Mafia sources. Well, no one's perfect! Columbia/Nea Kinematographiki, Thursday openings.

Late February

PORKY'S (Granita Amerikana), A rowdy raunchy comedy that takes an unblushing look at the male puberty rites of the early 1950s, which was before the time of The Pill, or open sexual freedom. It could be renamed *The Dirty (and Horny) Half-Dozen*. Directed by Bob Clark, it has been very successful in the States. Spensos Cinemas. 21st Feb.

GREEN ICE (Prasini Petra). An adventure featuring an attractive and confident electronics wizard (Ryan O'Neal), who takes off for Mexico in an attempt to forget about his failed business and marriage. After meeting a wealthy young woman (Anne Archer), he decides to try to pull off a huge heist of emeralds in a corrupt South American country. Feb. 28th, Spensos Cinemas.

CINEMAS USED BY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES

CIC

Athina, Patisision 823-3149; *Plaza*, Ambelokipi 692-1667; *Apollon*, Stadiou 323-6811; *Mini-Rex*, Pangrati 701-6842; *Argentina*, Alexandras 642-4892; *Trianon*, Patisision 821-5469.

COLUMBIA/NEA KINEMATOGRAHIKI

Attikon, Stadiou 322-8821; *Apollon*, Stadiou 323-6811; *Embassy*, Kolonaki 722-0903; *Alexandria*, Patisision 821-9298; *Axilleus*, Platia Amerikis 865-6355; *Pti Palai*, Pangrati 722-0056.

DAMASKINOS/MICHAILIDES

Pallas, Syntagma 322-4434; *Orpheos*, Stadiou 323-2062; *Nirvana*, Alexandras 646-9398; *Aello*, Patisision 228-2057; *Select*, Patisision 228-2057; *Opera*, Acadimias 362-2683.

KARAYIANNIS/KARATZOPOULOS

Rex 2, Panepistimiou 362-5842; *Broadway*, Agiou Melitiou 862-0232; *Galaxias*, Ambelokipi 777-3319; *Koronet*, Pangrati 701-1388; *Mitropolitan*, Leoforis Vouliagmenis 970-6010; *Axilleon*, Koukaki 922-0120.

PANOM

Elki, Akadimias 363-2789; *Alkyonida*, Platia Victoria 881-5402; *Ilissia*, Ilissia 721-6317; *Astron*, Ambelokipi 692-2614.

SPENSOS

Athinaion, Ambelokipi 778-2122; *Astor*, Stadiou 323-1297; *Attika*, Platia Amerikis 867-3042; *Lito*, Pangrati 722-3712; *Atlantis*, Vouliagmenis Avenue 971-1511.

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, Patisision 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,

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, (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton Hotel, Tel. 721-1010. The permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from the sixteenth century to the present, as well as a few European masters.

GOULANDRIS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Levidou 13, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5870.

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

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

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

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

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART - CERAMIC COLLECTION, Areos 1, Monastiraki Sq. Tel. 324-2066. Closed at time of printing. For details of 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.

SKIING

MT. PARNASSOS, 2 NTO ski areas three hrs from Athens, open Dec-April, both offering rental equipment, ski schools and lifts. The beginners' slope in Kelaria is especially well-organized for ski instruction, but its lodge offers little in the way of food or drink. The lodge at Fterolaka is better equipped, and the slopes are usually less crowded than those at Kelaria.

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, 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.

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Kirky Was A Witch

KIRKY, 1 Pentelis St., Kefalari, Kifisia, Tel. 808-0338. Open for lunch and dinner, Sundays and holidays; reservations recommended. Catering. Dinner served from 8:30 nightly.

Aside from the token Cypriot specialties of *haloymi* (fried cheese), *sephthalies* (usually, delicious sausage from that land), *tavas* (a dish of potatoes and beef), and the bold announcement that *kleftikon* (a dish of potatoes and lamb) is served every weekend, this Cypriot restaurant in Kefalari seems to cater more to the demands of the area, tastes which could be international. Representing all nations (rather abruptly), there is a Mexican dish (not specified), a Chinese Plate (Beef *Teryaki*, not tasted), French (a steak by any other name, i.e., *filet poivre*, is still a steak, but the crepe *suzette* is a treat). Mr. Camberis, the host, was food supervisor at the American School for eight years, which probably explains the abundance of steaks, chops, hamburgers and french fries with the curious addition of Shrimp Cocktail, American Style, and the dessert, the Cup Americain. Taking this all into consideration, the food is passable, the service and the crystal impressive, the fireplace and the owner charming. The chef cooked at the Savoy Hotel in Vienna and the restaurant should be somewhere in New York . . . A hot appetizer called Odysseus' Carnations suggests the possibility that Circe (Kirky) may have crowned the hero with such a wreath before turning his men into swine (a fact Homer may have forgotten to mention, just as Camberis forgot to mention the menu cost). You may be comforted by the notice that the prices are legally controlled. After all, how much can a bunch of carnations cost? Twenty swine?

TAVERNA O VYRINIS, Archimidou 11 off Plateia Plastira, Pangrati; 701-2153, from 8:30 nightly, closed Sundays. Catering for parties.

If you choose not to be a Ulysses, traveling great distances and getting into a lot of trouble just to satisfy some dubious appetites, if you enjoy more the company of good friends and the prospect of new ones close at hand, or if you just want a good, reasonably priced meal, go here. An excellent family neighborhood taverna (quickly becoming a rarity), O Vyrinis; open fifty years, offers traditional Greek cooking at its best: large loaves

of warm crusty bread to dip into the *fava*, a yellow lentil dip with lemon and oil sprinkled with chopped raw onion, the *melitsanosalata*, an eggplant dip with mayonnaise, herbs and vinegar, or the tangy sauce spread over beef and onions . . . hot platters of red peppers, cabbage rolls stuffed with mince in egg-lemon sauce, a quiche-like hot cheese pie, huge flat beans in a tempting sauce . . . besides a healthy choice of brizzolas and filets, you can select the lamb in lemon sauce, liver lemonato with oregano, or the beef stewed with wine among several other unusual dishes that the host, Ilias, cooks himself. The barrelled wine, the good company and the opportunity to make new friends in this large foreign resident area, transforms a taverna meal into a 'happening'. There's a huge, lovely garden for summer meals, and a lower room that is excellently suited for large parties. A full meal for two with wine, approximately 700 Dr.

THE PLOUGHMAN RESTAURANT-PUB, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn). Open 12 noon-2 am., Tel. 721-2044, seven days a week.

A new place, and very popular with Athenian ex-pats, this English Tudor pub with low-beamed ceilings, welcoming fireplace and comfortable nook booths offers an added plus: those enthusiasts who have searched high and low for a dartboard and some competition can relax. Enjoy a game or two, a pint (or two), and a friend (or five) . . . and stay for dinner. The fare Costa and his two partners offer is rewarding: appetizers that include smoked trout, stuffed tomato, Quiche Lorraine and frogs' legs (fried with garlic) are just a hint of the masterful thought that went into this menu. You'll find yourself ordering seconds on the Mushrooms Provencale and the egg mayonnaise (those Americans who haven't seen a deviled egg since *home* years ago will love the latter). Choose the onion soup or a nicoise salad before you search the list of entrees for calves liver, chicken curry or the veal escalope with cream sauce. The chef (a talented man from Cyprus) has cooked for La Boheme and his artistry may persuade you to stay for lunch *and* dinner. Good stereo sounds, a dance in front of the fireplace, a smiling, satiated stomach, new friends, a dart game . . . what more could you ask for on a Sunday afternoon (or any

other time). Special businessmen's lunches, served from 1 to 5 pm, dinner from 8 pm-12m, snacks from 12m to 2 am . . . you can stop at any hour and find something to eat. Your ever-decreasing deflated drachma can pick itself up off the floor — a dinner for two with a bottle of wine, approximately 1200 drs.

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.
- Dionissos**, Dionisiou Aeropagitou Ave. (just across from the Acropolis). Tel. 923-1936. Magnificent view of the Acropolis. International cuisine, ground floor coffee shop and snack bar. Daily 12 n-4 pm, 7 pm-12 m.
- Dionissos**, Mt. Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarchou St., Kolonaki). Tel. 722-6374. Atop one of the Athenian landmarks with a view of the entire city. International menu. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.
- Dionysos**, 43 Roberto Galli, opp. Acropolis, Tel. 923-3182.

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

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

El Greco, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Sts., Glyfada, Tel. 899-5660. French & Greek cuisine.

Faiyum, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crepes and desserts.

Fatsios, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), Tel. 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Includes some good seafood and grills, and the desserts are well worth trying. Daily 12 n-5 pm.

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

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

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.

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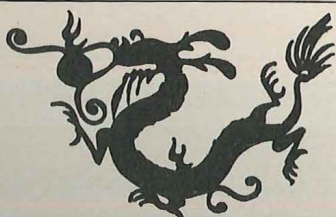
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Strofilli, 18 Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia, Tel. 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and int'l cooking.

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.

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Templar's Grill, The Royal Olympic Hotel, Diakou 28-34 (near the Temple of Olympian Zeus), Tel. 923-0315.

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

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- Erato**, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq.), Tel. 683-1864. Restaurant/Bar. Open nightly 8 pm-2 am except Sun, when it opens at 12 midday.
- Escargot**, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Tel. 723-0349. Bistro and piano bar in the basement. Daily 12:30 pm-6 pm, 7 pm-1 am. Open Sun. evenings and also for lunch.
- Grill Room**, Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. Downstairs cafe-restaurant in the Astir Hotel complex. Piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Daily 1-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1:30 am.
- Je Reviens**, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-1174. Piano music. Daily 9 pm-2 am.
- L'Abreuvoir**, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 722-9061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens. Reservations necessary in

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- Lo Calvados**, Alkamanos 5 (Hilton area). Tel. 722-6291. Nightly 8 pm-1:30 am. Closed Sun.
- Prunier**, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 722-7379.

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- Al Convento**, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: antipasti, pasta and scaloppine. Nightly 8:30 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.
- Al Tartufo**, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 982-6560. Nightly 6 pm-2 am and Sun. lunch 2 pm-6 pm.
- Arcobaleno**, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Sq., Tel. 894-2564.
- La Boussole**, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vas. Frederikis, Glyfada. Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm-1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.
- Da Bruno**, ristorante italiano — pizzeria, 26 Andrianou St., Kifissia, Tel. 808-3912. Close to the station. Italian chef - genuine pizza.
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- Il Giardino**, 217 Kifissias Ave., Kifissia, Tel. 802-0437. Closed Sundays.
- Lido**, in the Caravel Hotel, 2 Vas Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0721.
- Ristorante Italiano**, Evrou St., Ambelokipi (near the American Embassy), Tel. 779-6805.
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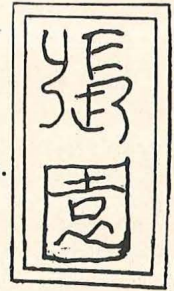
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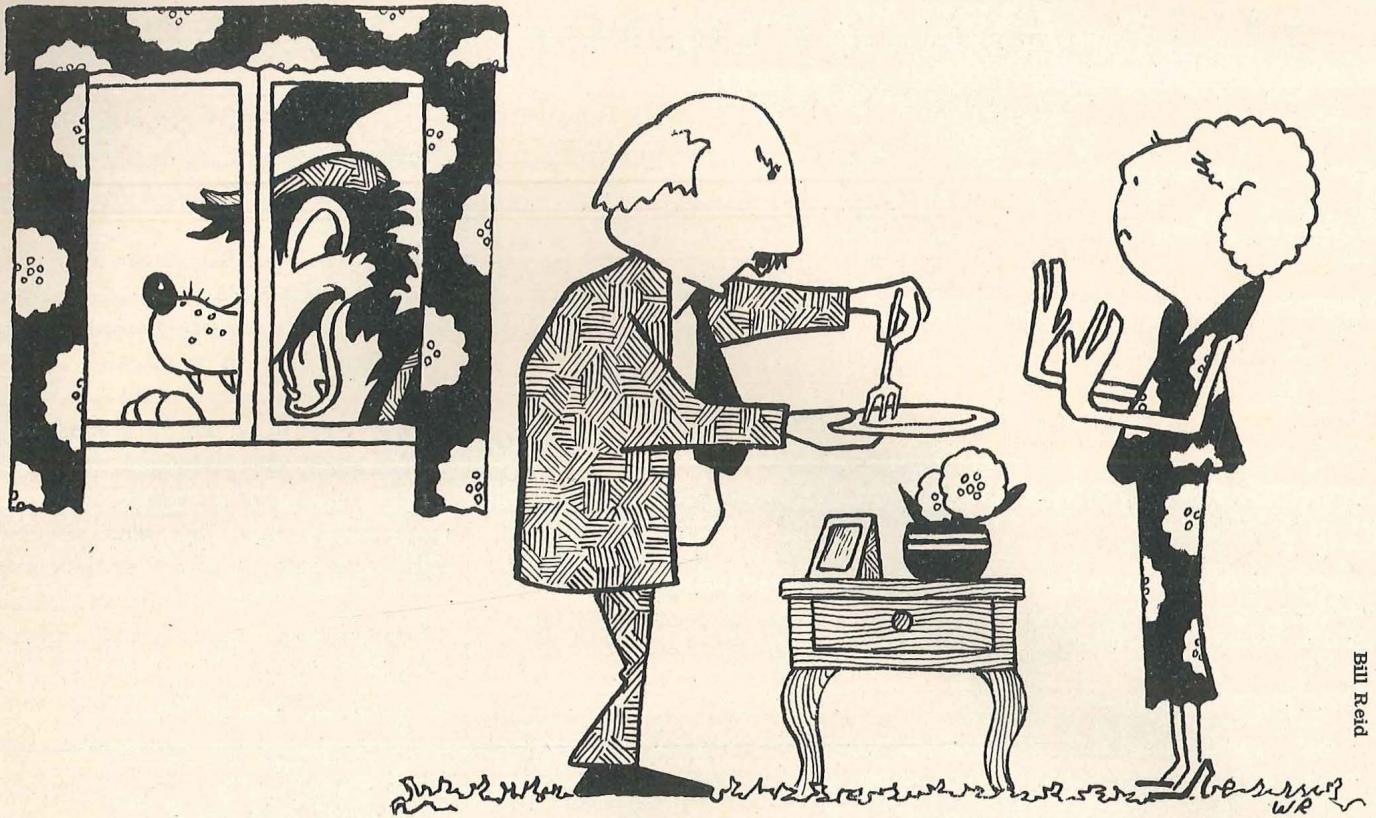
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The Wolf at the Door

A few days after the sudden devaluation of the drachma last month, Mimis Aetonychis, a high-powered tycoon in the import-export business, arrived home in a filthy mood.

He slammed the front door behind him, tore off his scarf and overcoat with savage gestures and dumped them in a heap on a chair in the hall before stalking into the living room.

His wife, Mimika, was sitting in an armchair, idly leafing through a magazine.

"You look a little bad-tempered, darling," she said, "is anything the matter?"

"Anything the matter? Anything the matter?" he shouted, throwing his hands up. "Here am I, on the brink of total ruin and she asks if anything is the matter."

"Well, what is it? Has our Swiss bank gone bankrupt or something?"

"Shh-sh", he hissed at her, looking anxiously towards the kitchen door.

"Don't worry, the daily left early today," she reassured him.

"Well, thank God nothing like that's happened yet, provided it hasn't been lending money to Mexico and

Brazil. No, it's this darned devaluation. I have shipments on order worth five million drachmas. I've already opened credits for them and now I have to pay the extra 18.5%. What's more, I received a transfer today of five hundred thousand marks from Germany in payment for that big order of olives and the bank is paying me at the old rate because the transfer was initiated before the devaluation. I'm ruined, I tell you."

"Does that mean we'll have to sell the Mercedes?" his wife asked, beginning to get a little anxious.

"Well, considering I'll have to spend a small fortune in road taxes and gas on it this year, it wouldn't be a bad idea. But who in hell would buy it?"

"Oh, you could always find some greengrocer who's put his prices up and is making more money than he can spend these days."

"And that's not all," Mimis fumed, stalking up and down the living room. "They're putting restrictions on the import of a list of items that make up about fifty percent of my business. Don't kid yourself, my dear.

The wolf is really at the door."

"Oh, darling, if you mean those ghastly chandeliers, those cheap paintings in gold frames and those frightful vases and figurines you bring in from Germany and Austria, I think we're better off without them. I can't imagine how people can buy that stuff."

"Look, darling, that stuff was our bread and butter. And talking of bread and butter, I'm starving. What is there for lunch?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing? What d'you mean nothing? Haven't you cooked anything today?"

"I went shopping this morning and I decided I would follow the suggestion made by Mr. Papandreou last night."

"Oh? And what was that?"

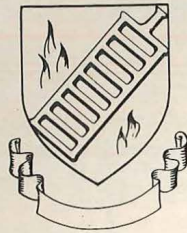
"He said housewives should boycott shopkeepers who have put their prices up with no justification."

"And you went to the supermarket and found out that a few drachmas had been added to prices here and there and you decided to follow Mr. Papandreou's advice and didn't buy anything?"

"Exactly," Mimika said, looking

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rather pleased with herself, "If all the other housewives did what I did today, prices will have to come down, won't they?"

"Your logic is impeccable," Mimis said, sarcastically, "but I'll bet Mr. Papandreou is having a jolly good lunch today."

"Well," Mimika continued placidly, "If you say the wolf is at the door and we can't sell the Mercedes, then we shall have to economize, won't we?"

"Okay, okay, but I'm still hungry. How about that restaurant down the road? The food there's not bad."

Mimika shook her head. "I had the same idea and glanced at the menu stuck up outside on my way home from the supermarket. Those prices have gone up too."

Mimis slumped into an armchair. Then he shivered. "I say, dear, this house is freezing cold. Didn't you turn the heating on?"

"Certainly not," Mimika said. "The price of heating oil went up by four drachmas a liter the other day. I'm boycotting the oil companies. I read in the paper that oil prices are going down all over the world. What justification do they have for putting up the price of heating oil?"

"Good grief," Mimis wailed. "It's not the oil companies that put up that price. It's the government!"

"You mean, Mr. Papandreou?"

"Yes, Mr. Papandreou. Who else?"

"And he has the nerve to tell us to boycott the shopkeepers for putting *their* prices up?"

"Looks like it," Mimis admitted, with a shrug.

"Well I never!" Mimika exclaimed.

"And that's not all," Mimis went on. "The government will be putting up the electricity, water and telephone rates too."

Mimika looked at her husband speechlessly. Then she stalked over to the front door and opened it.

"What are you doing?" Mimis asked.

"I'm looking for that wolf. How would you like him? Roasted or fricasseed with spinach and celery?"

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