

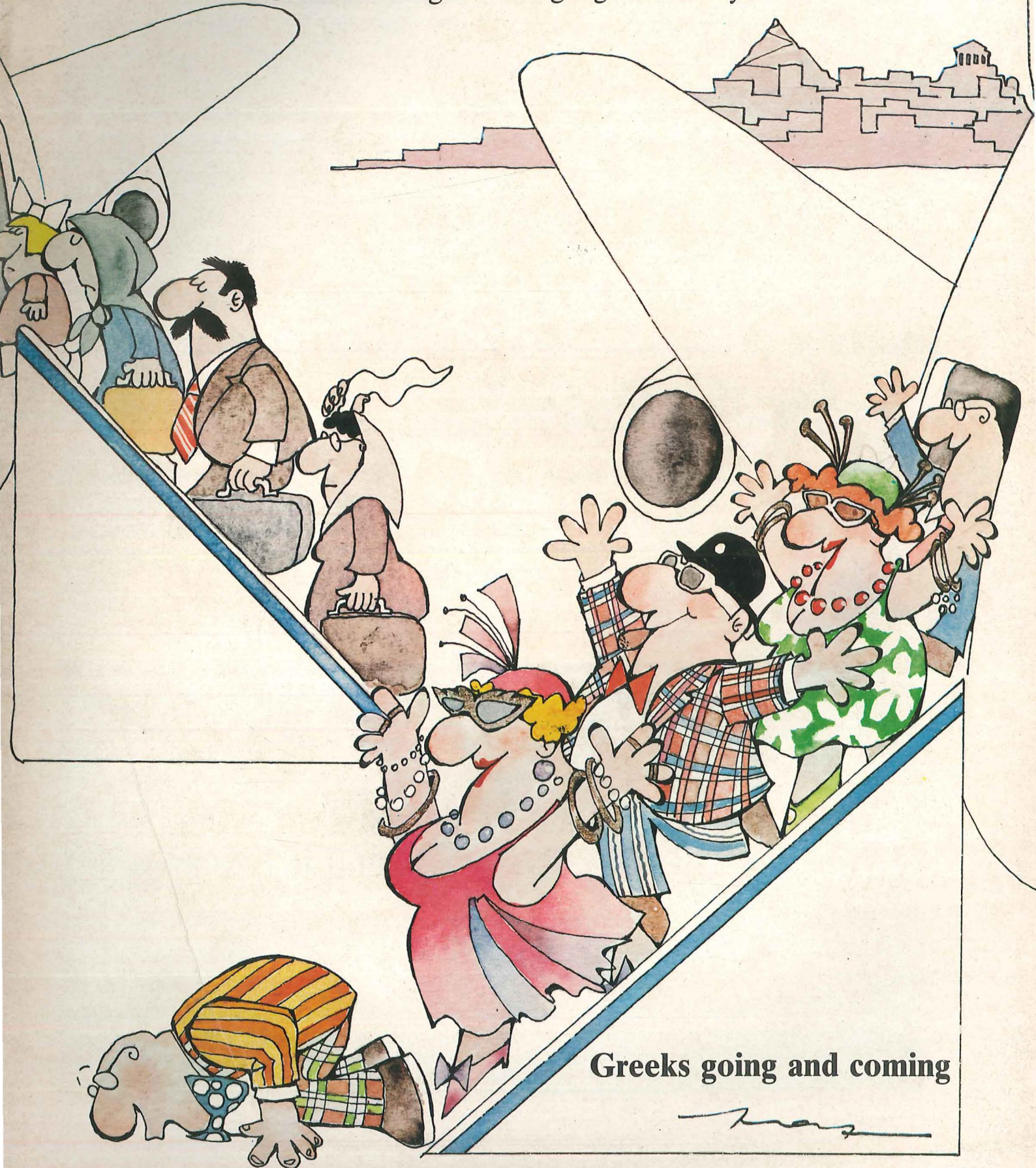
April 1983

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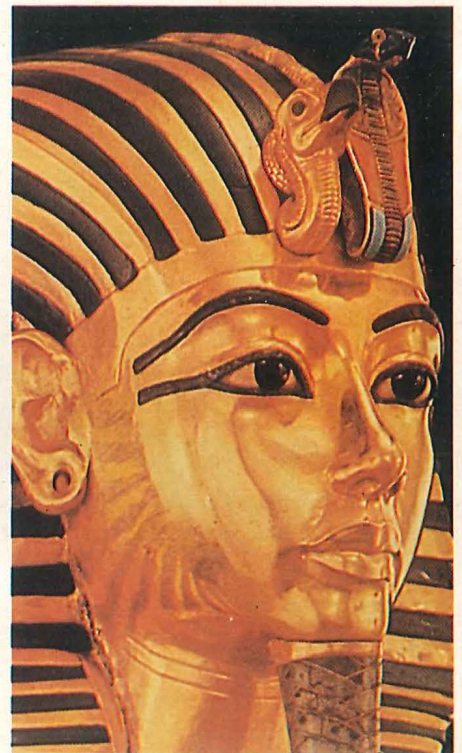
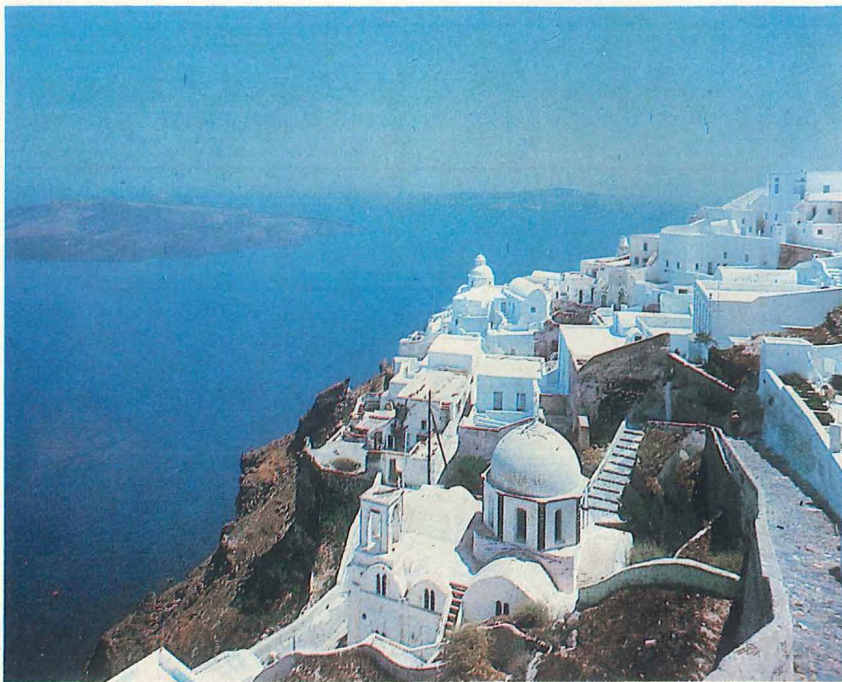
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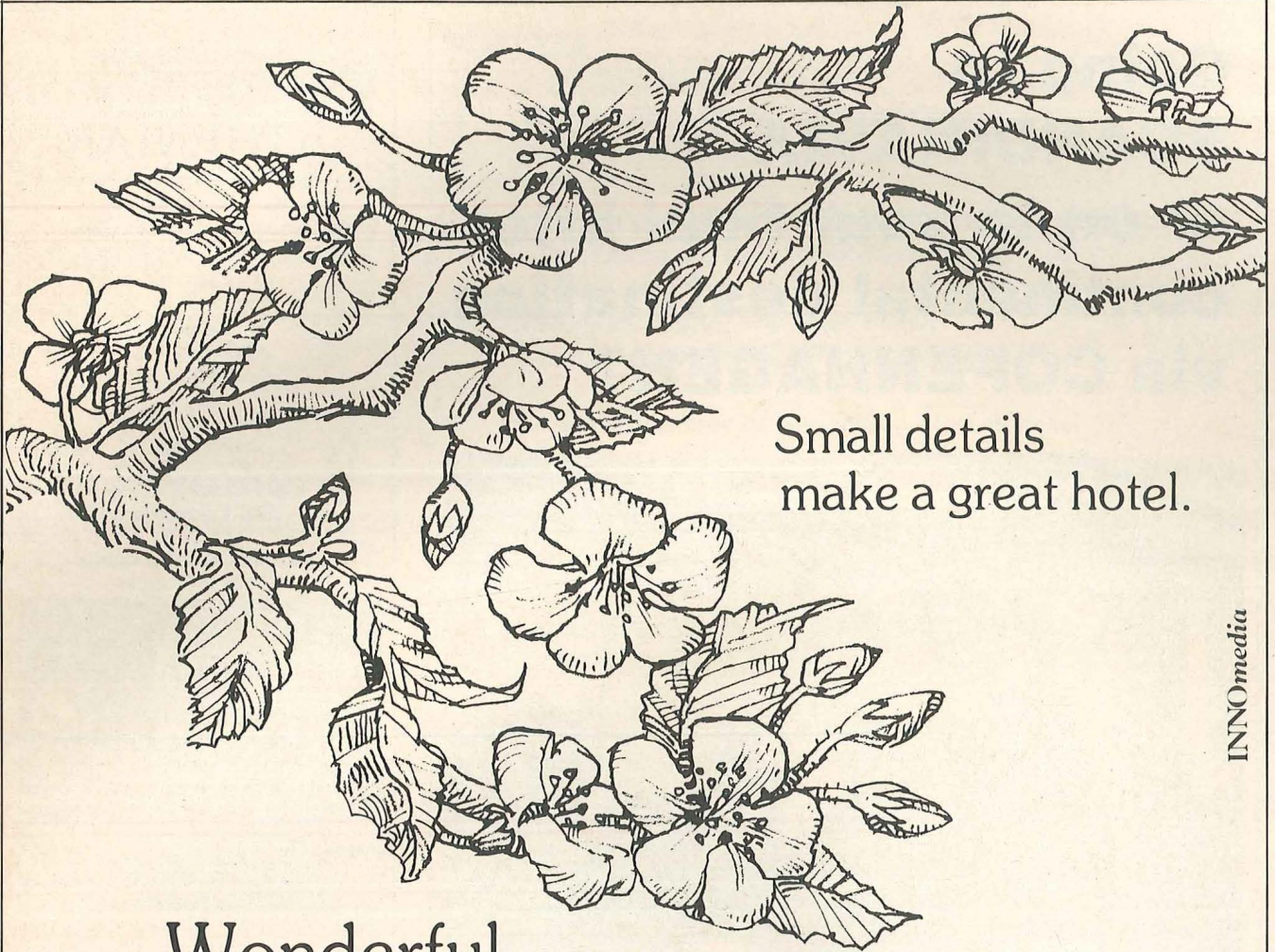
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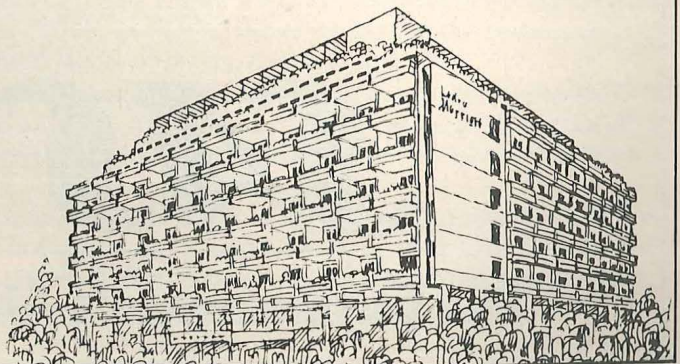
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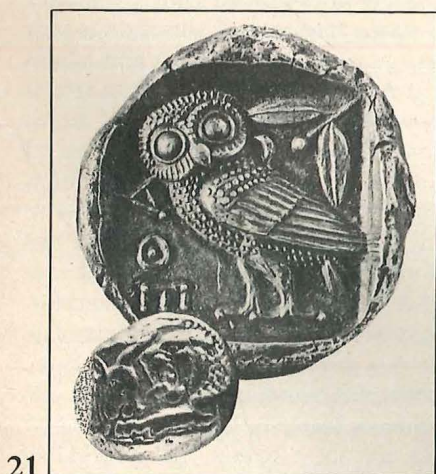
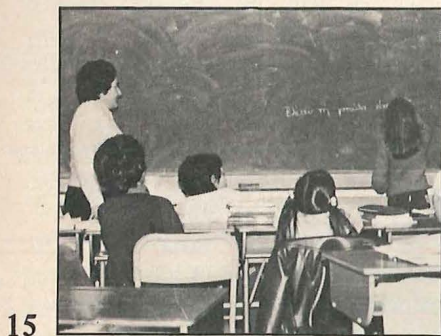
The Australian government ten years ago opened the country to immigrants from all over the world. In 'Australia's Multi-Cultural Experiment', Yvette Varvaressos describes some of the difficulties this policy towards diversity has aroused in schools and cultural programs, through lack of enthusiasm and social hostility. An increase of contact between Greek-Australians and Greece, Varvaressos believes, is needed to give minority groups there a stronger sense of identification, which will, in turn, contribute to Australia's cultural enrichment.

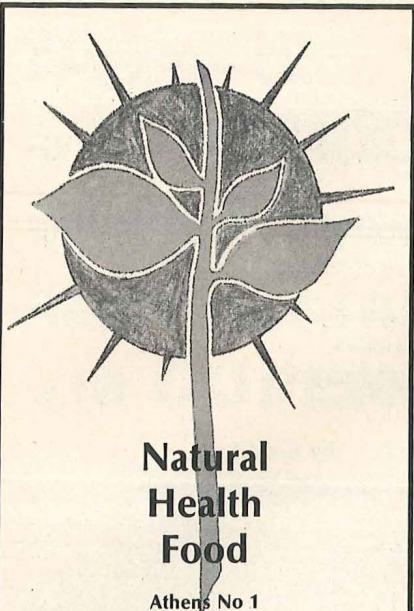
Gillian Bouras provides a striking parallel in reverse to Greek communities in Australia, being an Australian woman who has been living in a Peloponnesian village for two years. 'Melbourne Mum' shows vividly that the heartbreaks in the migration process know no geographical boundaries.

"Albania appears to depend for its survival on keeping strictly isolated," writes journalist Lee Stokes in 'On the Other Side of the Fence', a glimpse of this almost unknown land caught through interviews with Greeks who have recently escaped.

Elsewhere in this issue, Michael Skapinker writes of the increasing number of Greeks returning home from the West, Don Sebastian chronicles a history of Greek currency, and Helen Robinson interviews Julie Masino, a singer starring in Athens' top night spot.

The cover is by Antonis Kalamaras.





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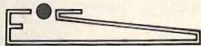
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Letters

Dark Vidar Strikes Back!

'Tis a pity that from an article meant to be entertaining and informative, reader Schlenoff (Letters, *The Athenian*, March issue), has extracted, out of context, a single word and attempted to create with it a diabolical plot against female children. The fallacy of this is obvious since the article was written from an historical, not sociological, viewpoint and she has chosen to read bias where none exists.

Her criticism also shows the inherent danger of both cursory (according to the American College Dictionary defined as "going rapidly over something without noticing detail") reading and editorial pruning.

While it is true that children of both sexes play with many different kinds of toys, and that *at certain ages*, boys play with dolls (toy soldiers are also dolls) and girls play with mechanical toys, it is also *scientifically* proven that there *are* differences in inherited skills and talents which also tend to mold preferences even when playing.

As for remodeling "adult preconceptions and ignorance", I am afraid that this would take a great deal more space than any little old article of mine is given!

Don Sebastian

TV's Message

Your article, "Watching the One-Eyed Monster", by Ms. Stenzel (March *Athenian*), proved very informative. I was, further, tempted by the irony, that in a traditional society still singularly blessed by the absence of ills inherent in more 'progressive' countries, the now familiar argument over television's role in producing violence, has reared its ugly head.

While Mr. Alevras, Director of ERT 1, states "the role of television is very very powerful in Greece," and admits that Athenian streets are not as safe as they used to be, he denies that television can be blamed. As a resident of Greece for seven years, and witness not only to the unfortunate changes as this once safe oasis becomes more and more blemished by incidents of violence, I have also noticed the increasing popularity and sadly indiscriminate viewing of reprehensible cinema. If the media and communication organs are not to be blamed, then who or what is? We are not a nation, but a world of sheep, and we *are* affected. As any communicative organ, television has a very serious responsibility.

Graham Davey
Athens



our town

Labyrinths and Beehives

Last year the Ministry of Housing and Environment announced its ambitious 'beehive' plan as an essential part of an overall program for solving the traffic circulation problem in central Athens. This meant that 24 neighborhoods, or beehives, had been marked out within the inner city which would allow the residents of each to pursue a more richly fulfilling urban life with a minimum of traffic congestion and air pollution which comes as a result of it.

How this was going to be achieved remained somewhat unclear until last month when the Ministry revealed a further and ingenious course of action which might be called the introduction of the labyrinth factor. By this latest plan, traffic will not be actually banned from entering these beehives, but if one is doing so only to cross them and avoid the central arteries, one is going to regret it. In these neighborhoods, there will be no 'through' streets whatever. Instead, the traffic will be channelled in a meandering, backward-forwards, criss-cross, right-left passage which will make driving without a compass in these areas an almost impossible task. This means, of course, setting up a great number of no-entry, one-way and directional signs, but the Ministry of Public Works has already ordered these signs and they are in the process of being delivered.

The first beehive to receive the labyrinthine treatment is Exarchia during this month of April, with Ambelokipi and Kolonaki next on the list. Over half of these two dozen beehives will have had their streets similarly marked by the end of the year. Two major problems immediately suggest themselves. What are car owners in these neighborhoods going to do, and what are going to be the traffic condi-

tions on the major arteries of 'fast' traffic circulation which are left? The solution to the first problem seems to lie on the assumption that drivers will have such a deeply engrained yearning to get home that they will find their way to their front doors, either, like Ariadne, by means of thread, or, like Hansel and Gretel, with a trail of rice. Furthermore, car owners will be issued special cards which will permit them to park within their own honeycomb. The second problem presents somewhat more abstract solutions, since it is the big avenues that have caused the major traffic jams even in the prebeehive period. The Ministry suggests a network of underground garages beneath squares or such areas that are already state-owned. If this has a familiar ring, it is because it has been the perennial proposal of every government for the last ten years. Even the junta proposed it, and, moreover, acted on it, by constructing a garage under Klafthmonos Square. As an inspiration for similar subsequent projects, it proved to be a sorry one, since the garage had to be closed several years later due to structural faults.

The restoration of Plaka and its transformation into a pedestrian area in the last few years, however, show that the beehive-and-labyrinth system can work, since the limited number of streets that are open to traffic today have few cars in them. Now, the Ministry of Housing and Environment proposes similar treatment for quarters extending from Plaka along the northern and western areas around the Acropolis; namely, the districts of Psirri, Thission and Gazi. Although none of them contains the number of houses worth preserving that Plaka has, nonetheless the Ministry believes these areas can be upgraded and have features that are

worth salvaging.

Lying across Ermou Street from Monastiraki, Psirri is not only the commercial center of nineteenth-century Athens, it is also the quarter which most closely conforms to the street plan of the ancient city. A warren of ironmongers, coppersmiths and potlining shops, it has a modest, human-scaled atmosphere which, properly cleaned up and restored, could attract more residents to inhabit the upper floors of its houses, which – if not neoclassical by any stretch of that elastic term – are small and basically pleasant. The Thission area presents a more hopeful aspect. Firstly, it has always been controlled by a low-height law, so there are few reinforced concrete structures; secondly, it has more old houses than new; thirdly, it has a larger resident community, hence its degradation is less advanced. Gazi, so-called after the city gasworks there lying just beyond Thission, presents the most formidable problems. A wasteland composed largely of automechanic garages, spare-part shops and crane rental agencies, it has been abandoned not only by residents but by most of the small industry that replaced them. Despite cries of quixoticism on the part of critics, the Ministry of Housing and Environment insists on seeing tiled roofs, acroteria, old balconies and other such neoclassical bits-and-pieces even there, in its pursuit of bringing the old commercial center of the city back to life. Meanwhile, architects working with the Ministry are trying to arouse the interest of the people still residing in these areas with meetings and lectures accompanied by slides and photographs of the old, and projections for what can be renewed. And, they claim, the response has been strong.

Practically every vehicle of public

Coup scare

transport in Athens is displaying posters cheerfully proclaiming 'tell us where you are going and we will take you there'. How these streetcars named desire are going to weave through the labyrinths, beehives and back lanes of Psirri and Gazi is not altogether clear, but the Ministry notwithstanding is going about trying to make Athens more livable in resourceful and original ways.

Problems of Identity

One of the most tiring and time-consuming occupations of the Greek citizen is trying to convince the authorities that he is who he is. Although he is required by law to carry an identification card which bears the essential information and a photograph, the authorities will leave nothing to circumstance or chance. So, except in the simplest transactions, the citizen may be required to present at least half a dozen other documents: official permits, marriage certificates, baptismal documents, military papers, letter of recommendation, social security forms, and what-not. To the delight of the entire adult population (except for much of the bureaucracy), the government recently announced the proposal that I.D. cards be used at last for the purpose for which they were issued; namely, to identify, and that the presentation of this card will be sufficient. By this simple stroke, a tremendous amount of clerical waste will be eliminated, and for the time saved, the productivity of the country is bound to be enhanced.

The identification situation for foreigners, however, is less rosy. The new glossy Alien's Residence Permit booklet, which serves as an I.D. card, is, in appearance, a great improvement on the former paper which had to be held together with cellotape after a few months' use. In content, however, the following statement, as printed, reads: 'making any false statement to a person carrying out registration duties will render the offender liable to a capital punishment (imprisonment) [sic] or to a fine or both.' Foreigners should be reassured, however, not to expect a figure in a black stocking mask and holding an axe on their next visit to the alien's police: the word 'capital' has been hastily inked out.

The calm of the last weekend in February was badly shaken by rumors throughout the country that a coup attempt was underway. The rumors were provoked by a police and army exercise in the Athens area and the mobilization of PASOK and communist cadres.

President Karamanlis dismissed the whole affair as "idiocy" and government spokesman Dimitris Maroudas insisted that nothing untoward had happened.

Western diplomats in Athens believe the government's assurances that there was no coup attempt. They add that it is possible, however, that Prime Minister Papandreou did receive reports that elements of the armed forces were dissatisfied over the annual promotion and retirement of officers - and ordered the mobilization. "Something went wrong," one diplomat said. "The message was not passed all along the line and some PASOK people didn't realize that it was only an exercise."

Even the pro-government daily *Eleftherotypia* felt moved to ask what assurances the average Greek citizen was to believe. "That of the government that nothing suspicious happened on the weekend, or that of the party organizations, that they received orders to mobilize because 'something was happening'... And who should they believe in the future if - God forbid - something does happen?"

Editor Assassinated

The publisher of *Vradyni*, Tzortzis Athanasiades, was shot dead in his office by an as-yet unidentified

assailant. Although police have not yet established the motive for the killing, New Democracy Leader Evangelos Averof immediately declared that Athanasiades was the victim of a political crime. Thousands of mourners turned the dead publisher's funeral into a mass protest against the government, with many shouting slogans against the "PASOK dictatorship." The funeral was also attended by three members of the cabinet and by government spokesman Dimitris Maroudas. Prime Minister Papandreou expressed his "sorrow over the hideous crime" and appealed for calm.

Apart from his position as publisher of *Vradyni*, Athanasiades was also president of the Greek Union of Publishers and of the Greek Olympic Games Committee.

Tichonov and things that go bang in the night

Soviet Prime Minister Nicholas Tichonov arrived in Athens for a four-day visit in late February, formally returning a visit to Moscow by then-Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis in 1979. But the trip also provided evidence of present Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's determination to provide Greece with a "multi-dimensional" foreign policy, as opposed to sole dependence on the West.

At an official dinner in honor of the Soviet premier, Mr. Papandreou repeated his desire to see the Balkans free of nuclear weapons and observed that on "the crucial subject of disarmament, our views are similar." He also said, apparently without sarcasm, that "both our countries are unreservedly



Mr. Tichonov, meet Mr. Papandreou

giving support to the Final Act of Helsinki."

In an obvious reference to Greece's claim to the right to extend its territorial waters from six to twelve miles, under the new Law of the Sea, the Greek Prime Minister said that both countries had signed the new law and "have reconfirmed their will for a strict implementation." The Soviets are reported to be opposed to the extension of Greek territorial waters in the Aegean.

For his part, Mr. Tichonov welcomed the idea of a nuclear-free Balkans and called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismantling of all military bases on Cyprus. However, as the opposition press noted, he did not condemn the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus.

Later in the week, the two sides signed a ten-year agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. The accord provides for the Soviets to help build Greece an alumina plant and for the two countries to cooperate in the construction of a natural gas pipeline, the modernization and electrification of Greece's railways and the exchange of various goods, including crude oil and petroleum by-products, agricultural products, household appliances, electrical energy and pharmaceuticals.

The official Athens News Agency cautioned, however, that "political observers noted that this was a program and not an agreement in the classical sense, since the two sides plan to formulate two-year programs to carry out the accord."

On the last night of his visit, Mr. Tichonov went in search of some local color, as Mr. Papandreou's guest at the *Myrtia* taverna in Mets. The evening was somewhat disrupted, however, by the sound of an explosion nearby.

Police could find no explosive device and Public Order Minister Yiannis Skoularikis said that "apparently the noise was caused by the exhaust of a passing car or a motorcycle," a claim which caused some amusement on the part of local residents. "A back-firing car doesn't rattle your windows," said one.

Ferry boat disaster

At least twenty-six people died when the car ferry *Chryssi Avghi* capsized and sank in stormy seas off the southern tip of Euboea. Fourteen survivors were picked up by a Soviet cargo ship.

The *Chryssi Avghi*, which was carrying twenty-four crew members and



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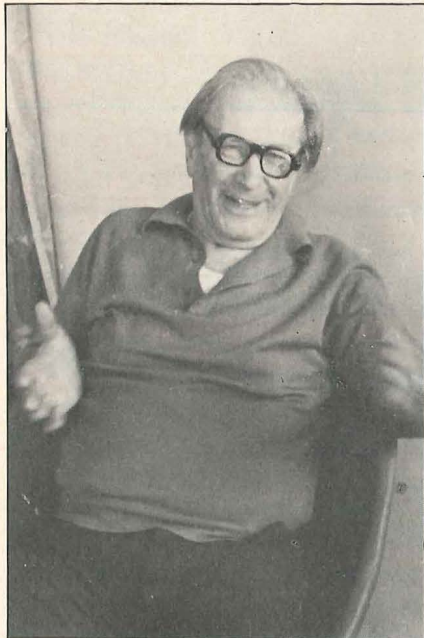
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fourteen passengers, sent out a distress signal two hours after sailing from Rafina.

During a meeting with Merchant Marine Minister George Katsifaras, President Karamanlis called for action to be taken against anyone found to be responsible for the tragedy. His call came amid reports that the captain of the boat had wanted to postpone the trip because of the poor weather conditions prevailing at the time, and that the journey had been made on the insistence of the owners of the boat.

There were also reports that the ferry had been overloaded, that life boats had been jammed in their racks and that most of the life jackets had been locked in a storeroom.



Markos Vafiades: *It's good to be home*

Vafiades returns

Taking advantage of Prime Minister Papandreou's invitation to Greek refugees in Eastern Europe to return home, Markos Vafiades, the most famous of the exiles still alive, flew into Athens on Independence Day after a thirty-five year absence. Vafiades, 77, was Prime Minister and Defense Minister in the Communist "mountain government" during the civil war. Vafiades had fallen out of favor with the Soviet Union towards the end of the civil war and was eventually dismissed from his post. In 1949 he nevertheless fled to the Soviet Union along with 100,000 other guerillas and their families. For the past twenty years, Vafiades has worked as a clock repair mechanic in a factory in Penza, near the Ural moun-

tains. On his arrival in Athens, Vafiades called for the reunification of Greece's communist parties.

Base talks (continued)

A shivering crowd of around eighty thousand braved the cold weather to attend a protest rally against the presence of the American bases in Greece. The rally was supported by the two communist parties and by PASOK.

The demonstration was followed, a few days later, by the resumption of negotiations on the future of the bases between Greek Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Yannis Kapsis, and American negotiator Reginald Bartholomew, amid reports that the two sides were close to agreement. The final accord is expected to include a formula which will allow the government to claim that the bases will be removed after a specified number of years, as well as the rumored rent of one billion dollars a year payable by the United States.

Baby racket ends

Eighteen people were sentenced to between fourteen months and three years imprisonment by an Athens court for running a baby-selling ring.

The court was told that a senior surgeon, doctors, midwives and nurses operated out of a clinic, buying babies from unmarried mothers or women who needed the money and selling them to childless couples.

In its ruling, the court said that women who wanted to buy babies would enter the clinic and scream as though they were giving birth, in an attempt to allay the suspicions of the rest of the clinic staff. They would then leave the clinic with the baby.

The purchasers would also be provided with birth certificates for the babies, saving the childless couples from having to go through lengthy adoption procedures. "It was an ingenious operation," the court said.

The ring was uncovered when other doctors at the clinic became suspicious.

Parliamentary punch-up

Parliamentary propriety went by the board when a debate on the future of the security forces degenerated into a fist fight. Scaling new oratorical heights, PASOK Deputy Takis Papageorgopoulos called New Demo-

cracy M.P. Ilias Vouyouklakis a "thug".

"Traitor" Vouyouklakis responded. Punch-ups followed, with deputies chasing each other all the way up to the President's rostrum.

New Democracy leader Evangelos Averof called the incident "the worst in the forty years of my parliamentary career."

In a special message from Austria, where he was on an official visit, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou appealed to deputies of all parties to "remember that Parliament is the supreme expression of democratic institutions and must be protected for the sake of the people's trust in us." He called on the M.P.s to "fulfill your responsibility to democracy and history."

Melina's marbles (continued)

Government officials said they will "not be deterred" by the British government's rejection of their demand for the return of the Elgin Marbles. The rejection came from Paul Channon, British Minister for the Arts, in response to a question in the House of Commons from a group of Labour M.P.s. Labour M.P. Christopher Price described Lord Elgin, the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire who removed the marbles from the Acropolis, as "an unscrupulous vandal."

Michael Skapinker

At Random

The already straitened economy was further hampered in late February with **strikes by tax collectors and coffee retailers**. The internal revenue personnel laid off work throughout the country for forty-eight hours, twelve days before the 1982 tax declaration deadline. The far less popular coffee retailers' strike was economically equally threatening, since it involved the beverage which must accompany the conclusion of all business agreements.

The **Under Ministry of Youth and Athletics** is offering paid vacations for 20,000 youths this summer. This program is being organized and financed by the Ministry with the assistance of youth unions and tourist agencies. Last year the government reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 as part of its so-

cial liberalization program. Recently, the Ministry launched plans for an International Friendship Center on the island of Halki near Rhodes, which hopes to attract thousands of young people from Europe and from other Mediterranean countries.

The **National Panhellenic Organization of Youth (EPON)** was particularly active in February, commemorating the fortieth anniversary of its foundation during the fascist occupation. As a youth organization supporting the National Liberation Movement, it played an important part in the resistance.

Lectures, exhibitions and memorials also surrounded the anniversaries of two leading figures of modern Greek culture, poet **Kostis Palamas**, whose funeral in February 1943 became a demonstration of Hellenism against fascism, and actress **Katina Paxinou**. Banned from acting with the National Theater during the junta, Paxinou felt at the time of her death just ten years ago, that her talents were better appreciated abroad.

Nine consecutive nights of sub-freezing temperatures, snowfalls and blustering winds in February broke **cold weather records** in Attica. Storm damages will cost the public power company, DEH, an estimated 20 million drachmas.

Offices of the Ministry of National Economy in Syntagma were gutted by **fire** in February. Although flames nearly engulfed files of business concerns under scrutiny, arson was ruled out as a cause.

A sixteenth century **Cretan icon** of the Virgin was sold at auction in London for 16,500 pounds late in February. The high price was due to the great rarity in Byzantine art of an icon depicting the Virgin without the presence of the Christ child.

With the Academy of Athens cleared of grime and disfigurements, the **cleaning of public buildings** continues with the National Library next door. Across Panepistimiou Street, the deteriorated Arsakeion, housing the law courts, will also be restored by a recent decision of the Council of State.

French author and academician **Marguerite Yourcenar** visited Greece last month for the first time in fifty years. The author of *Hadrian's Memoirs* and translator of Cavafy said, "I see Greece as the last wave of Asia. Herein lies its enchantment, in the fact that it lies between Asia and Europe."

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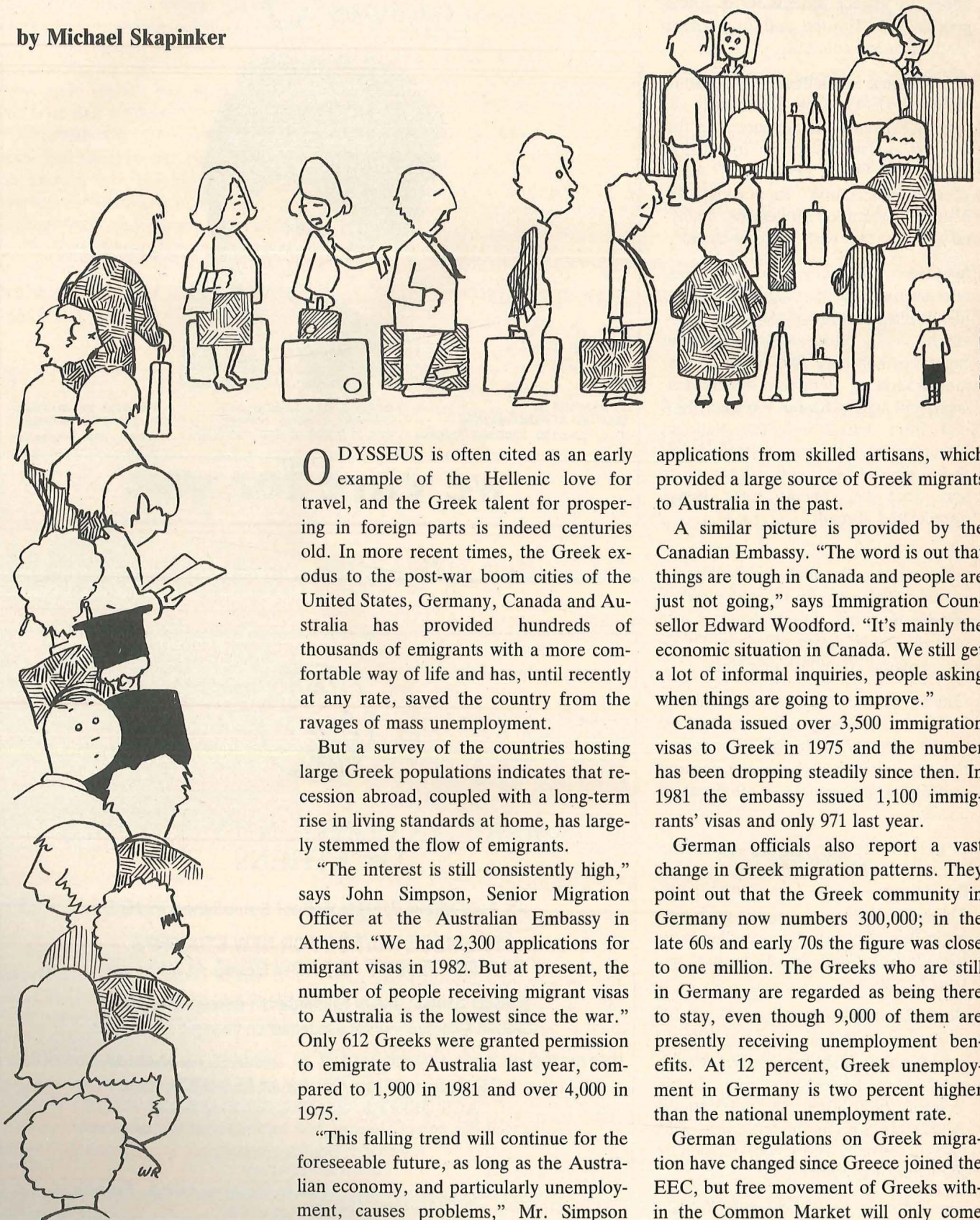
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The Outgoing Greeks

Emigration patterns changing

by Michael Skapinker

MONTREAL MELBOURNE



Bill Reid

O DYSSEUS is often cited as an early example of the Hellenic love for travel, and the Greek talent for prospering in foreign parts is indeed centuries old. In more recent times, the Greek exodus to the post-war boom cities of the United States, Germany, Canada and Australia has provided hundreds of thousands of emigrants with a more comfortable way of life and has, until recently at any rate, saved the country from the ravages of mass unemployment.

But a survey of the countries hosting large Greek populations indicates that recession abroad, coupled with a long-term rise in living standards at home, has largely stemmed the flow of emigrants.

"The interest is still consistently high," says John Simpson, Senior Migration Officer at the Australian Embassy in Athens. "We had 2,300 applications for migrant visas in 1982. But at present, the number of people receiving migrant visas to Australia is the lowest since the war." Only 612 Greeks were granted permission to emigrate to Australia last year, compared to 1,900 in 1981 and over 4,000 in 1975.

"This falling trend will continue for the foreseeable future, as long as the Australian economy, and particularly unemployment, causes problems," Mr. Simpson said. At the moment, Australia is only accepting close relatives of people already settled in Australia and a small number of professionals, such as computer specialists and one or two categories of engineers. They are approving very few immigration

applications from skilled artisans, which provided a large source of Greek migrants to Australia in the past.

A similar picture is provided by the Canadian Embassy. "The word is out that things are tough in Canada and people are just not going," says Immigration Counsellor Edward Woodford. "It's mainly the economic situation in Canada. We still get a lot of informal inquiries, people asking when things are going to improve."

Canada issued over 3,500 immigration visas to Greek in 1975 and the number has been dropping steadily since then. In 1981 the embassy issued 1,100 immigrants' visas and only 971 last year.

German officials also report a vast change in Greek migration patterns. They point out that the Greek community in Germany now numbers 300,000; in the late 60s and early 70s the figure was close to one million. The Greeks who are still in Germany are regarded as being there to stay, even though 9,000 of them are presently receiving unemployment benefits. At 12 percent, Greek unemployment in Germany is two percent higher than the national unemployment rate.

German regulations on Greek migration have changed since Greece joined the EEC, but free movement of Greeks within the Common Market will only come into effect at the beginning of 1988. Indeed, German fears of another surge of immigration from Greece were generally regarded as the reason for the long delay on free movement of labor in Greece's EEC accession arrangements.

Nevertheless, close relatives of those already in Germany are now permitted to move there without going through the embassy in Athens. Immigration is also possible for a very restricted group of workers, such as cooks for Greek tavernas, who are required to have passed examinations in their fields. Since Greece's accession to the EEC, the German Embassy has stopped collecting statistics on Greek migration. But officials say that until 1988, immigration will be very limited.

In his office at the American Embassy, Visa Section Chief Stanislaus Valerga places two framed graphs on the settee. "What do you think?" he asks. The first graph shows the number of immigrant visas granted by the U.S. Embassy in Greece over the years. The line rises dramatically from the early until the late 60's, and then drops steadily to a point lower, in 1982, than any other on the graph. The second graph shows the number of tourist visas granted by the Embassy. Valerga describes the second graph as being the same as the first - "just upside down." The number of tourist visas rises to some 45,000 in 1981 and drops slightly to around 40,000 last year.

We suggest that an increase in Greek prosperity over the years has given more people the opportunity to travel and less incentive to emigrate, while growing unemployment in the U.S. has led to fewer immigration requests being approved. "The general conclusion that things have got better in Greece is a natural and fair one," Valerga said. "The immigrant of the past was a person with no job, living in a village and with no future. Now those going have someone in the U.S. with jobs ready for them."

But in contrast to the picture presented by Australian, Canadian and German diplomats, Valerga insists that unemployment in the U.S. has made no difference to American immigration policy. "I've seen nothing to lead me to think that we're cutting back on immigration," he says. "I don't see any change in immigration policy as a result of cyclical unemployment." Valerga points out that very few applications to emigrate to the United States are ever turned down, with almost all of them coming from people who fall within the U.S.'s clearly-defined immigration categories, which, apart from some technical details, have remained the same since 1952. It is demand from Greeks

wishing to move to the States that has dropped, and not the numbers that the Americans are willing to admit, Valerga says.

Nevertheless, the fall in immigrant visas for the U.S. has been sharp. 1,728 Greeks were granted permission to settle in the U.S. in 1982, compared to 2,867 in 1981, 7,771 in 1975 and a high point of 14,829 in 1969.

Nor does the embassy believe that any significant number of Greeks are going to the U.S. as students or tourists and staying on. "There is no reason to believe that Greeks are anything more than a minuscule percentage of the illegals," Valerga says.

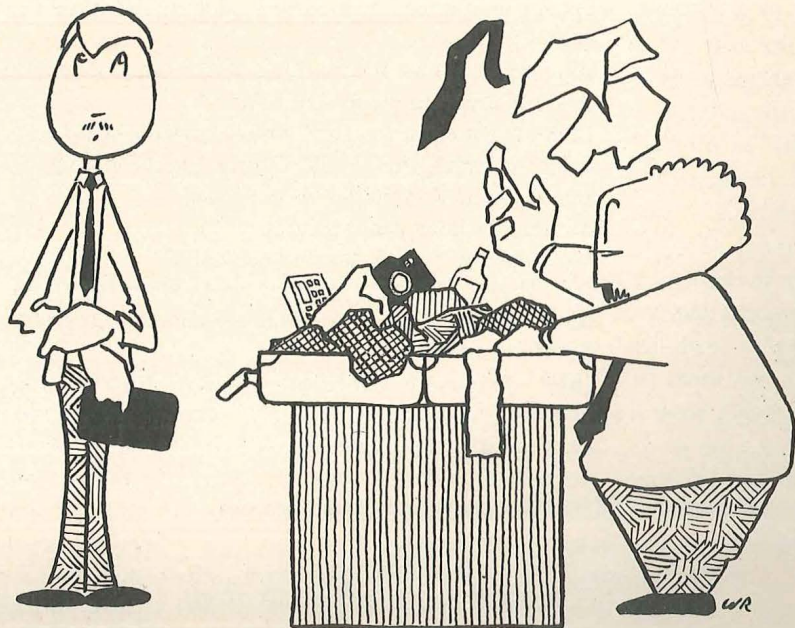
The embassies do not keep track of the number of Greeks returning home, but the social security program of the U.S. Embassy here gives some idea of the large numbers of people who do return after living and working abroad. James Meale, Resident Federal Benefits Officer at the Embassy, says that the Americans hand over five million dollars every month to people now living in Greece. Although a proportion of the 20,000 checks distributed by the Federal Benefits Unit every month go to widows and children who have never been to the United States, the greater proportion of the money goes to people who lived and worked in the U.S. at some point, or to their dependents.

Mr. Meale says that the number of people receiving checks has remained fairly consistent over the past few years, although the figure fell slightly last year because of President Reagan's

cutbacks in student benefits. He points out, however, that it is difficult to identify migration patterns on the basis of the benefits because of such unknown variables as the death rate of the recipients.

Nevertheless, it has become clear in recent years that not only are fewer Greeks emigrating; more and more of them are coming home. The turning point was 1974, when more Greeks returned than emigrated - for the first time since statistics were first kept in 1850. The National Statistical Service here stopped compiling migration records in 1978, but officials at the newly-formed Foreign Ministry's Undersecretariat for Greeks abroad believe that the trend has continued, despite the deteriorating economic climate at home. "An unemployed Greek feels better being unemployed in Greece than in Germany or America", the official said.

Among the Greeks who have returned is Pericles Economides, now a consultant on matters affecting Greeks abroad in the Foreign Ministry. A resident of Toronto for twenty-five years and a former Vice-President of the Greek Community there, Economides returned to Greece shortly after PASOK came to power. An activist in Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Liberation Movement (PAK) during the dictatorship and a founder member of PASOK, Economides says that "when the people gave the vote to Andreas Papandreou I decided to come back. I came to help with some-



Bill Reid

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thing I know – the problems of the Greeks abroad. After all, I was one of them for twenty-five years.”

Describing the work of the Undersecretariat for Greeks Abroad, Economides explains that “We’re not saying that we should bring everyone back here. We say that we must create the apparatus for whoever wants to come back. People want to have some advice about how to establish themselves economically. There are the problems people face getting through customs. We’re trying to suggest some changes in the laws so that it won’t be so tiresome.”

Economides says that the government also understands the problems faced by returning Greek children who have to adjust to a new school system. “You can’t bring a child here who is at the top of his class in Canada or America and put him in school here when he doesn’t understand the Greek language. You need to gradually increase the teaching of Greek to these children.”

He also concedes that many returning Greek men face uncertainty over what their military obligations will be when they come home. “The position on military service will be clarified”, he says. “I think they’re soon going to get a full picture of what category they’re in.”

Although the previous New Democracy government also had a Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister who took responsibility for Greeks abroad, the separate Undersecretariat is a PASOK creation, headed by Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Assimakis Fotilas.

Makis Papastavrou, General Secretary of the Undersecretariat, says that “before the Undersecretariat for Greeks Abroad was created, there were various scattered directorates in various Ministries aimed at the expatriate Greeks, without there being any coordination between them or any specific program with which to confront the whole range of problems confronted by our migrants.” Added Mr. Papastavrou, “without saying that conditions for repatriation are ideal, don’t forget that we’ve only been in power for seventeen months – efforts are being made to move in a direction which we believe will soon produce results.”



Australia's Multi-Cultural Experiment

The Greek community in the land Down Under

By Yvette Varvaressos

IN 1973, Australia's then-Minister for Immigration announced the death of the White Australia policy, opening the doors to immigrants from all over the world. It would no longer be difficult for non-Europeans to come to Australia, and gone were the days when newcomers from central and southern Europe, branded "reffos" and later "New Australians", were obliged to assimilate as quickly as possible, turning their backs on their own cultural heritage.

The government established an official policy of multi-culturalism backed by a massive spending program in the fields of education, social welfare and cultural areas to meet the needs of non-English speaking migrants and their Australian-born children, estimated in 1978 as some 25% of the total population. The money was spent on

the establishment of Migrant Resource Centers, financial assistance to "ethnic" schools set up by the migrant communities, the expansion of English teaching and other services (social workers, interpreters) to migrants, and the establishment of "ethnic" radio stations and a multi-cultural television station.

But concurrent with the development of these programs, there has been considerable discussion over their effectiveness, and some question of the depth of the government's commitment to multi-culturalism. Furthermore, it has proved very difficult to overcome some of the inborn prejudices against newcomers among the descendants of the earliest settlers.

Dr. Con Castan, visiting Professor of English at Athens University and a Greek Australian long involved in mul-

ti-culturalism through his work with the Ethnic Radio station in Brisbane, maintains that the policy has in fact made a difference to the lives of migrants in Australia, and is changing the idea of what it means to be an Australian. For him, the essence of multi-culturalism is the concept of the "hyphenated Australian". "Everybody in Australia can only be fully described from an ethnic-cultural point of view by using a double-barrelled expression such as Greek-Australian, Anglo-Australian, etc. All of these are Australians, but no one is more Australian than anybody else... I do not see myself as holding the values and culture of metropolitan Greece, and even the Greek that I speak has its differences (mainly of accent) of which I am proud. I see myself as part of a culture which is developing in Australia from

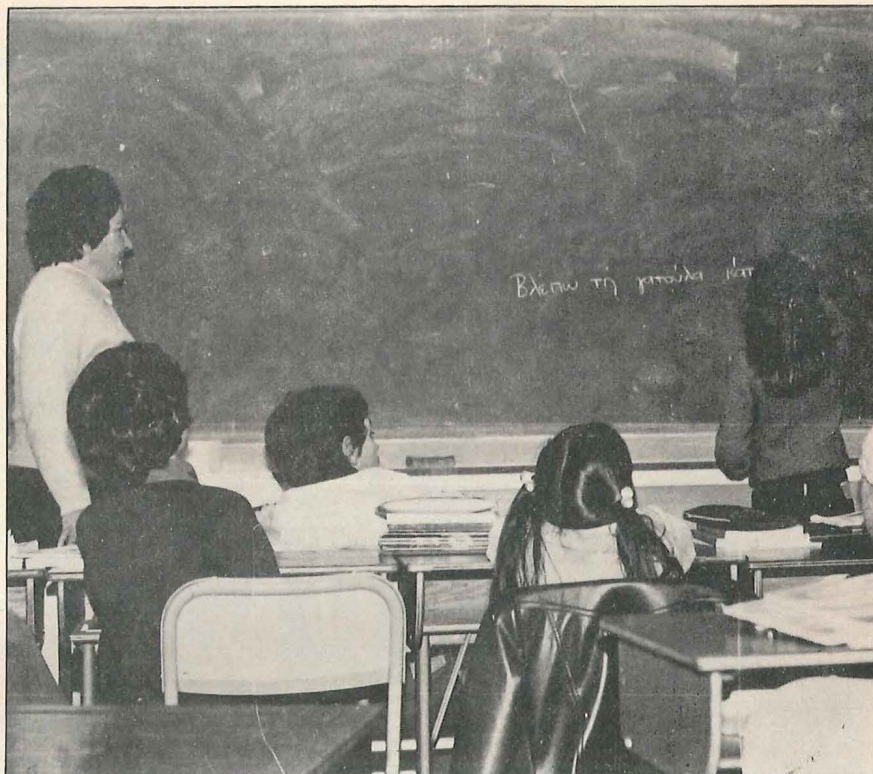
Greek antecedents but under the conditions of Australian life.”

From his own experience Dr. Castan feels however, that to be successful, multi-culturalism has to affect even more Australians than it does at the moment. “One can’t help feeling that a fair amount of the multi-cultural talk in Australia is rhetoric.” In his estimation, the majority of people are ignorant of it, a few are strongly opposed and a minority is enthusiastic. He feels that many of the programs aimed at developing multi-culturalism can be characterized as “tokenism.” For example, the “ethnic” television station does not, he says, serve the majority of migrants, but rather the middle class “trendies.” “Migrants from the lower socio-economic classes are not particularly interested in the latest French movie with English subtitles.” Nevertheless, he adds, there are 21 hours a week of radio programs in Greek in his home town Brisbane.

An example of the problems inherent in Australia’s multi-cultural programs lies in the area of Teachers Aides in government schools with a high migrant population. Also known as Ethnic Aides and recruited chiefly from the migrants themselves, their task has been to liaise between the teachers and the migrant children as well as their parents. Most teachers in Australia come from the Anglo-Australian middle class, with little or no command of migrant languages and often a total lack of understanding of the problems faced in a foreign environment.

The experience of Karen Papadopoulou, who worked as an Ethnic Aide from 1975-77 in both a primary school and a high school in Sydney’s inner working class suburbs, is probably typical.

“No qualifications were necessary and there was no job description. Most of the fifteen or so other Ethnic Aides I met had minimal education and were mostly migrants themselves who felt lucky to have a job with the hours as their school age children. So my efforts to organize us all met with a total lack of interest – they didn’t want to rock the boat.” The attitude of the teachers to the migrants also left much to be desired. “Whenever I even said good morning to the other Ethnic Aides, (a



Learning Greek at Saturday school

Helen Vatsikopoulos

Greek Yugoslav) in Greek, I upset everyone else in the staff room – “Don’t we hear enough of that in the corridors?” My opinion is that they loathed and detested migrants. They also felt undermined by our presence in the classroom. The secretarial staff took six months to stop obstructing anything I wanted to do because my name was Papadopoulou – when they found out I was Australian born, non-Greek and only married to a Greek, they did an about-turn overnight.”

In-service programs for teachers did little to improve the teachers’ understanding of migrants. “I was one of their resource people, paid by the government to talk about what happens to Greeks when they get to Australia, how they feel, what they have to cope with, with their children. Other people presented the problems of the other nationalities – like what it means to be a shell-shocked Lebanese child thrown into the Australian school system. The teachers all attended the course, they all accepted the material... but few of them liked the migrants any better afterwards.”

Similar hostility existed on the part of the Anglo-Australian parents. At one parents’ meeting, they walked out and held their own separate meeting – after that the migrant parents never came back. At another school Karen

was assigned to, parents, evenings were more successful due to the presence of official interpreters. She feels the schools often used the children as interpreters for their parents as a lazy way out, even though professional interpreters were readily available from government and migrant community centers. “I tried desperately to stop this practice in our school... it wasn’t only that the children often lied, but they often didn’t understand and wouldn’t admit it, so they’d just say anything. Worst of all, it put their parents in a humiliating position in their children’s eyes.”

A common complaint of all concerned with the development of multi-culturalism is the recognition that whatever else may be done for migrant groups, a working command of English is a priority that cannot be overemphasized. The dividing line between how much of one’s own ethnicity can be maintained without detracting from one’s proficiency in the common language, or one’s ability to deal with the practicalities of Australian life, seems to be a difficult point to resolve.

On the other hand, minority groups find that once established in Australia, succeeding generations regard the culture of their parents as something of a museum piece and see no reason to become proficient in their language. It

becomes something to be spoken at home with the old people. Generous grants to cultural groups are trying to alleviate this problem.

Nancy Caruana's Greek Folklore Centre has been one recipient of the government's aid to migrant groups to help them perpetuate their culture and develop it in the Australian context. Her work is also a reflection of the general character of the "hyphenated Australian" – modern dance forms combined with traditional and popular Greek dance and music. Nancy, an Egyptian-born Greek who came to Australia as a young girl, received a scholarship from the Australia Council Community Arts Board to study the dance scene in Greece. Every year, her group performs for schools in the Sydney Opera House. Her main aim is to get more trained people from Greece to come to Australia. "Financial aid is not enough. Greek theater in Australia is really suffering at the moment because of language. We need professional support – lectures, seminars. There are a lot of Greek-Australians that would benefit."

Dr. Castan, in a series of lectures on Australian literature in Athens last month, emphasized the role migrant writers have played in the literary world recently. Writers such as Vasso Kalamaras, Dimitris Tsalmas and Antigone Kefala (who writes in English) have made names for themselves in Australia, as well as P.O., an avant garde poet with an international reputation.

Help from Greece, both financial and practical, was almost non-existent before the 1970s. Since then a tentative start has been made with visits by many academics and artists. Educational counsellors have visited in an advisory capacity on the teaching of Greek language and culture. The Overseas Visitors Fund sponsors visitors and last year the Australian Greek Presidential Awards Scheme was founded in honor of the visit to Australia by President Karamanlis. Offering up to eight awards each year, it enables people to undertake a study program in Greece relevant to their particular field – a current study is a lawyer's survey of the differences in the concept of the law held in both countries – trying to understand the difficulties migrants

have in Australia just getting used to the legal system.

Other aid to Greeks in Australia is hoped to be forthcoming from the newly-created Underministry for Greeks Abroad. PASOK in its election campaign emphasized the need for increased support, especially of Greeks in countries such as Germany where they face special problems of citizenship, education and civil rights. Though migrants in Australia have always had the opportunity to obtain Australian citizenship even in the "bad old days" before multi-culturalism, feelings of alienation from the "mother country" and ignorance of its realities have contributed to much of the younger generation's lack of interest in things Greek. Increased contact will do much to keep alive the feeling among Greek-Australians that the old country

is moving ahead with them.

The official policy of enriching Australia by the encouragement of minority cultures may eventually lead to an integrated monocultural society, incorporating merely aspects of minority groups. It is too early, by all accounts to say whether the human problems of prejudice and resistance to change will be overcome easily.

Dr. Castan optimistically summed up "Multi-culturalism has certainly made some difference to the lives of migrants in Australia... it offers the vision of Australia which has some of the diversity of a Europe without the divisions that have been the curse of that continent. At the least it is a noble dream, at the most a blueprint for a continent nation characterized by tolerance and cultural diversity such as the world has never seen before."



Helen Vatsikopoulos

The same tastes, even in Melbourne

Melbourne Mum

When I lived in suburban Melbourne, I drove my children to school each morning, took them inside and exchanged the usual pleasantries with the class teachers, occasionally asking the deceptively casual question: "And, by the way, how's he getting on?" In short, I was one of tens of thousands of Melbourne Mums. But I'm a Melbourne Mum no more. The house in the Greek village where I have lived for the past 16 months is a typical Mediterranean structure with a high stone wall in which is set a high wooden gate. Heaven help me if I venture beyond that gate when farewelling my sons before their leisurely morning walk to school. "Don't you *dare* come out in the street", hisses my eldest son, aged nine. "Why not?" I ask, foolishly, because we've enacted this scene a hundred times before. "Because the others will see you. They might even *hear* you speaking English." Never, not even in my salad days, have I dreamed of winning Miss World, but neither am I a gargoyle. In fact, I blend quite well with the local, short, dark, population – until I open my mouth.

"For Heaven's sake!" my children bawl, "you've made that mistake fifty times today." "Ugh!" they shudder, "your Australian accent", taunting me with their backwoods Greek. I turn away, pretending that I don't care; but I do. I'm now a migrant Mum, and I'm learning the hard way that children who are otherwise loving and caring human beings are quite unable to cope with having a parent who is different.

In my fifteen years' association with Melbourne Greeks, I thought I had learned a little about the hazards and sorrows of migration. I had observed in others the tensions produced by exchanging the quietness and fresh air of the olive groves for the noise and sweat of the factory floor. I had observed the strong desire for community which led to the development of wholly Greek suburbs. Now that I am a migrant myself, I know that the area of real heartbreak in the migration process is that of the child-parent relationship. Migrant mothers, in particular, suffer greatly.

Mothers take several things for granted. We assume our status as the source of all comfort and wisdom will go relatively unchallenged for about a dozen years. We assume we will have a great deal in common with our children for those same years. We assume our children will be dependent on us, not vice versa. The act of migration challenges all these assumptions, and nowhere is the challenge more testing and severe than in the area of language.

The migrant mother is forced to face a reversal of the child-parent relationship. She becomes dependent on her child as a link between the ethnic circle and the world outside. It is the child who now knows all about language, communication and protocol. In this process, the mother experiences strong feelings of diminishing status and rejection. A teacher friend of mine in Australia told me about a Greek student, who, in six years of high

school in Melbourne, had never once delivered parent-teacher meeting notices to her parents. "I was so ashamed of their accents", the girl said, "that I couldn't bear the thought of them mixing with Australian parents or meeting my teachers."

I believe most parents eventually face the awful moment of realization that their child is a stranger to them; this moment comes sooner to migrant mothers, who often find themselves passed over in favor of those individuals who are more socially acceptable. It was a devastating moment for me when my eldest son announced he would walk through the main street of the village with his grandmother, but not with me. Grandmother is now the authority on everything from dietary law to bus timetables. The migrant mother almost inevitably finds herself involved in a power struggle which she is bound to lose.

I know Greeks in Melbourne who have become almost paranoid about their children's behavior. I well remember my friend Soula exhorting her teenage son, Peter, to shake hands and exchange traditional Greek greetings with my husband, George, his godfather. "What for?" said Peter, knowing George's command of English. "G'day", he said, hands firmly in pockets. "How're ya going?" Soula was almost beside herself with despair. "Look what Australia and Australian schools are doing to my son", she moaned. "They're doing it deliberately. They don't want Greeks; they only want copies of Aussies."

Such an attitude is understandable, but mistaken. The model is not imposed; the children choose to copy it. Children automatically desire acceptance by the majority and will go to almost any length to secure this. Their speech, walk and behavior all change to fit the acceptable mould. I now sympathize with Soula, as my sons have developed the Greek over-reaction to everything. Drama is essential. "Tone it down", I say through clenched teeth as they yell, gesticulate, smite their foreheads and thoroughly indulge themselves. "You're not on stage." Like Soula, I am rebelling against the standard pattern of behavior in this particular society.

Every parent needs status in the eyes of his children, and children themselves need to feel that that status is secure. I thought I had lost my status, completely and forever, until I offered to give English lessons to the local children. The response was immediate and my somewhat bewildered offspring were coming to me almost daily, saying, "Guess what? Panayioti and Spiro want to know if you can *possibly* fit them into the beginners' class." After two weeks of this, my two elder sons begged to be allowed to "learn English, too." Mum, apparently not such a useless old chook, had been able to turn her foreignness to some advantage. They feel I have been accepted. But I am a lucky migrant mother; I do not like to think about the many thousands who fail to regain that lost status.

Gillian Bouras

On the Other Side of the Fence

By Lee Stokes

FOR many observers in both East and West, Albania is a poor, self-isolated Balkan state ruled by a uniquely Stalinist, ruthless but idealistic dictator called Enver Hoxha.

But Tirana's poor human rights record has received scant publicity in the press, for in the past two years only eleven people have succeeded in escaping, claiming that they had to cross border mine-fields and electric fences to do so. Three such fugitives of Greek descent escaped over the southern borders to Greece early this year to tell their tale and to provide a rare insight into the political conditions prevailing in that country.

Conditions for the 350,000 strong Greek minority in Albania have always been a source of controversy with Greece, for Tirana considers their attachment to the Greek motherland, language and Orthodox religion as a potential threat to the regime's stability. Vlassis Socratides, 48, a member of the Athens-based Northern Epirus Committee, which still regards Southern Albania as an intrinsic part of Greece, estimates that 20-25,000 Greeks are serving sentences in Albanian prisons. He says an additional 80,000 are in work camps or "exiled from their villages."

Elias Lekkas, 27, his brother Christos, 25, and their uncle Spiros Lekkas, 46, who escaped from their place of exile in Luznia, Southern Albania, recently gave specific details on the repression they experienced there. "Police tortured my uncle for days on end by forcing him to stand in freezing water and beating him about the face and body, just because he spoke Greek in public", he told a group of foreign journalists. "I realized it was only a matter of time before it was my turn. So rather than die at their hands, my brother and I planned to escape to Greece. When my uncle was released from prison and returned to the work camp, we set off."

Though even internal travel is forbidden, without special police permission, the three men managed to reach the town of Fieri, from where they jumped onto a train for Balzi. They reached Agii Saranta, and at night swam the ice-cold waters of the Bouretto river, which runs close to the Greek border. The last stage included getting over a booby-trapped trip wire, crossing a minefield, and digging their way under an electrified border fence. The three men claimed that they carried poison to kill themselves with in case of discovery, which they showed to Greek police when they turned up at the Greek village of Mavropoulo.

"In Albania they told us that the Greeks were starving and that the Albanians were helping them out with food aid", said Stavros Lekkas. "But when we arrived in this village and saw the variety of food, the quality of housing and the number of livestock each farmer was allowed to rear, we were astounded. They had lied to us."

Mr. Socratides says conditions for the Greek minority of Albania have re-

cently become worse, even though Greece restored diplomatic relations with Albania in 1968. "With relations restored, Hoxha had no fear of military intervention from Athens, so little attention was paid to requests for more lenient treatment when dealing with the Greek minority," he says. "Greece and Albania, however, are technically still in a state of war, dating back to 1940, when Italy invaded Greece through Albania. For while a bill was tabled in Parliament in 1980 requesting that Albania should no longer be regarded as an enemy state, this has still to be ratified."

Ten years after the restoration of diplomatic relations with Greece, Albania allowed a weekly international flight from Athens to Tirana, thereby establishing the only such "Window to the West". Olympic Airways still flies weekly to Tirana, promoting trade between the two neighbors and carrying passengers and goods from other countries as well. Trade between Greece and Albania last year totalled over \$40 million, with Athens buying asphalt, oil



Elias Lekkas with his wife Maria on their wedding day, in Chinese-made wedding garments they borrowed for the photograph.



Elias Lekkas' father, Theodossis Lekkas, 63, who is serving a 25 year jail sentence for officially requesting that he be allowed to visit Greece. He finishes his sentence in 1995. Pictured are his two sons as they were in 1959, with Elias on the left and Christos on the right. Both sons are now in Greece, fighting for his release.

products and timber, and the Albanians, raw materials, plastics and electrical appliances from Greece. Some of these appliances are on open sale to non-Party members, according to the refugees.

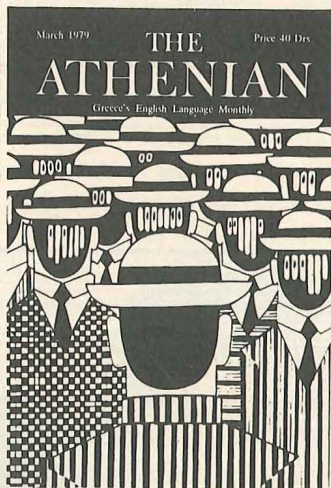
"To buy a radio in Albania, you must pay the equivalent of five months' wages", says Christos Lekkas, "and if you are caught listening to broadcasts from Greece, you get ten years hard labor." Describing a typical day in the life of his village, Christos says that

there are no rest days in Albania, and therefore workers work seven days a week. "We had no time to do anything but work, eat and sleep", he says. "We got up at four o'clock in the morning, took the children to a nursery and then showed up at the collective farms for the roll call at 6.00 a.m. at the latest. Our only holiday was on May Day. Often, we would stay up until late, trying to fulfil our daily work quota. Our work never seemed to be done."

While the Greeks and other Alban-

ians continue to complain of persecution and even genocide, this strategically located, but almost unknown, republic of two million appears to depend for its survival on keeping strictly isolated from the two super powers and outside influences in general. For the Soviets remember their eviction by the Albanians in 1961 from their naval installations and underground submarine pens on the island of Saseno, known as the "Gibraltar of the Adriatic", and have never abandoned their desire to bring Tirana back to the pro-Moscow fold. In the words of Albanian specialist Eric Margolis, Albania is "as crucial to Moscow's age-old ambition to control the Mediterranean and the Middle East as Hawaii is to U.S. domination of the Pacific."

However, such strategic considerations have also increased the awareness of the United States, which claims that since 1961 Moscow has made three attempts to subvert Tirana. The U.S. recently proposed a financial package deal to Hoxha involving millions of dollars in aid, in the hope of preventing a fourth such attempt.



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Coins of the Realm

"...money, of itself, is worthless..."

By Don Sebastian

OF all the words of wisdom quoted from the Bible, probably the adage most misquoted – (For the love of) “money is the root of all evil” – is not quite correct, because money, of itself, is worthless. It is valued mostly for the material advantages and the power it can bring. These have been paid for by using as money almost anything one could imagine. From amber to iron, salt to silk, literally everything had a value to someone.

Iron was the currency standard of Sparta and traded in several forms – iron spits or *oboloi*, a handful of them a *drachme*. These terms were kept when Pheidon, King of Argos, took over the island of Aegina and established a mint there in the middle of the seventh century, the first in Greece.

But the idea was not new. For some time Lydia had bartered lumps of electrum, a gold-silver alloy found naturally in the rivers of Asia Minor. These had varying degrees of value until the mid-7th century B.C., when King Cyges of Lydia stamped egg-shaped pieces with the design of a lion and guaranteed that they represented a set value. The real start of coinage as a viable form of trade in the Greek world, however, dates to the famous “tortoises”, the name given to the coins minted in Aegina, which were stamped with the tortoise symbol.

The “fountain of silver” (so described by Aeschylus in the *Persian Women*), which produced the “Laureot Owls” – the most respected and longest-lasting currency of all time – came from the Lavrion mines located near Sounion. Although the richest vein of silver was opened in 483 BC, and helped Athens on its way to Empire, the ores of these mines had been worked for many years before. They contained traces of gold, enough cadmium and manganese to justify reworking in modern times, large quantities of lead (Attika was the sole source of lead in the Greek world) and, of course, silver.

Before the fountain could flow, however, the ore had to be scraped from the bowels of a hell in earth. Gal-

leries three feet high and two feet wide were dug (over two thousand have been found and it has been estimated that two million tons of silver-bearing ore were removed from them), sloping to a depth of four hundred feet. Horizontal tunnels were connected to vertical shafts with additional ventilation shafts – an immense underground network of streets, crossroads, squares, workshops and wells.

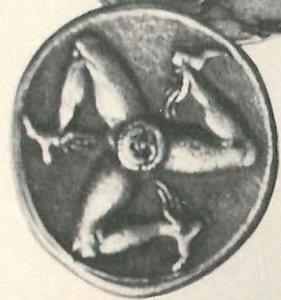
Here, chained to the walls, working with picks, chisels and hammers, thousands of slaves on knees and bellies pried out the ore, passing it in baskets from one to the other until it reached vertical shafts where it was sent to the surface with a system of pulleys.

On top, the ore was pulverized in enormous mortars by slaves working heavy iron pestles, then taken to mills and ground between revolving stones. Screened, the ore was placed on inclined stone tables covered with a thin coat of cement and washed with jets of cistern water, the lead settling to the bottom.

Metal particles were collected and smelted in small furnaces using blowers to intensify the heat. The molten metal was then heated on cupels of bone ash and exposed to the air which converted the lead into an earthy substance known as litharge, or lead monoxide, freeing the silver and making it easy to separate from the lead.

The entire operation was performed by slaves owned by private contractors to whom the state leased the mines at very low fees plus 124th of the total output. Nearly one hundred inscriptions of these leases have been found in the Athenian Agora.

The silver ingots were taken to Athens – a mint has been found in the northeastern corner of the Athenian Agora with a number of bronze rods and blanks – where the silver “Owls” were struck. For reasons of religion, prestige and politics, an archaic representation of Athens on the obverse side and her sacred symbol, the owl, on the reverse side were, for centuries, the only symbols Athens



Phot. from Greece and Rome, Nat'l Geog. Society

Top to bottom: Silver “owl” tetradrachm of Athens, c. 475 B.C., gold lion-and-bull stater of Lydia, 560-546 B.C., and silver “tortoise” stater of Aegina, c. 350 B.C.; American Numismatic Society. Electrum stater of Lydia, c. 600 B.C.; British Museum. Silver decadrachm with head of Arethusa, c. 405 B.C., and silver triskelion drachma, c. 310 B.C. both from Syracuse. Bundle of iron obols from sanctuary of Hera at Argos, 8th c. B.C.

used.

Ancient coins were struck from blanks placed between two dies. The lower die, let into an anvil, produced the obverse; the upper, let into a punch, produced the reverse. When the punch was struck with a hammer the blank received, simultaneously, the impression of both dies.

The most common size coins were the tetradrachm followed by the didrachm and the drachma, although special coins were minted with a ten drachma value, such as those distributed to the Athenians as a bonus from the surplus silver of Lavrion. It was this bonus given up by the citizenry in 484 that enabled Themistocles to build the triremes which defeated the Persians at Salamis.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the value of ancient coinage in modern terms, but we do know what it would buy. For example, in the 5th century, one drachma was the average daily wage of a worker. It would also buy a bushel of grain. The Parthenon was built by some of the most skilled work-

ers the world has ever known – at 1 ½ drachmas per day.

During the Middle Ages and under Ottoman occupation, Greece experienced a kind of monetary chaos with many different coins in circulation – Napoleons, Florins, Ducats, Lira, and Rubles – all of which have been found in the Athenian Agora. With the Turkish occupation the piastre dominated, but it was not until February of 1828 that a set value of all these coins, in relation to the piastre, was established.

It may surprise those familiar with the coins issued by the Junta that the Phoenix symbol which appeared on them was first used for the coins struck after the Greek Independence, when from 1828-1831, those of silver were called the Phoenix. There were also 10 and 20 lepta pieces of bronze as well as a lepton piece. All were struck, by coincidence, on the island of Aegina, the home of the first mint in Greek antiquity.

With the arrival of King Otho in 1833, the Phoenix was replaced by a silver drachma in various denomina-

tions, and bronze lepta coins. In 1852 two different gold coin types were struck for members of the court; 16 twenty drachma pieces and 8 forty drachma pieces. It is believed that only three or four of each still exist. In 1978 one of the 20 drachma gold coins did show up in a London auction, and then disappeared again into a private collection. It is now worth \$50,000 and the 40 drachma pieces would be worth twice that amount.

It is interesting to note that in the eighty years after Greece's liberation from the Ottomans, coins were issued in a ratio of about six drachmas per capita, and the bullion in them was worth at least their face value. Three million 30 drachma pieces were struck in 1863 in honor of the Greek royal House. In 1964, another four million 30 drachma coins were struck in commemoration of the marriage of King Constantine II. Both these issues disappeared immediately because the silver content was worth several times their face value. Now, in common with the modern coins of most countries,

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the metal value of the Greek drachma is very low – the twenty drachma piece being worth only 5-6 drachmas.

Coins become valuable as collectors' items when they are rare, minted in small quantities (especially when un-circulated), and if they are in demand. Sometimes coins are minted but between the time they are struck and can be put into circulation, events occur which prevent it. A leader might be overthrown, a country might get its independence – as happened with an issue of Cypriot coins – or a devaluation takes place which makes the bullion value more than the face value.

Buying commemorative coins and medals as an investment can be a risky business, since most are minted in enormous quantities and, not being legal tender, they are often only as valuable as their bullion content. Last year the Greek government issued a series of five coins commemorating the 1982 European Track and Field Games from which it was hoped that a profit of one billion drachmas would be realized.

If you have a coin or medallion you think might be valuable, any reputable dealer will appraise it for you. His commission will probably be 1 to 1 1/2 per cent of the value and he will give you a certificate of authenticity.

The gold coins sold in jewelry may be real gold, but it is a safe bet they are not authentic. Should you wish to use a rare coin for jewelry, never have it pierced or have a chain ring soldered on. Jewelers make a circler for the coin, which can then be attached as desired.

There are many well known free exchanges for the sale of ancient coins – among them London, Zurich and Frankfurt – but within Greece, sales of Greek coins are prohibited although the frequency with which hordes of ancient coins are discovered guarantees a continual black market for them.

Although the Mexican 50 peso coin, known as the "Centenario", is the heaviest of all gold coins in general circulation around the world, the Krugerrand of South Africa enjoys the highest popularity, especially since it has been issued in several small denominations. One should know, however, that small coins are more expensive to buy than large ones in ratio to their weight because the mark-up over their gold value can vary from 5-25 per cent. A good buy would be the recently minted gold "Panda" from Communist China, but alas, like the panda, it, already very rare.

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The Cyprus Problem: What is and what might have been

The Cyprus Problem has become a profession, and the Cypriot people, in the February elections, decided who was going to ply that profession for the next five years – the same man who has plied it since 1977, Spyros Kyprianou. It seems that the status quo will prevail.

Cyprus watchers didn't doubt that Kyprianou would win, since he had the support of the powerful Communist AKEL party. Without them, he wouldn't have been in the running – in last May's parliamentary elections, his party (DIKO) took only 19% of the vote. Both AKEL and the Democratic Rally (the rightist party led by Glafkos Clerides) can claim 33% each of the vote; the total for the DIKO – AKEL combination, however, amounted to 56.54%. Although an alliance between a center-right party and the leftists may seem strange to outsiders, so far the Communists have not demanded any major concessions, although they wouldn't be cooperating with President Kyprianou unless they felt they could turn the cooperation to their advantage.

DIKO and AKEL will govern under what is called the Minimum Program, which was drawn up last April. Kyprianou insists that "nothing in the Minimum Program resembles Communist ideology" and that it is based only on criteria of "national interest and the salvation of Cyprus." It does allow, however, for a common council of the two parties to advise the president on the implementation of the program, even though he has the last word.

In his handling of the Cyprus problem, President Kyprianou has always supported the continuation of inter-communal talks. Since PASOK's rise to power in Greece, this has been combined with "internationalization of the problem", putting the issue before the world community, a task now assumed by Greece as well as Cyprus.

In giving President Kyprianou such an overwhelming victory, the voters effectively ruled out any other ideas for handling the Cyprus problem, although both Glafkos Clerides and Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, head of the Cypriot Socialist Party, would have tried new approaches. An old friend of Papan-dreou, Lyssarides, running under the slogan, "Not Another Five Years Wasted", won 9.53% of the vote. Lys-

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sarides regards the withdrawal of Turkish troops on the island as the first step toward peace, replacing them with a multinational force satisfactory to both sides.

Unlike President Kyprianou, Lyssarides does not believe in the intercommunal talks as presently constituted. He terms them "nonsense... generation after generation will go by until finally the division of the island will be an accepted *fait accompli*." The only right solution, he says, is that supported also by Athens – internationalization – using the U.N. as a platform from which to establish better bilateral relations. In projecting the Cyprus problem onto a wider screen, he hopes to persuade friends of Cyprus to put pressures for withdrawal on Turkey. He reasons that much of the pressure could come from Europe, since it needs Middle East oil and thus has a vested interest in peace in the area. At the same time, Lyssarides also thinks Cyprus should be building up a strong defense force of its own to thwart what he sees as Turkey's expansionist plans in the area. (Although it would have to go a long way to face the strength of the Turkish army).

During the election campaign, Glafkos Clerides was accused of wanting to solve the Cyprus problem through *exclusive* cooperation with the Western bloc. But he explains, "If we want to promote a solution to the Cyprus problem, we need to use those countries which can exercise pressure and influence on Turkey. Those countries are the U.S., West Germany and Great Britain. I'm not saying we *don't* need the others, only that we *do* need these. We ought to investigate and see if they can help."

Clerides is not pleased with the kind of "investigation" practiced to date, during the many trips abroad taken by Kyprianou and his Foreign Minister Rolandis. "Mr. Rolandis has been telling those governments they should do something, but he hasn't presented a *concrete* proposal, (or) asked what, if anything, those governments were prepared to do to help."

In an interview on the eve of the election, Clerides assured me that if he won the election, his "concrete proposal" would be worked out in no time. However, we're not going to know, at least during the next five years, if either that or the ideas of Lyssarides could have solved the Cyprus problem. Kyprianou's election slogan was "With Kyprianou for Cyprus" and the voters decided they wanted him.

Haris Livas



Myrofora Georgiou: "Can a mother forget her child?"

Among the missing

There are 1,619 Greek Cypriots still missing eight and a half years after a right-wing coup precipitated the Turkish invasion in July of 1974. 1,088 soldiers, 499 male civilians, 112 female. Included are 26 children then under the age of 16.

On Saturday, August 17, 1974, some three weeks after the Turkish army landed near Kyrenia in northern Cyprus, Myrofora Georgiou, her husband, and their six children were hiding in their house in the village of Palaekythro. Outside, Turkish-Cypriot youths, some only 16 or 17 years old, she recalls, were shooting in the streets and houses. Some twenty people were killed, and her youngest child, five-year-old Christakis, was wounded in the leg just above the knee by a stray bullet. She covered the boy and carried him to the schoolhouse, which had been taken over by Turkish officers. One of them called a Cypriot nurse, who gave the boy first aid; then he, his mother, and other wounded were sent to a Turkish military field hospital in the nearby village of Dikomo. In the confusion and stress, Myrofora fainted, and when she came to, her boy had disappeared. She asked for him, but from the lack of response she assumed her child was dead, so she went back to the village to rejoin the rest of her family and mourn Christakis. Shortly after, the remaining men in the village, including her husband, were taken away, the last she saw of him. Some days passed, and a Turkish Cypriot neighbor who had been making inquiries for her came back with the news that Christakis was alive, and that he would be taken to the south, to what had be-

come the Greek Cypriot sector. So Myrofora and her family went south, but she was unable to find her youngest son.

Myrofora has not been able to find him since. She had a few days of hope in January 1975, during one of the many meetings between Glafkos Clerides, from the Greek Cypriot side, and Raouf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader. The occasion was the first meeting of a sub-committee set up to look into humanitarian issues raised by the events of summer 1974. The case of Christakis Georgiou was mentioned by Clerides to Denktash, who said he would look into it. Although it was reported at the time that the boy had been transferred to a hospital in Ankara and that the mother could go to visit him, later Turkish officials denied that there had been any official statement on the case.

The last news Myrofora has had of her child dates from 1977, when she was told by Turkish Cypriot sources that he had been adopted in Ankara by a Turkish doctor. She was also told that her husband was alive, and had been spotted on a work crew in the occupied area.

Myrofora continues her search. She came to Athens in early March, and spoke of these past years to a press group at the Cypriot Embassy, on the occasion of International Women's Day. She is convinced she will be reunited with her husband and child. A journalist asked her if she would recognize her boy, now 14 years old, when she sees him again, and she answered, "Can a mother ever forget her child?"

reviews

books

THE ANATOLIAN,
by Elia Kazan.
N.Y. Alfred Knopf. 436 pp.

Elia Kazan's real masterpieces are the plays and movies that he has directed, not the books he has written. His Broadway productions, *Streetcar Named Desire* and *Death of a Salesman*, for instance, were milestones in American theater. His movies in the 1950s such as *East of Eden* and *On the Waterfront* burst upon the screen with such force that they recharged the film as a medium of artistic expression in the United States, giving it a totally new direction.

His novels, on the other hand, have been received critically, but often politely, probably out of deference to his stature as a director. His first novel, *America America* (transposed successfully onto film) written twenty years ago, was followed by *The Arrangement*, *The Assassins*, *The Understudy*, *Acts of Love* and now *The Anatolian* cast as a sequel to *America America*.

If *The Anatolian*, the story of Greek immigrants from Asia Minor, is not a masterpiece with all the psychological developments that one expects from the novel form, it is at least interesting sociology. The author commented in a recent interview that his books are unique because they deal with a people about whom next to nothing has been written. Indeed, he does catch and record the life of a people: their intimate family relationships which shift and finally crumble in the "new world"; their angle of vision as they size up the dazzling possibilities offered in New York; and their own prejudices as they hustle about, guided purely by self-interest in a world of cut-throat competition.

The story focuses on an ignorant, crude but ambitious Greek immigrant, Stavros Topouzoglou, as he claws his way through the prejudices and impediments he encounters in American society between 1909 and 1919. We meet him at a point where he has worked in New York as a salesman for a rug merchant for about a decade, and has finally succeeded in bringing his aged mother and brothers and sisters from Asia Minor to the

"promised land." He falls in love with Althea Perry, a blond Protestant, who symbolizes for him all that America is, and all that he can never achieve. Problem is Althea as a character never comes to life but rather takes eccentric and inexplicable turns that serve in the stead of character development. Stavros himself is clearly defined at the outset, but unfortunately he never changes although the plot provides enough movement to allow the proper context for psychological growth. The most interesting person is Stavros' employer, Fernand Sarrafian, an Armenian wheeler-and-dealer whose business ventures extend from the rug trade in New York to the oil fields of the Middle East. It is to him that Stavros sells (almost) body and soul in the hope that the rich Armenian will eventually give him capital and shares in his rug business to expand in a big way.

Some scenes are downright comic. Readers who saw the award-winning film, *Manhattan*, will remember Woody Allen seated at a gracious luncheon table presided over by his WASP hostess (his girl friend's mother) when all of a sudden he metamorphosed into a Hasidic Jew, complete with black hat and ear locks, a sort of visual wise-crack to convey the cultural distance between him and his "all-American" hostess. A parallel scene in *The Anatolian* has Stavros in an identical situation, whereupon he keeps sending his slice of rare roast beef back to the cook crudely insisting that it be cooked well done (presumably turned into *mouschari psito*, the initiated reader giggles to himself), to the utter consternation of his hostess.

Kazan does have a remarkably keen ear for dialogue: in a sense the speech patterns recall William Faulkner's use of it as a tool to expose the mental level of the characters. Still, Christopher Lehmann Haupt in his review in the International Herald Tribune pinpointed Kazan's ultimate problem with the dialogue: "At first, Kazan's complete reliance on dialogue in certain scenes appears innocent enough. It seems at worst merely a manneristic and meaningless shift in narrative tone and at best a useful means of animation..." But in the end when we realize that the characters will never develop, we weary of the speech patterns as well as the people who enunciate them.

I do not think it is far from the mark to say that better ethnic and immigrant literature has been written in America.

In fact, Harry Mark Petrakis, for those who are interested in the Greek experience, has a sweep and a lyric quality that surpasses anything that Elia Kazan has written to date.

* * *

Recent books of interest

Something Ventured: The Autobiography of C. M. Woodhouse. London: Granada, 1983.

The author played an important role in World War II working with the resistance during the Civil War and has since written some illuminating books on recent Greek history.

Four Greek Women: Love Poems. New Haven Conn., Thelphini Press, 1982. Victoria Theodorou, Angeliki Pavlopoulou, Katerina Angelaki-Rooke, Eleni Fourtouni present their vivid poems translated into English.

Lord Byron: Selected Letters and Journals. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1982. Byron's liveliest and most revealing letters taken from the 12 volume edition and gathered into this one book.

Who Was Who In The Greek World, edited by Diana Bowder. Ithaca, N.Y. Phaidon Press, 1982. A biography that covers all the great people from 776 BC to 30 BC, it also includes black and white photos, maps and bibliography.

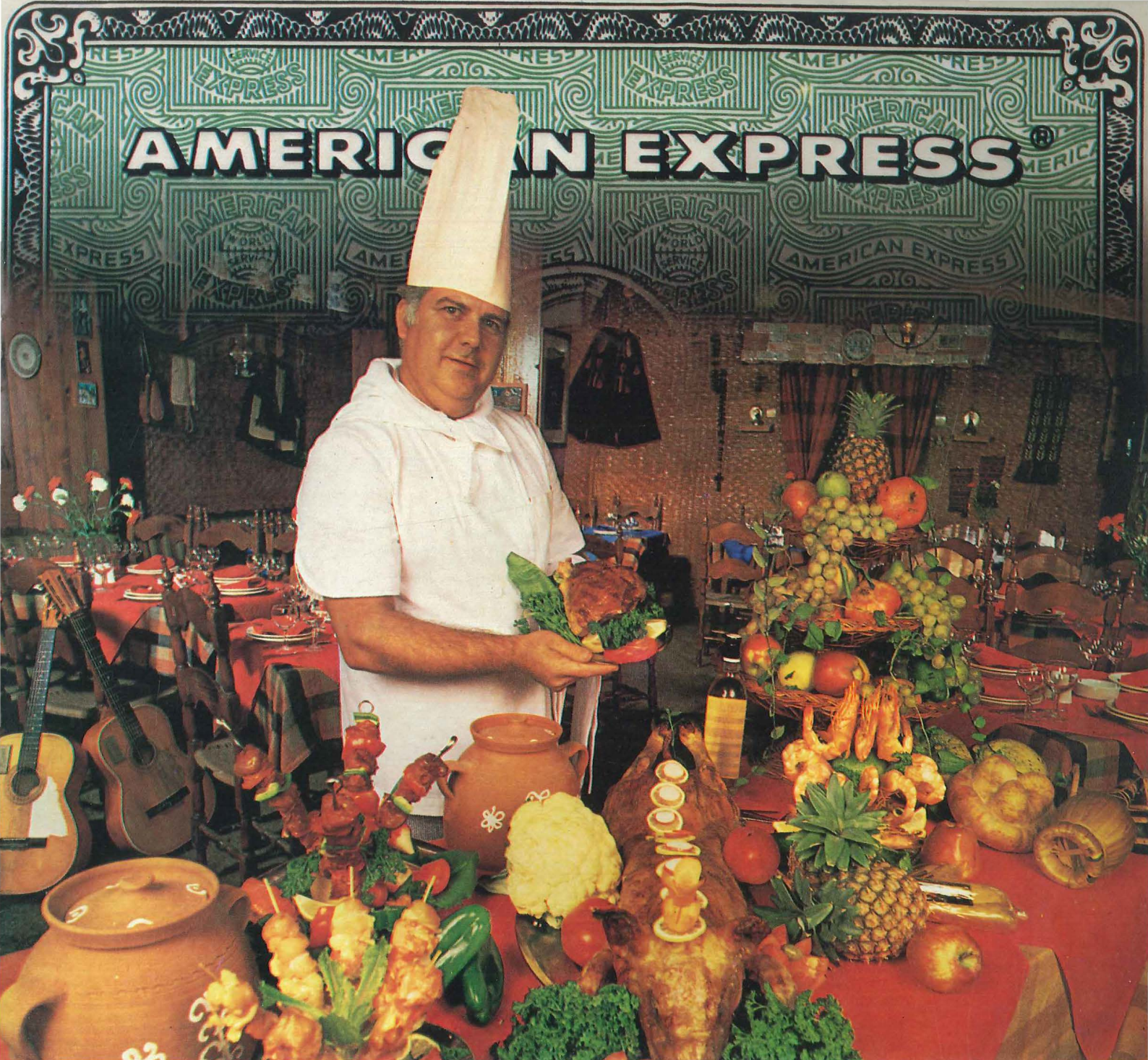
Brenda Marder

cinema

THE MIGHTY "OSCAR"
Academy Awards

After the announcement of the nominations for the Academy Awards, which will be presented on April 11th this year, I listened to someone deliver a diatribe on the commercialization of *E.T.*, *The Extra-Terrestrial*. Steven Spielberg's sci-fi fantasy about a lonely boy, who is befriended by a wierd space creature, has been nominated for nine awards, making it one of the leaders, right behind *Ghandi* and *Tootsie*.

Spielberg, who has been nominated for Best Director, can now claim three of the most successful movies ever; *E.T.* will probably become the top grosser of all time, following the success of his earlier films *Jaws* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*.



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My friend decried the ridiculous craze of *E.T.* dolls and paraphernalia, as well as the detrimental influence of presenting adults in an unflattering manner (E.T. was restricted to over-11-year-olds in Scandinavia for this reason). She ended up by saying "Anyway, he's nothing but a dopey talking space turtle!", whereupon I defensively shoved my E.T. key chain deeper into my pocket and rushed off, stung to the quick.

Little has been mentioned of the dangerous side-effects of *E.T.* on adults who are ex-patriates, but I can vouch for them. *E.T.*, which has been a box-office smash in Greece, opened over the Christmas holidays, a time when even unsentimental souls begin to feel a bit nostalgic. There is no way to estimate the number of people who rushed for the phone, if not their suitcases, upon seeing E.T.'s olive-colored bony finger point heavenward as he mournfully croaked "h-h-h-home." Certainly, every foreigner who has had a bad day, when he or she felt like a misplaced stranger in a strange land, could sympathize with E.T. As far as appearance, E.T. is every woman's nightmare vision of a blind date; he is extremely short, with a sallow, wrinkled complexion, a gluttonous appetite, and to top it off, he tiptles a bit and gets even clumsier. Since he isn't human, he wasn't nominated for a Best Actor Award. It's a pity, because despite his ungainly appearance, E.T. is quite intelligent; even rarer than that, despite his social shortcomings, he's a "nice guy".

Among the Best Actor category, only Ben Kingsley in *Gandhi* (who also happens to be extremely short, with a sallow, wrinkled complexion) could qualify for this epithet. Kingsley gives a magnificent portrayal of the revered pacifist Indian leader, aging over fifty years in three hours, but the movie shies away from any controversial elements. *Gandhi* had some curious discrepancies between his philosophy and his private life; for instance, despite his love for the common man, he believed in the caste system, and feeling that his son was conceived in lust, refused to speak to him, with the result that the son became a hopeless alcoholic. Even so, the character of *Gandhi* seems sterling next to that of nominee Paul Newman (who has not yet won an Oscar), starring as an alcoholic lawyer in *The Verdict*, or another nominee, Peter O'Toole, cast as a lecherous dissolute in *My Favorite Year*.

Dustin Hoffman, another Best Actor

hopeful, could have been in the running for both the Best Actor and Best Actress Award, for his exceptional performance in *Tootsie* (which will not be seen in Greece until October), as both an unemployed actor and a shy Southern belle who becomes the star of a television soap opera. In these times of sexual ambivalence, it would be amusing if he were competing in both categories with Julie Andrews in her dual role as Victor, a homosexual Polish entertainer, and his off-stage persona Victoria, who falls in love with macho Mafioso James Garner in the year's most delightful comedy, *Victor/Victoria*. Versatile Jack Lemmon, a two-time Oscar winner who was nominated in 1959 for an early male-female role in the hilarious *Some Like It Hot*, is nominated this year for his role in Costa-Gavras' *Missing*. He is cast as the prejudiced, cantankerous father of a missing journalist in Chile (a role which won him the Best Actor Award at the 1982 Cannes Festival), who is converted to a real "mensch" by his earthy daughter-in-law, played by Sissy Spacek. Robert Preston, picked for Best Supporting Actor category, his first Oscar nomination after making almost forty movies, was lovably 'campy' in his role as Victor/Victoria's gay manager.

Spacek, an outstanding actress who won an Academy Award for *Coal Miner's Daughter*, is nominated this year for her role in *Missing*. She is in fine company with the other nominees; Julie Andrews (*Victor/Victoria*), Jessica Lange (*Frances*), Meryl Streep (*Sophie's Choice*) and Debra Winger

(*An Officer and A Gentleman*).

Winger was a surprise nomination in this uneven production, which had some excellent performances, especially that of Louis Gosset Jr. as the tough training sergeant. Winger was previously noted for an erotic, choreographed ride on a mechanical bull in the otherwise undistinguished *Urban Cowboy*. She gave a charmingly believable performance in *Gentleman* as the factory worker who kept her scruples but still got her man (Richard Geer). Jessica Lange accomplished the amazing by being nominated for Best Actress for her role as Frances Farmer (*Frances*) as well as Best Supporting Actress for her part as Dustin Hoffman's love interest in *Tootsie*.

Athens' audiences may never see the talky, intellectual (some even say boring) *My Dinner With Andre*, which has been the rage in the States and Europe. Instead, we will be treated to *Diner*, nominated for best screenplay, which is an unsophisticated '50s style comedy about a group of buddies who rehash their love conquests and failures at late-night bull sessions. West Germany's *The Boat*, a suspenseful adventure about a crew on a damaged submarine during World War II, had a disappointing reception in Athens, but was acclaimed elsewhere and picked up six nominations, including one for Wolfgang Peterson (Best Director), making it the most honored foreign language film nominee ever.

Vangelis (*Chariots of Fire*), the Greek composer, is absent from the list of candidates for Best Musical Score, although he received two nominations (*Missing*, *Blade Runner*) in the British



Are you Victor or Victoria? Julie Andrews and Robert Preston ponder the question.

Academy Awards. *E.T.*, nominated for Best Sound and Best Musical Score, has a particularly ingenious sound track, with every sigh, shriek and purr of *E.T.* clearly recorded. Another of wizard Spielberg's films, *Poltergeist*, a potential winner for Best Musical Score or Best Visual Effects, should have opened in Athens in late March. While *E.T.* was designed to charm the pants off of you, *Poltergeist* will most likely scare you out of your wits. In *E.T.*, television was portrayed as powerful, yet informative and educational. Spielberg calls *Poltergeist*, the terrifying tale of malevolent spirits who are released from a television set to infest a sedate California home, his "revenge on TV." At the same time, Spielberg is also taking his revenge on habitual television viewers, who will probably be too frightened to turn on their sets after seeing this film. Their only recourse will be to spend their evenings at the cinema or sit quietly at home, playing with their *E.T.* dolls.

B. Samantha Stenzel

art

PICASSO AND THE
MEDITERRANEAN
Pinakothiki

The exhibition entitled *Picasso and the Mediterranean* opened at the Pinakothiki on March 14 under the auspices of the French and Greek Ministries of Culture, and the Musee Picasso in Paris. Scores of drawings depicting fauns, nymphs, goats, satyrs, centaurs, centaureses, bacchantes, minotaurs, and mythological heroes and heroines brilliantly display the artist's superb draughtsmanship and his preoccupation with antiquity. Among the ten post-World War I classical paintings is the exquisite *Famille au bord de la mer*. There is also a scattering of large oils of later periods, mostly devoted to Mediterranean themes. The ceramics, though few, are charming and show distinct Grecian influences.

The focus of the exhibition, however, falls on several series of drawings: the so-called *Antipolis* series (1946), comprised of centaurs, women and birds executed in economical, angular, joyous lines; the *Sculptor's Studio* (1933) with a rounder, more classically inspired pen; the illustration of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; and, most importantly, the Vollard Series of the *Minotaur* (1933-4) together with the



Picasso: scene from *Minotaurumachy*; minotaur and dead mare in front of a cave (1936)

more elaborate, slightly later, *Minotaurumachies*. These are among the finest examples in modern art, and both reflected and created a new vision of a revitalized antiquity. They also developed the personae that would later be blown up into epic proportions in works such as the *Guernica*. There is a very complete catalogue and several posters are on sale. The exhibition will continue until late May.

Sloane Elliott

records

"MY SONGS"
George Dalaras
MINOS MSM 461/462

George Dalaras has every right to be proud of his double album, *My Songs* (Ta Tragoudia Mou), that appeared in the record shops recently. It is a rare example of communication between a singer and his audience. Recorded live at the Orpheus Theater, these two records compile some of the best songs of the last two decades, performed



during the last two days of a lengthy concert series given by Dalaras and his orchestra during the Christmas season. Dalaras is the absolute master of songs as well as audience, helped along by the young but promising singer Caterina Stanisi and his eleven-member orchestra conducted by Tassos Karakatsanis.

Whether he sings or chats with the SRO audience, Dalaras shows himself to be a more mature entertainer than ever before.

"LET'S GO LIKE WE DID IN THE PAST"
Margarita Zorbala
LYRA 3354

Margarita Zorbala has worked for a number of years with Mikis Theodorakis, who was responsible for persuading her to leave her native Russia for Greece eight years ago.

This past December, Zorbala presented a record of her own, *Let's Go Like We Did In The Past (Pame san allote)*, in which she presents eleven songs – a collection of old, but charming songs which were hits from the '30s to the '50s. She is too young to have heard them then, but Zorbala was attracted to them through her work two years ago on a musical incorporating them.

Quite apart from her outstanding voice, the orchestration by Manolis Mikelis, one of the finest jazz pianists in the world, is exceptional. The musicians are conducted by Loukianos Kilaidonis, who is also a great fan of songs of that period, and even sings along with Zorbala in one number.

John Rizopoulos

Marshmallow Steamshovel

Profile of a singer

By Helen Robinson

WHILE the rest of us at the age of twelve were reading books about horses or doing our ballet or music or tennis, Julie Masino was starting her own singing group called Marshmallow Steamshovel and appearing at clubs and dances all around Florida. You'd have to say the girl had a natural flair for Show Biz.

Now, sixteen years later, she's starring in her second season at the Neraida in Kalamaki. The club is considered the top night spot in Athens and presents a big show of singing and dancing seven nights a week to packed houses. Audiences go to hear their favorite bouzouki singer – Philippos Nikolaou – and shower him with flowers. Now Julie Masino is getting her own share of applause and flowers, for her disco/big ballad/rock numbers.

New York-born Julie has traveled a long way in her years in show biz. At fifteen, while the rest of us were having a tough time getting parental permission to go to the occasional pop concert, Julie was off on her own with another group in California making a record. She did have a chaperone, who

turned out to be a heroin addict – life on the road was not all a fifteen-year-old dreams about.

"My mother felt I was not ready to go out on my own; my father thought that I'd been doing it for a couple of years and I was like an old timer who could handle it. I just felt I was Miss Bigshot at the time, and it turned out that I fell on my face eight months later when the group broke up."

At twenty three, while the rest of us were beginning to feel our way in the world, Julie Masino was stricken with a crisis in mid-career. Her vocal chords haemorrhaged while she was singing in a club in Bloomfield, New Jersey. She couldn't talk, let alone sing, for six months. "I couldn't even get a regular job," she says. "The frustration was unbelievable, so I gained 35 pounds."

"I tried to make a family life; I tried escaping to prove that singing wasn't the most important part of my life. I needed stability and I needed a family in my life, so I could balance myself against the business I'm in. But it just didn't work. The singing was too important."

Finally, after eighteen months of intensive vocal therapy, Julie went back to work, this time in a Greek night club. The story sounds like something out of a Broadway musical, but it's true. She was at Morphetto's in New Jersey with her husband and several friends, and was spotted from the stage. She was invited up to take a bow and the manager asked her if she'd do a number. It was the first time she had performed in public since her vocal chords gave out and she was terrified. But in true show-biz style, she was hired on the spot and sang in the club for six months.

She moved from there through a series of Greek night clubs until she ended up at Sirocco's on Park Avenue in New York. Visiting from Athens, Philippos Nikolaou read about her and went to see her. He was so impressed, he asked her to come to Greece to



Julie Masino taking a well-earned break

work at the Neraida.

She arrived last May and has now completed two seasons at the club. On stage she's a gutsy performer, in a slit dress that makes the most of her good figure. She belts out big songs like *Gloria*, *Don't Cry For Me*, *Argentina* and *You're Gonna Love Me* with all the emotion of a seasoned trouper, which is exactly what she is – she gives a lot on stage. Later in the show, she does an interesting duet with Philippos Nikolaou where he sings a Greek song and she sings English songs in counterpoint.

Off stage she's a tough lady who's had her share of hard times, but she's likeable and candid, whether talking about her work or herself.

"In a man I look for honesty. I'm very monogamous. I need the affection of one man. I need to share with him whatever happened during the day; I want to go to the beach with him; or maybe we just talk together or laugh or whatever. I want him to be honest with me and to be my friend. That is the most important thing."

Julie has learned how to bend; she's a survivor in a very rough business. At twenty-eight, while the rest of us were maybe thinking about trying to get down the outline of our first novel or contemplating a quick trip abroad, Julie Masino is a veteran of life.



Alex Karatzas

On stage

focus

art

Picasso and the Mediterranean, an exhibit of 106 works from the period 1906-1972, continues throughout the month at the Pinakothiki, concurrent with the work of Greek political cartoonist **Fokion Dimitriades**. Born in Constantinople in 1894, Dimitriades published his first sketches while still a student, later becoming a journalist for *Ta Nea* and *To Vima*. A member exhibitor of the Panhellenic Exhibition of Art, he held two separate shows, and authored four books, among them *Shadow Over Athens*, first printed in the United States (1945) and later in Athens (1970).

AFI Crafts Guild, a new art gallery opened in Plaka (Tripodon 25), offers a center for permanent member exhibition, workshops, classes, slide shows and lectures on craft-related subjects as well as a crafts library, where books, magazines and catalogs will be available to anyone interested in contemporary crafts, in or out of Greece. The group of eight Greek and four foreign artists display their artistry in soft sculpture, tapestry weaving, fiberworks, puppets, textiles, jewelry, pottery and woodwork. Should you wish to become a member at a 500 drachma a month fee, the money will be deposited in your account towards purchase of any craft object at either of the two exhibitions given each year. For further information, Tel. 324-7146 or 323-3380.

The Evropalia Exhibition, well received in Belgium, comes to the Athenaeum Inter-Continental under the title, *Emerging Images*, presenting the work of nine artists, including Alithinos, Diohandi, Lazou-

gas, Totsika, Zouboulis, Grekou and others. Sculpture, paintings and environment will be displayed throughout the entire hotel, the exhibit opening on 13 April, with the artists present. The show will continue until after Easter.

exhibits

"Making art and making politics are pretty much the same thing: the object is to move people from where they are to someplace else", says **Eugene Tulchin**, American photographer whose work will be exhibited at the Engonopoulos Gallery from April 27 to May 14. Tulchin uses photography to show abstract images of reality in a manner people are not used to seeing and so move them to expand their vision and sharpen their responsiveness toward what they might otherwise consider mundane.

The dominant theme of his non-objective art is photo-realism. While journalistic and street photography derive meaning from the literal image of the event depicted, Tulchin eliminates pictorial or event content. The photographs become purely aesthetic. Some works include bits of recognizable letters and numbers floating out of context, others pure abstractions but related to the rest by similar formal structures, so the viewer recognizes this is still a photograph, and, reality.

Tulchin uses ordinary negative and ordinary photographic paper, but he converts the silver in the emulsion back to metallic silver, polishing various parts to force the viewer to look upon the surface rather than through it. "You must come blankly to my images; you cannot superimpose or drape preconceived ideas on them."

25 April marks the opening of an exhibit of rare



Rosa Von Praunheim (film)

books, magazines, original manuscripts, documents and photo-documentation of exiled German writers, Alfred Bleen, Bertolt Brecht, Hans Bloch, Thomas Mann, Joseph Roth, Stefan Zweig and others. This display, presented by the **Goethe Institute**, commemorates the 50th anniversary of the *auto-da-fe*, or burning of books on 10 May 1933 by the Hitler regime. The opening lecture will be given by Professor Bertold, with Karola Bloch, widow of the philosopher Hans Bloch, reading from her latest book. The exhibit continues through 29 April.

dance

The Street, a new work choreographed by Julie Blackman for three dancers, five musicians, and voice will enjoy its premiere performance on Friday April 8 on the first of

a two-day dance program, **Dance in Action**, given at the Moraitis School in Paleo Psychico. Organized by the Dance Workshop in cooperation with the State Dance School, the Center of Classical Ballet and other dance groups, the event will also include a demonstration and comparison of modern dance, (Julie Blackman), jazz (Yvon Rimbar) and ballet (Angela Lyra), followed by a panel discussion. Friday's program is open to the public. Saturday will be devoted to morning workshops, films, dance performances and a Happening, for dance members only.

The Dance Workshop is a non-profit dance organization which, since its inauguration in April 1981, has concerned itself with introducing beginners to dance in its many forms. **Dance in Action** is a further step in the Dance Workshop's Dance Educa-

tion in Schools program. For further details, call the Moraitis School, Tel. 671-3641, or the Workshop, Tel. 364-5417.

film

Underground filmmaker Rosa Von Praunheim, noted for his involvement in and support of the homosexual movement in America and Germany, will be present in Athens at the Goethe Institute from 11-14 April. He will hold discussions on this theme and present screenings of his films, *Our Corpses Are Still Living*, *Army of Lovers*, *City of the Lost Souls*, and others. For further information, Tel. 360-8111.

The Destroying Ray, *Flaming Torture*, *Battling the Sea Beast*, and *The Unseen Peril*; could these be episodes from a modern thriller about misshapen tourists who have overindulged in sunbathing and wandered into an Aegean Sea full of jellyfish and sea urchins? Actually, they are the titles of some of the television episodes of *Flash Gordon*, starring the hero of the 25th century, who was originally a character in the cartoon strip

drawn by Alex Raymond which began in 1934. Three feature films in the '30s, a soft-porn spoof in 1974 (*Flesh Gordon*) and a modernized *Flash Gordon* (1980) depicting Flash as a brawny football player, have all been variations based on the original cartoon. However, the television series directed by Frederick Stephani of Universal Studios in 1936, starring Larry (Buster) Crabbe as Flash and Jean Rogers as his girlfriend, Dale Arden, are closest to the hearts of nostalgia buffs.

Thirteen episodes of the original fast-moving space-adventure series are scheduled to begin on April 3 at 3 pm on ERT 2. Great success has been enjoyed by the *Tarzan* series on ERT 2 featuring Johnny Weismuller as the King of the Jungle, who will be emitting his last lusty yodelling "Call of the Jungle", in early April. The first episode of *Flash*, in which he is sent into an arena filled with half-crazed gladiators and plunged into a bottomless pit, features Crabbe and Rogers, as well as other familiar favorites; Frank Shannon as the earnest Doctor Zarkor, Priscilla Lawson as the smitten



Sister George (theater)

Princess Avra and last but not least, Charles Middleton as the personification of evil, the demon-like Ming, Emperor of Mango.

Plunk your magic twanger, Froggie!

Sam Stenzel

theater

The Players' next production, *All My Sons*, by Arthur Miller, will be presented at the Hellenic American Union from 12-16 April. Miller's concern in this, his first successful play, is with ethics in the context of common reality. Thematically, the play raises the old Ibsen battle cry against self-indulgence, the conviction that the evasion of individual human responsibility is unforgivable despite the presence of extenuating circumstances such as a sense of economic insecurity and strong devotion to family.

The real villain of *All My Sons* is the notion of practicality in the behavior of Joe Keller and his



Flash Gordon (film)



Dance in Action (dance)

well-intentioned wife, the conflict being between all-encompassing humanity, as expressed in the title, and the selfish practicality denounced by Keller's soldier son. The play won the New York Critics' Circle Award and the Donaldson Award.

Miller was recently in China to direct *Death of A Salesman*, following the successful production of *The Crucible* in Shanghai and *All My Sons* in Beijing — the first American play ever presented in China. Lou Cajoleas, currently Chairman of the Players, directs as well as stars in this production. Performances at 8 pm. Tel. 942-5094, for details.

How sophisticated is the Athenian audience? Director Tony Woolf tests your mettle in this, his latest production, *The Killing of Sister George*. How? Ha! Go see it. Performances twice week-

ly, Wednesday and Friday, 5 pm and 7:30 pm, at the British Council.

What do you do with the loot when the cops are at the door? Stick it in your mother's coffin, of course. Joe Orton's black comedy, *Loot* is the next production by the English Theatre Company, slated to begin end April. How nice it is, not to have to fly to London!

music

Pianist Jocelyn Abbott gives a performance (sponsored by the Canadian Archaeological Institute), at the Athens Conservatory on Tuesday, April 12, 7 pm.

Toronto-born and educated in Victoria, British Columbia, Jocelyn studied with Robin Wood at the Victoria Conservatory of Music and the University of Victoria. Upon receipt of a first class

honors Bachelor of Music degree, she continued post-graduate work at the London Royal Academy of Music with the late Gordon Green OBE. Since then she has performed regularly in Canada and Great Britain as both soloist and ensemble musician. She made her European debut in 1982, touring Portugal and Spain where she will return in the summer of '83 to perform at the Santes Creus Festival.

In addition to her solo work, which most recently involved appearances on BBC television, she is one half of the Abbott-Mapp piano duo, based in London, giving performances of repertoire spanning all periods of music history, highlighting new contemporary works most noticeably in two British premieres of new Canadian works. The program will include works by Mozart, Beethoven, Francois Morel, Schumann and Debussy; admission free at

the Athens Conservatory, Vas. Giorgiou, corner of Rigallis.

Georgette Baker, singer, actress and guitarist will be performing at the American Club and the April AWOG luncheon as well as restaurants throughout Athens.

Georgette is an on camera field reporter for the American internationally syndicated television series, *You Asked For It*, starring Rich Little. Most of her episodes were filmed in South America where she handled large snakes, alligators and other jungle animals and reptiles. Hostess of a New York cable program, she also appeared on the Joe Franklin show in New York as well as on Brazilian and Venezuelan television.

Her songs consist mostly of ballads, South American folklore and country and western. She will soon be appearing at the Sevilla restaurant. For further information, Tel. 291-1147.



Georgette Baker (music)

Mixed Troubles

Pamela arrived on my doorstep at 6:30 a.m. with the baby on her hip and a broken heel. She's the type of gently-reared young Briton who was taught never to raise her voice, let alone "air her dirty linen in public", so I didn't take her words lightly.

"It's all over. Petros threw a glass at me last night. He said I could leave, but I'd never get the baby out with me. He'll find a way to stop me if I wait."

While I was making coffee, she asked if I could lend her airfare home. I couldn't, but knew someone who could, and we got her and the child on the next flight to London.

She was convinced Petros would suddenly materialize and a terrible tug-of-war over their two-year-old would ensue. As she was on stand-by, we had a tense half hour wait - time to discuss fathers' rights, failed marriage counseling, dashed unrealistic dreams.

And when the air-bus finally lifted off, I stood on the observation deck - as I've stood there on three identical occasions this year - waving a friend out of my life and drawing conclusions about the difficulties one faces marrying someone other than the boy or girl next door.

Generalizing about Greek/Foreign marriages is about as ill-advised as using a tennis racket to strain spaghetti. But since I've already stuck my neck out at least once in this space ("Mixed Doubles", *Athenian*, Feb. '82) it seems I've set my own dangerous precedent. And, after events witnessed and experienced this past year, one of some twenty years I've been in and out of Greece, I feel fairly secure in making the following statement.

If you come here as a female tourist, claim no Mediterranean forebears, do *not* adhere to your grandmother's estimate of what a wife ought to be, do, etc., and fall head over heels in love with a native Greek who's not spent appreciable time outside Greece, 1) *Resist* staying on after the first rains of autumn, 2) *Resist* applying for a marriage license, 3) *Resist* cashing your last travelers' checks, and 4) *Use* the other half of your return ticket. Because, chances are, dear girl, it *won't* work out, and, after three or four painful years, you'll be on some friend's doorstep with a broken heel, a baby and no

cash at six in the morning.

When I last took up this emotionally loaded subject, I expressed quite a bit of optimism about Mixed Doubles. And I *still* maintain that if you come to Greece to accomplish some specific goal, are emotionally and financially independent, and committed to the country in some definable way, then your subsequent relationship with a Greek partner has hope of success.

Or, alternately, if you meet a Greek abroad, marry, live abroad and then return to Greece with some jointly-held plan, dream or scheme in mind, then, too, your relationship has a fighting chance.



Bill Reid

But a "tourist girl" generally comes to Athens, Mykonos or Delphi with a whole set of expectations and illusions that will support marriage to a foreign national about as well as the sand supported that proverbial house in the *Bible*.

Summer ends, the dancing at the taverna ends, your new husband's back at work, the two of you are living "temporarily" (whatever *that* means) with the in-laws, the baby's showing, you have no winter coat, and you're miserable. I've heard it all before.

And it's the *unspoken* marriage contract between the tourist and her Greek boyfriend that's at fault. If only one could have read that document aloud *before* one got down to City Hall, one would have thought twice, gone home and grown up before one wore the *stefana* here.

For the tourist girl, unconsciously,

has demanded that dearly beloved 1) arrange for the Greek summer to last twelve months of the year (none of this hauling *petrelia* up slick Athenian hills for her!) 2) too, he will, of course, banish his meddling and so obviously antiquated parents from their lives indefinitely, 3) continue to pay her the slavish attention he has on vacation while 4) subsisting on the olives, feta and restaurant *mezedes* they've been eating till now, and, of course, 5) alter those few aggravating 19th century habits of his that she is sure she can put up with until he sees the error of his ways. He really *couldn't* have meant it, for example, when he told her to "shut up" in front of their friends at the disco (and that tooth-picking in public will definitely have to go, too).

The Greek, on the other hand, contracts, likewise silently, for a wife who will 1) remain the sexy, fair status symbol all his companions envy, yet simultaneously 2) learn to cook, clean, launder and iron like his mother in Ambelokipi. 3) too, of course, she'll go to work in the fall and bring in additional income and 4) start giving up all her disturbingly foreign ways. Her hems must come down a lot, for instance, and she must learn not to smile so at strangers or interrupt him in public, Heaven forbid, etc. And, of course, they'll live with Mom and Dad for a year or so till, with some help from *her* folks, they buy an apartment. By then, she should have produced a son, who'll be named Gerasimos, after Dad. But 5) Mom will do most of the child-rearing, because we can't have Gerasimos Jr. becoming a vegetarian, a leftist or a Protestant like his foreign mother.

A bit extreme, you say? I think not. I'm simply reading, verbatim, from Pamela's and Petros' invisible wedding contract as it has leaked out to me, between the spoken lines, over the past two years.

In my estimation, there was never a chance of success for these two. No amount of "working on the relationship" could narrow the gap between their illusions and the reality of a marriage between two people with such wildly divergent world views.

Instead of seeing the wives of three years off at the airport, I wish I might be there when they arrive, coming through customs with their mismatched luggage, their untanned skins and all those rosy misconceptions so dangerously intact. I'd say, simply, "Love them and, *if* you love them, leave them." (And boy, am I going to get a lot of mail on this one!) ■

A Forgotten Olympic Champion

Remember the joy Greeks had two-and-a-half years ago when a Greek athlete won a gold medal in the Olympic Games in Moscow? But how many can now remember the athlete's name? And what has become of this fine champion?

His name is Stelios Migiakis. He won the gold medal in the 62 kilo weight class of the Greco-Roman style wrestling competition, only the second gold medal ever won by a Greek athlete. The other was earned by former King Constantine in 1960 in yachting — he has been forgotten for political reasons.

A personal tragedy has wiped Migiakis from the attention he deserves. Everything was going well after he returned from the Soviet Union with his gold medal. He was paraded through the streets as a hero. He got a raise in his job as a bank teller. And then the government presented him with land in Alimos to build his own gas station.

However, things started to go sour. The government wanted the land back. And last year, when Migiakis was about to marry his long-time sweetheart, she developed cancer and died suddenly. He was left alone, with only his medal for comfort.

"I lost the person I loved more than anything else in my life," Migiakis recalls. "And as time goes on, instead of forgetting her, I remember her more. The medal? I owe it to her. I look at it often. It took me out of some problems I had. It did not make me rich, but it did help me have a better life. The medal is the end. Where do I go from here?"

As for the gas station, a rough court battle got it back.

"That gas station was in danger of destroying me completely," says Migiakis. "I am ashamed that I had to go to court to get it back. But at least it shows that there is certainly Greek justice. I was happy that we can continue work on it, as I put a lot of money into it."

In 15 months the Olympic Games in Los Angeles begin. Will Migiakis be representing Greece once again?

"It is too early to tell if I will take part. I would like to, but not as a

simple participant. I want to go as an Olympic champion. To show I deservedly won the gold medal. There is plenty of time ahead of me to prepare and I have trained hard the last year. It is true I am approaching 31, but I don't feel tired. Perhaps I can still offer something," he said.

An injury in a recent international tournament in Sweden has proved a set-back, but Migiakis is confident that he will recover. There is still the problem of finding practice space, but that's nothing new for sports in Greece.

"Let's not kid ourselves. For wrestling nothing has changed. And nothing will change. As if we are asking for much. A hall where we can fit three mats to hold matches, to shout freely and not to be cold. Only one hall...", Migiakis concludes.

Even an Olympic champion has little influence.

**

Everyone in Greece knows about the success of world-record javelin thrower Sofia Sakorafa. And Sofia is the first to admit that she owes her record tosses so far to the training of Dimitris Kostavelis, who also happens to be her future husband.

However, there is a movement with-

in the coaches' association here to separate this winning combo, because Kostavelis is not a member of this organization and is thus "not qualified to coach." But as Greek Track and Field Federation (SEGAS) President Elias Misailidis said, Kostavelis may not have a trainer's diploma "but he has produced fantastic results."

"This battle does not have me as a target but Sofia, unfortunately," said Kostavelis. "That's why the trainers are not occupied with other coaches except me. The battle is not new. For years they have created problems for us and don't let us do our job correctly. They say I don't have the proper credentials. What are the proper credentials? The coaches are judged by results of their athletes. If they don't know of my results, then the public can judge me."

What does pretty Sofia have to say about this controversy?

"Those who fight me and my trainer do not help the sport at all," she said. "They could have helped him if they wanted to. If they could show us a good champion or at least a good athlete that they produced, they would stop shouting about a trainer who helped create a world record."

Sofia continued: "I believe that his problem was not caused by the majority of trainers but by a small number who have something to gain. They should leave us alone. We have not bothered anyone. So why then do they bother us? It seems the chaos in Greek athletics is not only the fault of the State, as we said up until now, but also those who don't pay attention to their



Eli Gorney

Sofia Sakorafa: "Those who fight me and my trainer do not help the sport at all."

own job and are involved with other people's business. It is time to think seriously and for all of us to present whatever we can each do to help athletics."

Bravo Sofia, tell it like it is.

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Sailing and rowing fans take note: the government wants to improve the image of these sports.

"Rowing and sailing have great potential in our country. That is why we are forming a program for them. Of course, we are not waiting for immediate miracles, but it is a certain and important first step we are taking," said Kimon Koulouris, General Secretary of Sports.

The first move was to set up a three-member technical committee, consisting of trainers, to look into sailing and its problems. The committee will establish the National Teams that will participate in such competitions as the Balkan Games in August in Turkey and the Mediterranean Games in Morocco in September. They will also name a National Team coach, set up medical facilities for major sailing clubs, and improve facilities in general.

Koulouris said that the government will grant 12 million drachmas to the national sailing team to take part in international competition in 1983, as compared to only three million drachmas last year.

As for rowing, Koulouris said: "Our program here is based on an effort to increase the number of athletes participating in rowing so we can produce an Olympic champion in Korea in 1988 and respectable competitors for the Olympics in Los Angeles next year."

Here also a three-member committee has been set up to look into the problems in rowing and to seek solutions.

**

After the success of the European Championships in Athens last year and the building of the new Olympic Stadium, Greece has its sights set for the 1985 European Indoor Athletic Championships, to be held in the new Palais de Sport complex targeted for completion by the end of next year.

An indoor facility with a seating capacity of 10,000, it will also be used for major basketball and volleyball tournaments. The first large indoor facility in southern Greece, it is being built in Neo Faliron, near the Karaiskakis Stadium. The Palais de Sport on the fair grounds in Thessaloniki holds as many as 7,000 spectators.

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

Julie Brophy

Kamaki, Meet Barracuda

On the Ides of March, the organization Kamaki International held their first meeting of 1983 in their usual headquarters at the coffee shop of a downtown hotel, choosing the closest table to the wall window, so as not to miss any of the passing action.

The subject of their first meeting was prompted by the imminent reprinting of that 'cheap shot' epic, *Pardon Me Miss, Do You Know The Way To The Acropolis?* While the group unanimously agreed that the author's concept of humor lay chiefly in beating an obviously poor joke to death, any publicity, adverse or otherwise, was favorable; it did keep the kamaki on their toes by educating the foreign miss to their strategies. Every self-respecting member had memorized the tract anyway, rendering the information totally useless as the group developed more sophisticated techniques. So, while this subject was tantamount to swatting a pesky fly, they, not having too much to look at out the mid-March window, tossed the ball around lightly, waiting for their youngest member, 18 year-old skinny, but wiry, Dimitri to show up.

A taxi driver by trade, Dimitri had become the group's most valuable asset, usurping Yiannis' previous *numero uno* standing, since the latter's purchase of a navy surplus boat with toilet converted from a gun turret had not succeeded as the group's yacht — they discovered most tourists were not in the least impressed. On the other hand, Dimitri's ability to get around, collect phone numbers, and his ensuing generosity, made him the most popular member. The group grew impatient with his continued absence.

"There he is", motioned Yiannis, listlessly, all eyes turning to the coffee shop entrance: the stunned, shaken and bewildered Dimitri limped toward them.

"*Ti egi-ne, pedi mou?*", they cried in unison as the taxi driver collapsed into the nearest chair.

"Give him some water!", cried one.

"Have some coca cola!" Yiannis shoved the clinking glass in Dimitri's horrified face.

"He needs to eat", spoke Yiorgo sagely, the only one among them who had been to America.

They pooled their resources and

ordered a spaghetti bolognese, horiatiki, a toast and a coca cola, then watched as the speechless Dimitri was spoonfed by Nikos.

Then, between gasped breaths, he spoke to his anxious friends, recounting his experience with the, at first, demure and coquettish foreigner who got into his taxi five long nights and days before; how the voracious Valkyrie, four times his size and more than twice his age, had invited the friendly Dimitri back to her apartment, and plied him with metaxa; how he'd had no food nor drink nor sleep until she reluctantly released him this morning, after extracting promises of marriage and a telephone call within the hour. He had come straight here.

The group fell silent, the only noise, the clinking of coffee cups... and the rattle of worrybeads. Finally Yiorgo, the eldest, spoke.

"We all know what this means." He looked from one to the other solemnly.

"*Merde*", replied Yiannis, who liked to practice his French.

"I knew it was coming", said Yiorgo. "I saw it in America, I saw it in that wretched Acropolis book... we all saw it."

"The phenomenon of the Barracuda... on Greek soil", Nikos whispered.

"*Acrivos*", said Yiorgo. "You see what happens, gentlemen, when the pursuer becomes the pursued."

"*Zzzzzzzzz.*"

They all stared, horrified, at Dimitri's slumped and snoring figure. Yiorgo put his hand palm down on the table. The others placed their palms on top. They then took an oath never to meet again, never to congregate at cafeterias, to abandon Syntagma Square, the discotheques, the Plaka, the parks, all the near occasions... they swore to return to their wives, their mothers and their tavli boards and never to relinquish their faith in each other.

"They shall not find us anywhere", spoke Yiorgo finally.

Then, one by one, they got up, placed a gentle hand on their sleeping comrade and left the hotel cafeteria forever.

And thus it came to pass that the age of the kamaki ended. And, the age of the barracuda began.

Diplomatic privileges

The honorary consular corps in Athens is making another effort to gain benefits similar to those enjoyed by their professional cousins. They seek immunity, impunity, pensions and more privileges. A few embassies raspberry the drive, but a few lend token sympathetic support, assumedly stemming from "reverse privileges" afforded by some of the wealthier members of the "junior corps"... The self-styled journalist (without outlets or portfolio) who has become the top embassy reception crasher, reveals her simple secret of success: "As you reach the entrance, rush in and kiss the nearest cheek with loud enthusiasm. Then quickly move further inside to another. Keep moving and kissing, and don't give anyone a chance to ask any questions."

Driving restrictions about Athens have given birth to counterfeit cardboard license plates (slightly mud-splattered for 'authenticity') fixed in position either where the real plate has been lifted by the police, or covering one which does not have the right to be driven... Jules Dassin (spouse of Greek Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri) reportedly planning to produce his next film in Yugoslavia rather than Greece because he has found costs lower there (but higher protests here from local unions.)...

The association of Greek shipowners is planning a public relations foray into the U.S.A. to help their cause to carry more wheat from the U.S. to the U.S.S.R.... Among early spring visitors to Athens is Morton Gottlieb, producer of such Broadway shows (and subsequent motion pictures) as *Same Time, Next Year* and *Tribute*. While here, Morty is wearing his other hat - that of a travel writer. He also reports that huzzahs are all about for Anthony Quinn and Michael Cacoyiannis for their musical production of *Zorba*, warmly embraced by the critics in its debut in Philadelphia... *Madame Hortense* has become the top musical in Athens with Maria Aliferi in the starring role... One recent visitor found it very disconcerting to discover that the audience may sing along with the star at performances of the *Lyriki Skini*... In some bouzouki places, they even drown out the artists...

Add Vanessa Redgrave to the roster of names of noted actors who may film in Greece this year... Prof. Vassilis Petratos, new head of Olympic Airways North American operations, was in town and managed to charm any and all with a surprising ready wit and wry comments... UPI correspondent John Rigos, who, with his black Persian lamb hat, has become a "familiar" around mid-Athens during the wintry blasts, reveals he's been conducting a personal survey to find someone who has had a free bus ride. Says the results have been negative thus far... Nick Skoulas, the energetic secretary general of the GNTA, is setting some sort of record for flying around to make speeches and trying to stir up tourism.

Talk of changing times, the Athens Hilton becomes 20 years old on April 20, when a big celebration bash is being planned. That date also celebrates the arrival in Athens (from Cairo) of the hotel's p.r. gal, Elli Economopoulou-Hadziotis... If we've never mentioned it before, Eva Rickenbacker, wife of the Hilton's General Manager, is one of the sharpest tavli players about Athens.

It is with mixed emotions we report that the George Legakis credited with engineering the stealing of \$11.5 million from the Sentry Armored Car Courier Corporation in New York, is not the same G.L. who dwells in Athens but visits New York. As his longtime pal, Julia Loomis, puts it, "working for Mobil Oil, Athens' Legakis doesn't have to steal..." *Ta Nea* publisher Christos Lambrakis



Bill Reid

apparently has heard enough digs at the choice of name for his tourist agency branch in New York. Legal machinations are in the works to change *Frigate* to *Free Gate*... *Menu Morsels*: The Sorrento Pizza Palace (opposite the Caravel Hotel) offers: "Scrambled eggs with humor bacon."... Paul Valassakis, who usually shows a great sense of humor in his artistic endeavors, working on a rather sober series of primary schoolbooks for the Ministry of Education.

If you're planning a trip back to the States, you might be surprised to learn that such items as lottery tickets, liquor-filled candy and products made by convicts are deemed "injurious or detrimental to the general welfare of the U.S.," and therefore, prohibited entry... Latest Greek name to light cinematic marquees is Patra Giannos, featured in a new film, *Joey*. Of Greek parentage, attractive Patra was born in The Bahamas, of all places... Want to know how much a hit song from a hit movie can earn? Vangelis is credited with gross earnings of \$13,000,000 for orchestrating an old Greek folk song for *Chariots of Fire*.

Gerry Herman, who used to cover the cinema for *The Athenian* (and also wrote a screenplay or two) has surfaced after an absence of several years in Killeberge, Sweden, where he has forsaken the film world for the nonce and is now involved in promoting Swedish furniture. It was Gerry who organized the successful Elia Kazan film festival in Athens a few years ago.

There are those who predict a long series of taxi strikes during the rest of the year. Outweighing any political or other benefits sought by the cabbies, "unofficial" taxis charging 1500 drachmas for a 350 drachmas ride in from the airport, could be the real reason... What is still a bargain? The cinema. The price of 100 drachs is still frozen by government decree... If you have trouble starting a fire in your *tzaki*, the new *Potpourri Boutique* has a unique answer: a pumice stone soaked with Greek brandy. Reusable, too... Sad to note that *Vassili's* on *Voukourestiou* has shuttered. But the *Corfu*, a block away, and the *Delphi*, across *Syntagma*, are still serving those quick and bargain lunches...

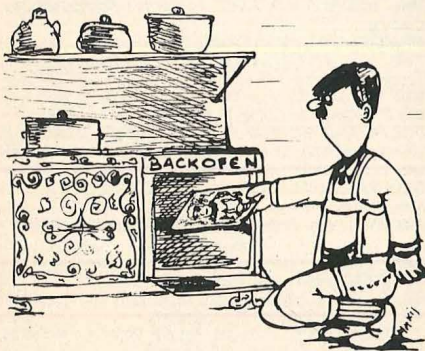
The *Karolou Deal*, one of the newer socializing bars (as distinguished from "drinking" bars) in *Kolonaki* is now favored by Athens younger set. The marble-topped-tables-and-chandelier premises are named after an older generation Athenian boulevardier...

April, one of the most welcome months of the year, comes from the Latin, *Aprilis*, and well deserves having the diamond as its birthstone. Aprilis is mentioned in Hesiod's, *The Cypria*, part of *The Epic Cycle*. She was long courted by Zeus, but, determined to be faithful to her husband, King Aphidnus, Aprilis resisted the god's unwelcome attentions.

One day, while running from him, she fell into an abandoned well. In his grief, Zeus caused the well to be filled and a tree sprang up over the spot, called to this day *Aprilis Attika*.

hitler's "brown period"

We are told by an acquaintance of Adolf Hitler that before his days in Vienna, where he painted advertising posters – Teddy Perspiration Powder, among others – he painted small oil landscapes. These he "roasted" in the oven until they took on a brownish tinge, so that he subsequently sold them as "old masters."



Whether or not this is true, paint-cracked canvases can be restored if placed under controlled heat causing the oil paints to run slightly. Perhaps this was the inspiration for the drooping watches in Dali's, *The Persistence of Memory*.

Sewing is usually part of spring cleaning and decorating. Left-over scraps from new slip covers and drapes are ideal for making new pillows for bird houses. Stuff them with used tea bags.

Even cat litter is useful in decorating. Instead of throwing it away, bury it along with a few copper or bronze pans and vases. After a few weeks, dig them up again and they will look like very valuable antiques hundreds of years old. In Thailand "priceless" temple dogs are processed using similar materials. But elephants are rare in Greece.

soapy slivers...

For some reason, suggestions about what to do with leftover slivers of soap proliferate. Many are ridiculous, and why they simply can't be stuck on the new cake, I don't understand. With the popularity of liquid soap now, a good way to use these slivers is to keep them in a closed container along with a cup of glycerine. When there are enough to fill a dispenser, give them a whirl in your blender, along with a whiff of your favorite scent, and you will have liquid soap as good as any you can buy.

Squeaking furniture is easily silenced by turning it over and dripping candle wax into the joints.

If you don't like taking aspirin for a headache, try the juice of 1/2 lemon mixed into a strong cup of coffee.

...and bar-b-q clues

You probably have your outdoor barbeque already working so here are a few suggestions: sprinkle the coals with a handful of damp sawdust before grilling meat. This will give it a delicious smoked flavor.

An exceptionally good sauce for both meat and poultry: 1 finely chopped onion; 3 cloves garlic, finely minced; a few celery and parsley leaves, chopped; 1 large can tomato paste; 2/3rds cup of vinegar; 1 1/4th cup of oil; Worcestershire Sauce, 2 tbs; 1 tsp salt; 3 or 4 bay leaves; 1/4th tsp each of allspice, cloves, freshly ground pepper, marjoram and dry mustard; 1 tbs sugar; 1 cup of water. Put all ingredients in a jar, shake occasionally, and store in refrigerator at least one day before using. For a different flavor, marinate hamburgers

in wine before grilling.

Bay leaves stored in flour and cereal keep out weavils, and fresh cucumber parings chase away ants and cockroaches.

Fighting high water bills? Showers use one third the water filled bath tubs require; don't keep the water running while shaving or brushing your teeth. Finally, save hundreds of gallons each year by bending the float arm just a little in the flush tank. This will let less water into the tank each time, but does not impair efficiency.

Ever drop something on the floor and never find, it no matter how hard you looked? Next time place a small mirror on the floor and hold it at a slight angle. The reflection will bring out in relief the lost item.

Recondition reed, bamboo, wicker and rattan furniture by washing with mild soap suds with a little ammonia added. To keep it from splitting, wash it down at least once a year with a fine spray.

Next month we will tell you how to make tiny vases from eggshells, so now is the time to start saving them. For the vases, open eggs at one end instead of the middle and make sure they are clean on the outside before storing.

You will be glad to know that Hadrian's Library, having been closed for repairs, is again open during the usual hours. We have been told however, that there is a waiting list for papyrus scrolls from Pompeii.

The Athenian Agora also informs us that there are long waiting lines to view the painting of the Battle of Marathon in the Painted Portico. Tickets are now being sold one day in advance.

paroimia (proverb)

Rains twice in April and once in May are worth a kingdom and all its gold.
(these rains bring a big harvest)

GEORGE SAVIDIS, professor of modern Greek literature at the University of Salonica will lecture (in Greek) on *Cavafy after Seferis*, 18 April, 8 pm., at the British Council, Kolonaki Square.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CLUB, Kastri, Tel. 801-2988. Every Friday night, 7-9 pm "All You Can Eat" nights; April 3, Easter Egg Hunt at 12n; every Sunday, Champagne Brunch and luncheon buffets; every Tuesday, bridge at 10 am; every Tuesday, bingo at 7 pm; every Wednesday and Friday, "Happy Hour" 6-8 pm; every Saturday night, darts in the bar; April 7, Men's Night at the tennis courts; April 9, John Waterman, entertainer, 9-12m; April 16/17, tennis tournament; April 19, art exhibition for seven days, April 23, flea market from 10 am-2 pm; John Waterman, 9-12 m; April 27, fashion show at 12:30 pm.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD, (Greece). April 27, get-together. For information, tel. 681-5747, 802-8184, or 813-5024.

AWOG, Tel. 801-3971. April 16-17, trip to Mt. Pelion; April 21, general meeting and Champagne Brunch at the new Ledra-Marriott Hotel; April 19-26, trip to Anatolia; April 29-May 9, trip to Russia.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB, general Meeting 13 April. Call 865-2780 for further information.

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, April 11, Dinner meeting (men only) 8:30 pm with guest speaker, Royal Olympic Hotel; April 25, Dinner meeting, "Ladies' Night", film show at Royal Olympic Hotel; tel. 360-1311, Mr. Baganis for further details.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP of Athens (MNLWF) has started to rewrite and update their book *Foreign Women in Greece*. In order to collect the maximum amount of useful and objective information, the group wants to contact as many foreign women in Greece as possible. Women interested in contributing their knowledge or experience should contact The Women's House, Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos, as soon as possible. Tel. 281-4823 (Sue, English/Greek), 801-5317 (Vicky, English), 644-8900 (Janitha, French/German/Scandinavian).

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 April 2. To offer help or information, call 346-2800 or 724-3341 after 6 pm; welcomes new members and guests to the monthly meetings.

PROPELLER CLUB, Luncheon meeting with speech by Mr. Yiannis Pasmazoglou, leader of the KODISO party on Greek economy, 12:30 pm. Call Mrs. Mavroumati on 659-3250 (American College of Greece) for date.

CINEMA

31st March

The Verdict (I Etimigoria), Paul Newman is nominated for an Oscar in his role as Frank Galvin, a shell of a brilliant lawyer preserved in 86-proof alcohol. Galvin is addicted to the law as well, and takes on an ostensibly "open-and-shut" case in which a woman becomes a hopeless invalid in a hospital operation and turns it into the battle of his career. James Mason is a sly courtroom strategist and Charlotte Rampling a bedmate and ostensible confidante. Brilliant performances and direction by Sidney Lumet. Nea Kinematographiki. Thursday opening.

The Father (O pateras), An early Yilmaz Guney (*Yo!*) film in which he stars as a poor boatman who takes a rap for his boss's son and goes to prison for twenty-four years. Meanwhile, the boss assaults his wife, and the children are later placed in custody, the son becoming a hit man and the daughter, a prostitute. Nea Kinematographiki. Thursday opening.

4 April

Stochos (The Target), This action-filled futuristic adventure directed by Nikos Foskolos features a physics scientist who teaches in Thessaloniki and who speaks out against the dangerous air pollution which is killing people every day. As a reward, he loses his position and wife and goes to prison, where he wins the Nobel Prize. Starring Lefteris Vouyatzis. In Greek. This is futuristic? Karayianis/Karatzopoulos. Monday opening.

The Birth (Erotas...Syllipsi...Yennis), A documentary which was shown in Cannes showing the miraculous process of birth from conception onwards. Spensos. Monday opening.

7 April

Coup de Torchon (To Zekadarisma), A French detective story set in Senegal, where an inspector attempts to solve a murder case which is complicated by romantic intrigue. Starring Philippe Noiret, Isabelle Huppert and Jean-Pierre Marielle. Directed by Bertrand Tavernier. Nea Kinematographiki. Thursday opening.

11 April

Britannia Hospital (Britannia...To Megalo Nosokomio), A

black comedy directed by Lindsay Anderson and starring Malcolm McDowell. A mad doctor is chopping up patients and storing their organs in order to perform a bizarre experiment. Good laughs. Spensos. Monday opening.

14 April

Danton (L'affaire Danton), Andre Wajda's (*Man of Iron*) latest movie chronicling the life and times of the French revolutionary. Starring Wojciech Pszoniak as Danton, Patricia Chereau and Roger Planchon. In French. Nea Kinematographiki. Thursday opening.

Five Days in Summer (Pende Meres to kalokairi), A romantic adventure starring Sean Connery as a Scotch doctor in his 50s who takes off for a climbing holiday with his young niece (Betsy Brantley). Although in love with Connery, she becomes infatuated with a young Swiss guide (Lambert Wilson) they hire. The climax occurs when the two men go off together and it appears one of them dies in a mountain accident... or was it an accident? Directed by Fred Zinneman (*High Noon, Julia*). Damaskinos/Michailides. Thursday opening.

18 April

Tron (Tron), Walt Disney's futuristic cinema version of a video game. It is an adventure starring Jeff Bridges which is packed with special effects. Spensos. Monday opening.

21 April

Body and Soul: A remake of the old John Garfield boxing movie with a black cast. Nea Kinematographiki.

21 April

Making Love: After eight years of marriage, Claire (Kate Jackson) had everything; an exciting career, a happy life and a husband who finally decided to come out of the closet. A sensitive story of two people dealing with a life crisis, directed by Arthur Hiller. You didn't think the month would pass without at least one kinky sexual situation, did you?

CINEMAS USED BY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES

CIC

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

COLUMBIA/NEA KINEMATOGRAPHIKI

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

DAMASKINOSMICHAELIDES

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

KARAYIANNIS/KARATZOPOULOS

Rex 2, Panepistimiou 362-5842; *Broadway*, Agiou Meletiou 862-0232; *Galaxias*, Ambelokipi 777-3319; *Koronet*, Pangrati 701-1388; *Mitropolitani*, Leoforos 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.

INSTITUTE SCREENINGS

BRITISH COUNCIL

THE MIRROR CRACKED, based on the Agatha Christie novel, with Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson, Tony Curtis and Kim Novak, produced by John Blackburn and directed by Guy Hamilton, 7 April, 8 pm and 11 April at 6 and 8 pm. **A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM**, the BBC production based on Shakespeare's play, with Pippa Guard, Nicky Hansen, Robert Lindsay, Jeff Mellor and Brian Glover, produced by Jonathan Miller, directed by Elijah Moshinsky, 14 and 25 April, 8 pm.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION

Film adaptation of nine dramatic works by 20th century American playwrights:

RAISIN IN THE SUN, by Lorraine Hansberry, featuring Sidney Poitier, Ruby Dee and Claudia McNeill (1961), April 18, 7 pm.

ZOOT SUITE, by Luis Valdez, starring James Edward Olmos, directed by Luis Valdez, photography by Patricia Birch (1981), April 18, 9:15 pm.

STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE, Tennessee Williams, directed by Elia Kazan and starring Marlon Brando and Karl Malden (1951), April 20, 7 pm.

SWEET BIRD OF YOUTH, Tennessee Williams, starring Paul Newman, April 20, 9:45 pm.

LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT, Eugene O'Neill, starring Ralph Richardson, Jason Robards, Katherine Hepburn (1962), April 21, 7 pm.

LONG VOYAGE HOME, Eugene O'Neill, starring John Wayne, Barry Fitzgerald, directed by John Ford, (1929), 7 pm., April 25.

WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF, Edward Albee, with Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, directed by Mike Nichols (1966), April 25, 9:15 pm.

MEMBER OF THE WEDDING, Carson McCullers, starring Julie Harris, Ethel Waters, directed by Fred Zimmerman (1950), April 27, 7 pm.

PICNIC, William Inge, starring William Holden, Kim Novak, directed by Josh Logan (1953), April 27, 9:15 pm.

Religious and Folk Traditions during Easter Week (May 1-8)

THE SATURDAY OF LAZARUS - On Saturday, children go from house to house singing special hymns called *Lazarakia* which describe the resurrection of Lazarus. In parts of Greece, Lazarus is represented by a distaff or a doll decorated with flowers, rags and ribbons. The Cretans make a cross of reeds and decorate it with wreaths of lemon-blossom and wild red flowers.

PALM SUNDAY - Named to commemorate Christ's arrival into Jerusalem soon after Lazarus' resurrection. Palm leaves are woven into various shapes, and after the service the priest stands at the church door and hands each parishioner a branch of bay or myrtle and a small palm-woven cross. This is called *vaya*, and is stuck in the frame of one of the family icons. It is also used by mothers to bless their children against the Evil Eye.

HOLY WEEK (Monday and Tuesday) - This week is one of general mourning. All forms of entertainment are forbidden. On the islands of Paros and Kephallonia, church bells remain silent, "widowed" as they are referred to in Greek. And people are called to church service by the town crier.

HOLY WEEK (Wednesday) - On this day church-goers are anointed after the service. The priest anoints each parishioner with oil on the forehead, chin, cheeks and hands. Those unable to go to church are anointed by their relatives at home. It is also the custom to enclose in an envelope a small wad of cotton-wool dipped in holy oil and mail it to fathers, husbands, and sons in distant places where there are no Orthodox churches.

MAUNDY THURSDAY - This is the day the Easter eggs are dyed the traditional color red. The dyeing of the eggs follows a strict ritual. The dye must be a special variety of red-wood, the bowl which the eggs are put in must be new, and the dye which the eggs are colored with must not be thrown out after use. The first egg thrown into the dye is called the "egg of the Virgin Mary" and is used for protective purposes. In the old days, the shells of the eggs were placed at the foot of fruit trees so that they would bear fruit.

GOOD FRIDAY - A day of total fast and abstinence from work. Almost the entire day is spent attending the service for the Descent from the Cross and the procession of the Epitaphios (Christ's funeral). All offices and shops are closed. Flags are flown at halfmast. Churchbells ring a funeral knell. In some villages, it is still the custom to drink vinegar mixed with soot to quench the thirst of Christ. In some places, people do not even light a fire in their kitchen. Towards noon the women start to decorate the pall, and each family in the village sends its share of flowers for the decoration. At nightfall the funeral procession begins; the banners and the Cross come first followed by the priests.

HOLY SATURDAY - the mourning spirit of the week begins to lift with the evening service of the First Resurrection. There is noise made in the churches with the priest's participation to frighten away the demon said to hover over the congregation in order to hinder the Resurrection. In Athens and other parts of Greece, churches are decorated with bay branches and baskets filled with laurel leaves before the Holy Saturday service begins. This service is known as the First Resurrection. When the service is over, people begin to prepare for the paschal festivities. Women begin to bake Easter cakes and bread while men kill a paschal lamb. Many families also go to the cemeteries on this day, and priests hold a short service for the dead.

EASTER SUNDAY (The Resurrection) - The Resurrection is one of the most important services of the Greek Orthodox Church. In the old days, the service was held in the early morning of Easter Sunday, but more recently the Easter Sunday service is held at midnight on Holy Saturday. The churches shed the funeral aspect of the previous days and are decorated instead with laurel, myrtle and sprays of rosemary.

WHITE WEEK (The first week after Easter) - Easter celebrations last throughout the week that follows Easter. No work is allowed in the fields throughout White Week. People avoid washing or wetting their hair for fear it will go prematurely white. Picturesque dances take place in various villages and a general air of festivity continues through the seven days after Easter Sunday.

Katey's Corner

Katey Angelis

Having traveled to Yosemite National Park, California, in the month prior to the projected visit of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, it was exciting to note that preparations were already underway and all of those along the Royal route were making ready. Security was, of course, already a consideration, but they need not have worried. As we read in *Poise 'n Oak*, the rather cutesy-titled newspaper proclaiming "Total Mariposa County Coverage", "The seven-officer force of the Mariposa station of the California Highway Patrol will be a part of the security forces which will escort the entourage to the park boundary on Highway 140..." We hope the Queen was comforted, as were we, with the vision of the County's finest forging ahead through the wilderness with no thought for personal safety in their temporary service to the Queen.

Is there anyone else out there who shares my same horror at accidentally getting through the central core cordon and finding myself downtown with my "O" car on a 1-2-3-4-5 day? If so, remember that before starting out, you can telephone the Tourist Police at 171 and learn - in English - whether or not your numbers are the favored ones.

The Mayor of Munich and the German Embassy made it possible, the Athens Hilton cooked those marvelous goodies, Lufthansa transported everyone to Athens - and so each was very important to the success of a recent Bavarian tourism promotion here in Greece. However, the real stars of the show were the Oom-pah-pahers who made the music for the occasion. Somehow there just is nothing like a rosy-cheeked, leather-clad group swinging into proper beer-drinking music. At what other time does the tuba come so completely into its own? With every day an Oktoberfest Day, oceans of Lowenbrau must have floated the participants merrily away! As we welcomed them once, so we hope they will come again soon.

In this past month, I went off - on your behalf - in several diverse directions. A couple of the visits involved that special magic that accrues to the stage. It continues to amaze me that our friends and neighbors, adults and children, too, turn out the nearly professional productions that we are so



fortunate to have here. Come with me.

First I was off to the American Community School, where in Room 10 on a recent night, members of the cast of *All My Sons* were rehearsing. The magic had to be there in the people: a blackboard for a house, a plastic bucket for a memorial apple tree, and a non-existent ladder require a bit of imagination. However, the power of Arthur Miller's words, and the talented cast, produced that magic of which I speak. The almost physical presence of the missing brother and the poignancy of a Mother's (perhaps misplaced) love were there, despite the blatant florescent lights. Under the direction of Lou Cajoleas, who is also Chairman of The Players this year, the production is not to be missed. Watch for the date, time and place in the "This Month" section of the Athenian - but promise yourself right now not to miss this one!

Another sort of magic was evident at the Champion School in Ekali when the combined music and drama divisions produced *Salad Days*, which was a musical review written in 1952 by two undergraduates at the University of Bristol. It has a charmingly nonsensical story line holding it all together (sort of) about a pair of young graduates and 'Mini', the peripatetic piano that made everyone dance when it was played. It takes very little imagination to realize that here were the prerequisites for a fun musical - young love, a reason to dance and sing, and comedy.

It was all there, and everyone of the SRO audience - including me - had a jolly good time. Parents and kids, cast and crew, we all participated. The two

lead parts played by Laura Georgulas and Mario Framgoulis were believable and easy to listen to, and the enthusiasm of the entire supporting cast carried the evening. It is a shame not to mention everyone who had a part in this production, for they were all super. Two really big audience-pleasers were, however, a fun scene in a beauty parlor featuring Helen Iatrides and a comedy do between James Babalitis and Andrew Rendall. Faculty members producing the show, including Director Heather Attard, Set Designer Jane Algate, Choreographer Elizabeth Rew and Musical Director John Trevitt, could not help but have been pleased with the final result. Professional it may not have been, but delightful it was!

A different sort of magic and a different trip "back stage" is our final journey together this month. How clever are they who can envision, construct and carry through a project such as a modern-day hotel. The Ledra Marriott was scheduled to open its doors on March 28th and our visit took place on March 7th - just two weeks prior to "O" day. Bustling workers were everywhere, concentrating supervisors were plying the halls with plans, plastic dust-covers were only partially hiding the beauty that was to come. Climbing adroitly over cables and carpentering, Diana Raissis, M-100/Corporate Sales Manager for the Hotel, and I went everywhere, lobby to roof, including several lovely rooms and suites, some of which were completed and only awaiting the first arrivals to give them that 'lived-in' air. But topping it all off (literally) is a spot which is guaranteed to prove popular. The roof-top bar and swimming pool are going to be very special, come summer. A Janus could take in the sparkling Faliron Bay and the Acropolis at the same time, but the rest of us would be quite content to turn our heads to drink in Athens from its very best angle while 'drinking in', literally. We can hardly wait!

Regardless of whether your Easter comes on the 3rd of April or the 8th of May, plan to be present to receive the inspiration of the annual sunrise service on Sunday, April 3rd, atop Philopappou Hill. Being a totally ecumenical service, this annual occasion can mark a renewal in every heart.

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

L' AMBIANCE, 49 Friderikis Ave., Glyfada, Tel. 894-5302.
THE ANNEX, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), Tel. 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Daily 12n-3:30 pm, 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sun.
ARGO, Akti Moutsopoulou 7 Passalimani, Piraeus. Tel. 411-3729. A view of Passalimani Harbor. Fresh seafood, grills, Italian, French and Greek specialties. Daily 12n-3pm, 7 pm-1am, Closed Tues, evenings.
ARHONTIKON, 10 Filadelfeos, Kefalari, Tel. 801-0151. Open every day.
ATHENS HILTON SUPPER CLUB, Hilton Hotel. Tel. 722-0201. Tues. - Sun. 8:30 pm-2 am (kitchen closes at 1 am). Dancing to live band in the rooftop discotheque. Special Supper Club Show; plenty of feathers-very little else.
AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou, Tel. 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine.
BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 aand Vournazou, Tel. 646-1215. In a renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Anglo-American menu; turkey, tripe, trout, hare. Nightly 8 pm-2am. 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.
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.
BOLETIS, Passalimani, Piraeus. Tel. 412-9905. Open for Businessmen's lunches and dinner.
CHOURASCO, 16 Pandoras St., Glyfada.
CHRISSE 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 Elefthertrias St., Politeia, Tel. 801-7818.
COZY, Restaurant-Bar, 11 Themidos Str., Ekali, Tel. 813-3342.
DIONISSOS, Dionisiou Aeropagitou Ave. (just across from the Acropolis). Tel. 923-1936. Magnificent view of the Acropolis. Ground floor coffee shop and snack bar. Daily 12 n-4 pm, 7pm-12m. Go for the view.
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. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.
DIONYSOS, 43 Roberto Galli, opp. Acropolis, Tel. 923-3182.
DIOSKOUROI, Dimitriou Vassiliou 16, Neo Psychico, Tel. 671-3997. Converted two-storey house. 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 Strs., 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. Daily 12 n-5 pm.
GASTRA, Dimaki 1, Athens 135, Tel. 360-2757. Intimate; unusual but limited cuisine, reservations necessary.
GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10, Tel. 362-2719. Extensive selection of Greek and Oriental specialties. Businessmen's luncheons. Daily 12:30 pm-12 m.
G.B CORNER, Grande Bretagne Hotel, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 323-0251. International cuisine and some Greek dishes at the oldest and perhaps best known hotel in Athens. Daily 12n-1 am.
IASON, Astir Hotel, Vouliagmeni. Tel. 896-0211. International cuisine and piano music.
IDEAL, 46 Panepistimiou St., Tel. 361-4604 High quality cuisine, very reasonable.

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.
THE LANDFALL, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina Piraeus. Tel. 452-5074. Specializes in curry (every Wed.) and the traditional fare of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sun. There is also an English-style bar. Piano music nightly. Daily 12n-12 m (bar closes 2 am).
LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus eater) 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the metro station. Tel. 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays. Reservations a must.
MAXWELL'S PLUM, 6 Aminta St., (Behind Stadium Hotel), Tel. 723-5746.
McMILTONS, Adrianou 91, Plaka, Tel. 324-9129. Restaurant and bar, excellent selection of hamburgers plus wide variety of other American and Greek dishes. Delicious apple pie. Daily 11 am-2 am.
MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels). Tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks and full-course meals. Daily 12n-2 am. Closed Sun, from 6-8 pm.
MOORINGS, Marina, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-1113. Open every day. International cooking, the freshest of fish, the highest of prices.
NEROMILOS, 71 Vas. Georgiou, Glyfada, Tel. 893-2119.
NINE PLUS NINE, Agras 5, Stadium area. Tel. 722-2317. Pleasant atmosphere, soft music. Discotheque attached. Daily 12n-3:30 and 8:30 pm-1 am.
OLYMPIC AQUARIUS, 28 Pontou, Drossia. Tel. 813-2108. French and European cuisine. Also a discotheque.
OROSCOPE, 42-44 Antinoros (next to Caravel Hotel). Tel. 723-8567.
OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, Tel. 729-1481. Open every day. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff.
PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton). Tel. 721-2421. Greek and French cuisine. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck. Nightly 8 pm-2 am.
PAESANO, 6 Fokionos Negri, Tel. 822-4324.
PERGOLA, 43 Xenokratous, Kolonaki. Tel. 724-0302, 723-0151. Open every evening. Greek and international dishes.
QUO VADIS, 2 Esperidou Sq., Glyfada, Tel. 364-1162. French and German cooking.
REMEZZO, Haritos 6, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-8950. A bar and lounge as well as dining area. Nightly from 8 pm.
SALOON Restaurant, 36 Alkmanos St., Ilissia, Tel. 724-2208.
SEVILLA, 11 Theognidos/Farmakidou Sts., Nea Smyrni, Tel. 932-3941. Closed Tuesdays. Spanish and French cooking.
STROFILLI, 18 Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia, Tel. 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and int'l cooking.
SULTAN, 55 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-1097. Lebanese and French cooking.
TABULA, Pondou 40 (parallel to Michalakopoulou, behind Riva Hotel. Tel. 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek, French and other international specialties plus a well-stocked bar. Nightly 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.
TA NISSIA, Athens Hilton. Tel. 722-0201. Downstairs at the Hilton, int'l and Greek cuisine. Well-stocked bar. Music by the Trio Greco. Daily 12:30- 3:30 pm-11 pm.
TEMPLAR'S GRILL, The Royal Olympic Hotel, Diaskou 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.
TUDOR HALL, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 323-0651. Roof-top restaurant of the King George Hotel with a panoramic view of the Acropolis. Int'l cuisine with some Greek specialties. Daily 12n-3:30 pm, 8 pm-12 m. Piano music nightly. Wear a tie and don't expect to get gravy on it.
VASSILIS, Voukourestiou 14a, Tel. 361-2801. For forty years now, consistently good food and service. Large variety of dishes, both Greek and int'l. Daily 12n-4 pm, 1-11 pm.
VENGERA, Aristippou 34, Kolonaki (near the funicular); Tel. 724-4327. Int'l cuisine and a bar. Nightly 8:30 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.
VIP, Apollon Towers, Panormou and Larissis Sts., Ambelokipi, Tel. 360-2862. Restaurant with open buffet.
VLADIMIR'S, 12 Aristodimou, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-7407.

Open every day. French & Greek cooking, some Russian dishes. Overrated.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq., Kifissia, Tel. 801-4776. French and Greek dishes.
BRASSERIE DES ARTS, King George 2, Syntagma Sq., Te. 325-5301. The restaurant of the Meridien Hotel, its special feature being the French Nouvelle Cuisine. Reservations necessary. Daily 1-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1:30 am.
ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq.), Tel. 683-1864. Restaurant/Bar. Open nightly 8 pm-2 am except Sun, when it opens at 12 midday.
ESCARGOT, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Tel. 723-0349. Bistro and piano bar in the basement. Daily 12:30 pm-6 pm, 7 pm-1 am. Open Sun. evenings and also for lunch.
GRILL ROOM, Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. Downstairs cafe-restaurant in the Astir Hotel complex. Piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Daily 1-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1:30 am.
JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-1174. Piano music. Daily 9 pm-2 am.
L'ABREUVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 722-9061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens. Reservations necessary in the evenings. Daily 12 n-3:45 pm, 8 pm-1 am. Closed Mon.
LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (Hilton area). Tel. 722-6291. Nightly 8 pm-1:30 am. Closed Sun.
L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou St. (opp. Caravel), Tel. 724.2735, 724.2736. Nice atmosphere, reasonable prices.
PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 722-7379.
RIVA, Michalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Stereo and piano music. A winter restaurant (open Oct. to May) nightly 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: antipasti, pasta and scaloppine. Nightly 8:30 pm-1 am. Closed
AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 982-6560. Nightly 6 pm-2 am and Sun. lunch 2 pm-6 pm.
ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Sq., Tel. 894-2564.
LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vas. Frederikis, Glyfada. Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm-1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.

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restaurants and night life



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Ristorante Italiano

Evrou 1 & Lampsakou Str, Tel: 7796805

DA BRUNO, ristorante italiano - pizzeria, 26 Andrianou St., Kifissia, Tel. 808-3912. Close to the station. Italian chef-genuine pizza.

DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

FONDANINA, 31 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 983-0738.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-6765. A large variety of pizzas and pastas. Nightly 7:30 pm-2 am, and also Sun. and holidays 12:30-3:30 pm.

IL GIARDINO, 217 Kifissias Ave., Kifissia, Tel. 802-0437. Closed Sundays.

LIDO, in the Caravel Hotel, 2 Vas Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0721.

RISTORANTE ITALIANO No 1, Evrou St., Ambelokipi Open daily. Regional cuisine, music. Tel. 779-6805.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-2497/8. Open every evening. Authentic Italian cooking by Italian chef. Also Greek dishes.

THE TRATTORIA, Athens Hilton, Tel. 722-0201. Mainly Italian cuisine. Includes buffet with hot and cold selections. Nightly from 7:30 pm.

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CHINESE RESTAURANT

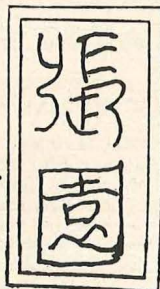
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CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea. Tel. 723-3200, 724-5746. Under same management as the China. Daily 12:30-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

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

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. & G. Olympiou 27-29. A variety of Taiwan dishes. Open daily for lunch from 12.30 to 15.30, and for dinner from 19.30 to 24.00. For reservations please call 923-2315, 923-2316; reasonable.

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

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

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

CYPRriot

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

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 and Meletos 7, Taverna/music, Nea Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *sephthalies*.

SPANISH

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

LEBANESE

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

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

JAPANESE

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

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

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned, open noon - 2 am.

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

HICKORY GRILL, Nireos and Posidonos Ave., Paleo Faliron, Tel. 982-1972. Nightly 5 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

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

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

STEAK ROOM, Eginitou 6, (between Hilton and US Embassy), Tel. 7217-445. Same premises as The Annex, but more luxurious - and rather more expensive. Full menu but featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable. Nightly 7 pm-12 m. Closed Sun.

KOREAN

ARIRANG, 8 Evritanias St., Ambelokipi (near President Hotel). Tel. 692-4669. Wide selection.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str., Plaka, Tel. 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); fireplaces and usually guitarists among the company.

SEAFOOD

AGLAMAIR, 52-54 Akti Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Piraeus, Tel. 411-5511.

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel. 894-5636. An old and comfortable seafood restaurant with an extensive menu. Daily 12n-12 m.

ACHILLEIO, 134 Akti Themistocleous, Piraeus, Tel. 451-6346.

BABIS, 3 Herodes Atticus, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4033.

BOUBOULINAS, 5 Alexander, Piraeus, Tel. 411-5683.

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave.), Tel. 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30 pm-12m, and lunch on Sun.

EDEM, 74 Poseidon, Tel. 981-7964.

EL GRECO, 24 Akti Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Tel. 412-7324.

EPTA KARAVAKIA, 371 Syngrou, Tel. 841-7784.

GLAROS, 342 Thisseos, Akti Poseidon, Tsitsifias, Tel. 942-3406.

KAPLANIS, Microlimani, Tel. 411-1623.

KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-0093.

KOKKINI VARKA, 18 Akti Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Tel. 417-5853.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. Tel. 896-0144. By the sea with a lovely view of the bay. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Daily 10 am-1 am. Closed Mon.

LEONIDAS, corner of Eolou 12 and Iasonos 5 (parallel to the coastal road across from Argo Beach). Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0110. Good, fresh seafood in an otherwise modest spot. Choose your fish from the kitchen. Nightly 8:30 pm-2 am.

LIMANAKI, Bacchus street, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0566.

MARCO-ANTONIO, Akti Koumoundourou 64, Microlimani, Tel. 412-7626.

MARIDA, 1st station, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-0284.

MIAOULI, 22 Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Tel. 411-1401.

MOURAGIO, 60 Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Tel. 412-0631.

NIKITAS, Paul Tsaldaris & King George, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-3375.

NIKOS, El. Venizelou Blvd, 338 Tsitsifias, Tel. 942-3696.

PANTZAKIS, 306 Themistocleous, Piraeus, Tel. 451-4887.

PARAGADI, 103-105 Zisimopoulou, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 983-0722.

PATINIOTIS, 7 Pythagoris, Castella, Tel. 412-6713.

PERAIKI, 324 Themistocleous, Tel. 451-1281.

PRASINA TREHANDIRIA, 52 Koumoundourou, Microlimani.

PSAROPOULA, 22 Akti Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Tel. 411-2479.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. Tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants, usually pleasant and comfortable the year round. Extensive menu. View of the yachts anchored in the marina and of the activity on the boardwalk. Daily 12n-4 pm, 8:30 pm-12m.

PSAROYIANNIS, 21 Zismishoulou, Amfithea, Tel. 942-2819.

SEMIRAMIS, 20 Akti Koumoundourou, Microlimani.

SOULIS, 25 Akti Delaveri, Piraeus, Tel. 413-0827.

STELIOS, 5 Geroulanou, Alimos, Tel. 981-1090.

THEMISTOCLEOUS, 296 Akti Themistocleous, Piraeus, Tel. 452-4946.

ZEPHYROS, 48 Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Tel. 417-5152.

ZORBA, 14 Koumoundourou, Microlimani, Tel. 411-1663.

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TAVERNAS

AITHRIO, Profitis Ilias 14, Halandri (third right after Drossou Sq.), Tel. 681-9705. Good basic Greek cuisine in an old neo-classical house. Daily 10 am-2 pm. 5 pm-12 m.

ALATOPIPERI, Konstantinos/Tsavella, Maroussi, Tel. 802-0636. *Stifado* (rabbit stew), coq au vin. Wine from the barrel.

AMALTHEIA, 17 Sapphos, Melissa. Tel. 802-1734, open also for lunch on Sundays & holidays. Roasts and short orders. Wine from the barrel.

ANANIAS, Leoforos Dekeleias, Nea Filadelfia. Anatolian cooking.

ANDONIS, 54 Nyleos, Petralona, Tel. 356-6961. Open every evening. Goat casserole; wine from the barrel.

ANDONIS, 80 Kokkinara, Politia, Tel. 801-8971, on Sundays also open for lunch. Beef *youvetsi*, smoked cutlets.

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, Tel. 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, wild boar, octopus charcoal grilled.

ANDONIS, 342 Thisseos/corner Posidonos, Tsitsifis Sq., Tel. 942-3406. Open for lunch and dinner.

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, Tel. 801-1989, open on Sundays also for lunch. Spinach-and-cheese pies, sweetbread pies, roebuck, filet of beef, oven-baked cutlets.

APOVRADO, 181 Efxisou Pondou, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 983-1629.

ARIAGNI, 22 Koniary, Likavittos, Tel. 644-9903. Closed Thursdays.

ARHONTIKO TOU SARANTI, 234 Filis, Plateia Amerikis, Tel. 864-3554. Closed Thursdays.

ASKIMOPAPO, 61 Ionon, Ano Petralona, Tel. 346-3282. Closed Sundays. Country-style cooking, with *stifado* of snails a specialty. Every kind of wine from the barrel. Nightly 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays.

ASTERI, 160 km Lavrion Ave., Tel. 663-2201. Short orders. Cooked over charcoal. Wine from the barrel.

ASTERIAS, Folegandrou 41, Patissia, Tel. 864-6817. One of the few remaining charming small tavernas, with soft music and singing. Nightly 9:30 pm-2 am.

BABIS, 3 L. Amfitheas (opp. Aghia Kyriakis Church), Tel. 942-0529. Open for lunch and dinner. Meat, fish, short orders.

BAKHOS, 32 Korai, Moschato (at the electric train stop). Tel. 941-8448. Rabbit stew, stuffed spleen, *dolmadakia* (vine leaves round rice); snails.

BALKONI TOU IMITTOU, 3 Pavlou Mela, terminus Karreas, Tel. 764-0240. Open Sundays for lunch and dinner. Specialties: pot-roasted beef, oregano-marinated liver, heart, etc. (*gardoumba*, *ladorigan*); game cooked over charcoal.

BARBA LAZAROS, 47 Zisimopolou, Amfithea, Tel. 941-8821. Large choice of appetizers, salads, short orders.

BARBA PETROS, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada, (Aghios Konstantinos) Tel. 891-4937 On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, young kid, chicken, short orders.

BARBA THANASSIS, 17 Parnithas, Frangoklissia, Tel. 681-5676. Closed Sundays, other days open only for lunch. Home cooking and specialties of the house.

BARBA THOMAS, 16 Valtinou, Peditou Areos. Open every evening. *Bakaliaros skordalia* (fish with garlic bread sauce), good wine.

BOKARIS, just below the electric train stop, Kifissia, Tel. 801-1204 and 801-2589. Various individual casseroles, *stifado* (rabbit stew), wild boar, quail. Bokari wine from the barrel. Fireplace.

BOSPORUS, 85 Vas. Georgiou, Alimos, Tel. 981-2873, On Sundays for lunch only; other days lunch and dinner. International cuisine, Anatolian music.

CHRISTOS, 90 Tatiolu Kifissia, Tel. 801-6594. Open on Sundays also for lunch. Fried *gigantes* (giant beans), baked beef. Retsina.

CHRISTOS, 248 Kifissias Ave., Halandri, Tel. 671-6879. Open for lunch and dinner. Smoked *souvlaki*, sausages, short orders. Wine from the barrel.

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

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

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

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, Piraeus, Tel. 411-2149. Snails, kebabs, *kokkoretsi* (innards done on the spit), *gigantes* (giant beans) with bacon, *fava* (lentil mousse) a la Santorini. Guitars.

DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, 2nd stop in Glyfada, Tel. 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EMBATI, at the 18th km of the National Road in Nea Kifissia. Tel. 807-1468. Music begins at 9 pm, dance music from 12:30 am. Closed Sun.

EPESTREFE, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road: follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia). Tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cozy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sun.

EVOI-EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada, Tel. 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.

FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63). Tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliro Tel. 982-1114.

Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, *plaki* (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

HAIFEL, Strophli Melission, Tel. 802-7438; large choice of appetizers, snails.

HASAPAKIS, 6 Parou, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2730 Music.

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

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, Tel. 801-3461. Also open for lunch on Sundays. Schnitzel Hoffman.

HORIATIKI GONIA, 190 km Marathon highway, Pikermi, Tel. 667-7273. Game, beef casserole.

HORIATIKOS FOURNOS, 49 Pendelis/L. Amfitheas. Country-style cooking, casserole goat.

ILIAS, 75 Pentelis St., Tel. 681-8140. Cooked dishes and short orders. Specialties: *dolmades avgolemono* (cabbage leaves stuffed with ground meat with egg-lemon sauce), *gigantes* (giant beans).

IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri, Tel. 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat, Constantinoplean cuisine.

IRODION, Propylaion/Angelikara Sts., Tel. 923-5291. Closed Mondays. Beef casserole, oven-baked chops, spinach-cheese pies. Red wine from Nemea. Piano.

KALA KRASIA, 48 Kavaty, Patissia (Church of Aghios Eleftherios), Tel. 228-8675 Closed Mondays. Short orders. Kid with lemon sauce.

KALOKERINOS, 10 Kekropos, Plaka, Tel. 323-2054. Music.

KALYVA, 60 Vas. Pavlou, Kastella, Tel. 412-2593. Specialty meats, *kokkoretsi* (innards on the spit), *retsina* and *kokinelli* wine from the barrel.

KALYVES TOU THANASSAKI, 18 Karterias, Ano Kypseli, Tel. 864-5705. Specialties: *gardoumba* (liver, heart, etc. casserole), beef *youvetsi*, rabbit stew. Guitar music by the patrons.

KANATAKIA, 1. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts. Glyfada, Tel. 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes* (a kind of vol-au-vent); wine from the barrel.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner.

KARACHRISTOU, 22 Odemisiou, Kesariani, Tel. 722-6601.

KARAKATSANIS, 12 Kefallinias, Kypseli, Tel. 821-8431, closed Sundays. Casseroles, individual *youvetsi*, country lamb. Retsina from the barrel.

KARAVITIS, 35 Arkinion, Pangrati, Tel. 721-9559. Short orders, oven-baked dishes, wine from the barrel.

KARAVITIS, Pafsanos 4 (opposite the Truman statue), Tel. 721-5155. Known for its broils. Nightly 8:30 pm-2 am.

KARYSTOS, 16 Markou Botsari (just below the electric train station), Kifissia, Tel. 801-5498. Kebab, piquant *dolmadakia*; *retsina* from the barrel. Closed Tuesdays; on Sundays, open also for lunch.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika Varys, Tel. 895-9454, open from 13:00 hrs. Baby lamb, confitelet, suckling pig, *souvlaki*, *kokkoretsi* (innards done on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5953. *Bakaliaros skordalia* (fish with garlic bread-sauce), snails; *retsina*.

KELLARI, 23 G. Papanandreu, Zographou, Tel. 777-6832. Cretan dishes and wine.

KITSINIS, 83 Efessou, Kesariani, Tel. 722-8774.

KLIMATARIA, 5 Klepsidas, Tel. 324-1809. House special: roast beef. Background music on guitars, bouzouki, piano.

KOBARSITA, 175 Dekelias, Filadelfia, Tel. 251-0193 on Sundays, open also for lunch. Good Greek cooking.

KOROMILAS, 72 E. Venizelou, 3rd stop Tsakou, Aghia Paraskevi, Tel. 651-0496, closed Sundays. Fried zucchini, grilled baby lamb chops. Guitar music and folk songs. Retsina and *kokinelli* wine from the barrel.

KOUNELLIA, 102 L. Karreas St., Karreas, Tel. 766-1006. Specialties: rabbit stewed or roasted; snails.

KOSTOYIANNIS, 37 Zaimi St., Exarhia, Tel. 821-2496. Old taverna with very large dining room, famous for its wide variety of *mezedes* (hors d'oeuvres), hare stiphado (stew), shrimp salad, etc. Closed Sundays.

KOUTOUKI TOU ILIA, 23 Klazomenon, Kesariani, Tel. 791-6645. Specialty: charcoal-broiled liver.

KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave/Frangoklissia, Tel. 681-3136; two fireplaces. Short orders, *dolmadakia* (vine leaves round ground meat), *beyardi* (a Turkish dish), *retsina* from the barrel. Closed Mondays, on Sundays open also for lunch.

KYRA ANTIGONI, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool). Tel. 895-2411. Nightly 7 pm-1 am.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, Tel. 682-5314. Closed Sundays. Greek cuisine. Music.

LALAOUNIS, 17 Plateia Kanari, Passalimani, Tel. 417-0792. Piano.

LAMBROS, opp. Vouliagmenis harbor, Tel. 896-0114, open for lunch and dinner. Short orders - meat and fish.

LEFKES, 14 Zephyrou (opp. the race track), Tel. 942-0654. Turkish cuisine with a number of specialties: grilled fish, sweetbreads, *bekri meze* (meat cooked in wine); piano.

LEFKES, 100 L. Galatsiou, corner Pythagora, Tel. 292-4458. Beef casserole, goat cooked with oil and oregano, baked aubergines.

LEONIDAS, 108 Riga Ferraiou, Moschato, open every night. Giant beans, *bakaliaros skordalia* (fish with garlic bread-sauce), short orders.

LIAKATO, 7 Filotheis, new Galatsiou terminus, Tel. 292-2319. Greek cuisine.

LIMERI TOU MIMIKOU KAI TIS MARIAS, Asklipiou St., opp. DEH office, Tel. 813-3185 in Krioneri, Neapoli. Country-fresh, country-tasty food, vegetarian specialties.

LITO, Flessa and Triponon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388. Rustic surroundings, Light Greek music. Closed Sun.

MADARES, 34 Philis corner Ioulianou. Cretan specialties, *kokinelli* wine.

MANESSYS, 3 Markou Moussourou, Tel. 922-7684. Tasty, wholesome cooking; delightful quiet garden.

MAJORCA, 7 Dimou Tseliou, Tel. 644-4719. House special: beef a la *hasapa*, goat cooked with oregano.

MENIS, 30 Kykladon, Kypseli, Tel. 821-5206. Various specialties of the house, rabbit, snails; *retsina* wine from the barrel.

MIMIS, 9 Christou Koutsoulieri, Halandri Square, Tel. 681-5994. Open also on Sundays for lunch. Suckling pig, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), country dishes, wine from the barrel.

MINAS, 100 Magnisias, Nea Elvetia (near terminal of bus 104), Tel. 766-9929. Folk-painted walls inside, quiet tables outside. Beautifully served selection of *poikollia* (appetizers), calf's foot trotters, other specialties and dishes. Baked apples with yoghurt. Superb service. Evenings only. Closed Sundays.

MINORE 1, 100 Karrea Ave., Tel. 766-9057. Specialties: rabbit, snails, game.

MONAHOS, 244 Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus, Tel. 451-8070. Meat and fish short orders. Baby octopus done over charcoal. Open for lunch and dinner.

MOSTRON, 22 Mnisikleous, Plaka, Tel. 322-5337. Music.

MOUNA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-3347. Specialty: young pigeons. Retsina from the barrel.

MOYSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi/Kritis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4584. On Sundays open also for lunch. Smoked cutlets, goat cooked in the oven with oil and oregano, shrimp sauce; wine from the barrel. Guitars.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave., Filothei, Tel. 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crepes with cheese stuffing, snails, *dolmadakia* (vine leaves around rice and ground meat), *bekri mezes* (meat cooked in wine).

NICHOLAS, 28 Evangelistrias, Nea Erythra, left of the traffic lights, Tel. 801-1292. Hungarian cook prepares chicken cooked over charcoal.

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

NOTIS, 6 Navsikas, Kallithea, Tel. 952-0055 Country-style cooking, *pastitses*, spleen, heads. Wine from the barrel.

PALIA ATHENA, 4 Flessa, Plaka, Tel. 323-8175. Greek cuisine. Music.

PALIA TAVERNA KRITIKOU, 24 Mnisikleous, Tel. 322-2809, 325-0092. Cooked dishes, grills, etc. Orchestra, singers.

PANAYIOTIS, 54 Pandoras, Glyfada, Tel. 895-2411, on Sundays open also for lunch. Snails, *gardoumba* (casserole liver, heart, etc).

PANDELIS, 28 Ioannou Polemy, Ano Patissia, Tel. 728-1700. Turkish cuisine; closed Tuesdays.

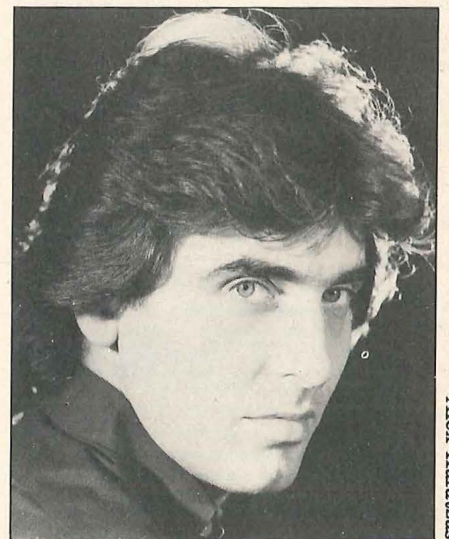
PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 982-5512. Constantinoplean cuisine, with various specialties.

PANORAIA, Seirion/Terpsihoris Sts., Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for dish and meat; shrimps.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri, opp. Hotel Apollo, Tel. 895-1298. Constantinoplean *mezedes* (appetizers), lobster, fish of all kinds.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia, Tel. 813-1273, 813-2552. *Youvesakia*, *stifado* (rabbit stew) and large choices of *mezedes* (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, Tel. 801-4653, closed Sundays. Specialties: stewed goat, also *kokkoretsi* (innards on the spit), apple pie dessert. Retsina from the barrel.



Alex Karatzas

George Salabasis sings at The Athina Bouzouki Club on Syngrou.

PERGOLA, 5 E. Patriotou, terminus Karrea bus, Tel. 765-3228. Lunch and dinner.

PIGASOS, 65 Evangelistria/Aristidou, Kallithea, Tel. 958-5360. Specialty: *gardompizza* (pizza with liver, heart, etc.) Stuffed spleen, short orders grilled and charcoaled.

PINI KAI LINI, Agnanton/Pramanton Sts., Filopappou Sq., Tel. 922-6130. Small colorful taverna. Serves *dolmades avgolemono* (cabbage leaves wrapped round ground meat, with egg-lemon sauce); *kokkoretsi* (spit-roasted innards); skewered meats.

PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus. Tel. 801-4283, open for lunch and dinner. *Bakaliaros skordalia*, (fish with garlic bread-sauce); snails.

PHLISVOS, 65 Posidonos Ave., Palio Faliro, Tel. 981-4245. Next to the sea; short orders for fish and meat.

PHOLIA TON KYNIGON, Vlahika Varys, Tel. 895-2445. Short orders; yoghurt with honey.

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

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

PRASINI GONIA, 5, Plateia Metaxa, 3rd stop Holargou, Tel. 651-7355. Bouzouki, guitar, singer.

PSARRA, Erotokritou/Erechtheos Sts., Tel. 325-0285. Open for lunch 12-15.00 hrs, and 18:00 to 02:00 hrs. Specialties: *souvlaki*. Guitarist, and entertainment by the patrons themselves.

PSATHOKALAMO, 220 km on the Marathon highway, Pikerimi, Tel. 667-7321. Open for lunch and dinner. Specialties: meat cooked in wine, smoked sausages.

RODIA, Aristippou 44, Kolonaki (near the Lykavittos funicular). Tel. 722-9883. An old house decorated with family memorabilia. Nightly 8:30 pm-1:30 am. Closed Sun.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq. Set off on a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Nightly 8 pm-2 am.

ROUMANIKI GONIA, 66 G. Kolokotroni, Koukaki, Tel. 923-0182. Rumanian specialties.

ROUMBOS, Aghios Antonios, Vrilissia, Tel. 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, *gardoumba* (casserole liver, hearts, etc.)

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers). Tel. 692-2852. At lunch-time, a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily 12 n-5 pm, 8 pm until late. *Bakaliaros* (cod), *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*).

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia, Tel. 801-3336. On Sundays also open for lunch. Large variety of food, good wine. Music.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

SISSIFOS, 31 Mnisikleous St., Plaka, Tel. 324-6042.

SMARAGDI, Paralia Voulas (seafont), Seafresh fish cooked to order.

SOCRATES, 5 Panos, Vlahika Varys, Tel. 895-2971. Lamb on the spit, suckling pig, variety of short orders. Retsina from the barrel. Open also for lunch on Saturdays & Sundays.

SOCRATES PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makriyianni (near Acropolis). Great old house, an amiable host, a unique menu and a *eureka!* - reasonable bill, 8 pm-2 am. Fireplace.

SPYROS, 62 Doiranis, Kallithea. All Greek dishes, wine from the barrel.

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-0093, open only at night 18:00-02:00 hrs. Crabs (*kavouria*), octopus on charcoal, various fish.

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos Frangoklissia, Tel. 682-5041. On Sundays also open for lunch. Fried *Bakaliaros* (fish), *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*).

STEKI TOU MANTHOU, 8 Dafnomili, Exarhia, Tel. 363-6616. Country cuisine, oven-baked dishes, rabbit, wines from the barrel.

STOU MANOLI, 4 Hanion, corner Patission, Tel. 823-9808. Closed Sundays. *Gardompizza* (pizza with liver, heart, etc.) Stuffed spleen, fish, coq au vin, etc. Many specialty salads.

BOUZOUKIA

ATHINA, Syngrou Ave. 165, Tel. 934-3485. Jorge Margaritis and Jorge Salabasis with Vicky Pappa and Amalia.

CAROUSEL, Aghias Glikerias 7, Galatsi, Tel. 292-5907. Songs, John Floriniotis, Mary Alexopoulou. Contemporary songs by Marina. Show, Dartzentas ballet.

FANTASIA, Aghios Kosmas, near the Olympic Airport. Tel. 982-0300. Vicky Moscholiou - Dionnisiou - Menidiatis and others.

KAROUSAKIS, Posidonos Ave., Tel. 942-3028. Jenny Vanou, Kostas Karousakis, Bologouras; and special appearance by Luisa Melinda.

LIDO, Zoodohou Pighis 3 and Acadimias, Tel. 362-3933. Songs, Ilias Klonaridis, Lefteris Mitilneos and rebetika from Fouli Dimitriou.

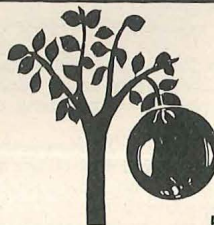
MONSEIGNEUR, Mithimnis 41, Plateia Amerikis, Tel. 861-8333. Songs, Rita Sakellariou, Antipas, Trio Athenee and Manolis Angelopoulos.



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

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-5412; on a windswept hill in Kolonaki, shades of Wuthering Heights inside and out, candlelight in dark rooms, with a bistro bar; fluffy omelets, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good rendez-vous spot and reasonable prices. Daily from 9 pm.

FAME CLUB, Levedí 3, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-0507. Drinks and snacks.

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

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

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

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

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Cost: 500 drachmas all inclusive for a minimum of 15 words, 15 drachmas each additional word. Advertisements may be phoned in or mailed to The Athenian, P.O. Box 3317, Kolonaki; Tel. 322-3052/322-2802, or stop by our offices, 20 Dedalou, Athens 119. All ads must be prepaid by cash, check or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month.

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Antonis Kalamaras

Fifty years ago

While browsing in a second-hand book store in London last December, I came across a small book by H. D. F. Kitto, published in 1933, entitled *In the Mountains of Greece*.

The late Professor Kitto was a distinguished classical scholar and academic and during his visit to Greece fifty years ago, he went on a walking trip across central Greece and in the Peloponnesus, accompanied by his wife.

He set his experiences down in this little book which is enchanting to read and which is very revealing on how much life has changed for the tourist in this country since that time.

For instance, in the preface, he says: "It is possible to get to Piraeus from Marseilles for about eleven pounds. In Athens, in or about Omonia Square, you can get a single room in a reasonably good hotel for five shillings a day."

Later on in the narrative, he describes the hotel the couple stayed in at Karpenisi where it cost them 42 drachmas or two shillings and tuppence per day. He writes:

"The room was whitewashed and clean; it contained two narrow beds, a very elementary wash-stand, a small iron table, one chair and nothing else. But we had heard such tales of insect-life in Greece, that we were heartily glad of that 'nothing else'. A Greek hotel announces itself either as an Hotel of Sleep or as an Hotel of Sleep and Food. Ours was an Hotel of Sleep only, so that we had full opportunity of investigating the two restaurants, and of observing their wild patrons from the mountains. The menus were mysterious, but the food delicious. Our place had more flies than the other, but both really understood Fruit. Breakfast was difficult. *Café complet* is not the rule in the hotels of Evrytania; a small Turkish coffee certainly, but we were not Hellenist enough to breakfast on that. We went to the restaurant where we had dined overnight, and found that though food could be had, coffee could not. We tried the café, where there was coffee indeed, but nothing to eat; we could have cherry jam and there were *paximades*, a sweetish rusk suitable for teething infants but hardly to the Bri-

tannic breakfast appetite. We alarmed the proprietor by drinking three or four coffees each, and lunched early."

In the evening, the Kittos visited "a new café on the outskirts of town."

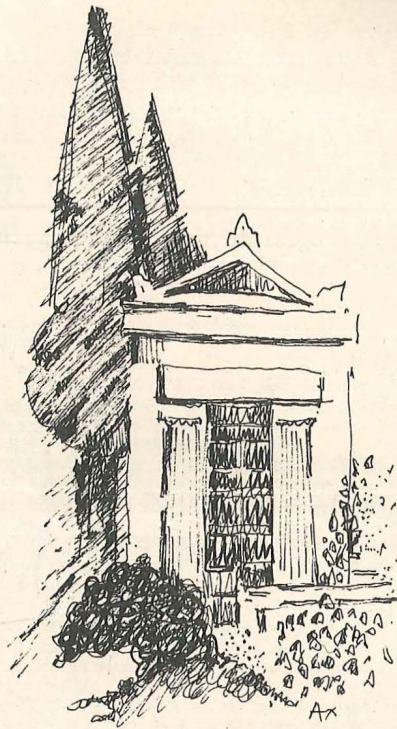
"A Karpenisiot returned from America had laid out the garden of a house in the familiar Olde Tea Garden style, with a fountain playing in the middle. The fountain, 'the only one in the Province', was no great shakes, but it greatly impressed the small fry of Karpenisi. We happened to be there on an important evening, the first. Young Karpenisi was there in full force; their elders apparently waiting to see what it was like. We were attracted there by some Zingarese music, played by an orchestra of six wild-looking fellows... The proprietor - not, I fear, a very attractive man - soon came over to us and began to apologize for the music. The orchestra were, he explained, Vlach gypsies. He had hoped to open his café with his new nine-valve wireless set, 'the biggest in the Balkans', but certain parts had not arrived and he had been driven back on the old stuff yonder. He had telephoned to

Lamia; he had been very angry... we must come back tomorrow night. Having ascertained that the wireless set was still incomplete, we did."

Their next encounter with a Greek-American was at a small *khani* three hours from Karpenisi. Kitto writes:

"It is, in a way, unfortunate for both sides that the American-Greek speaks our language. He inevitably feels superior to the peasants who do not, and reduces them to awed silence while he tells the story, interesting enough the first time, of his successful candy-store in some small American town. The proprietor of our little *khani* ordered the old lady to prepare coffee and we listened, like awe-struck peasants, to the tale of the candy-shop.

"America is the most wonderful place, the land of wealth and ease. In America you work hard for a few years and then live like a gentleman; in Greece there is nothing, only stones. 'Look at those poor fellows! Cousins of mine, all of them; all very poor - never do anything, never go anywhere; work hard all their lives.' Nearly every American-Greek we met was going or



wanted to go back. We saw more than one tragic and bitter man who had come home for a spell, when the passing of the Immigration Law made his return impossible, and many contented

people who held papers admitting them to the States, whenever they should choose to return. Naturally, very few had been to England, but the way they spoke of the English made us blush for shame. 'The English are noble, true, sincere, rich, happy - Lordos Byron, Admiral Codringtones - very good. The British Army in the war was very good; play football, laugh; just like boys...'

"We had a great deal of this kind of talk while eggs were being fried and consumed, and we got on such friendly terms, that for the first time I succeeded in standing a treat all round. (The ordinary Greek idea of the tourist industry is that the tourist must be allowed to pay for as little as possible). Before we left, our friend became confidential; his great desire in coming home was to sleep out on the mountains among the flowers. The picture of this stout piece of urbanism crushing violets to death was not a little ludicrous, but he was evidently very much in earnest, and we drank to better weather."

Alec Kitroeff

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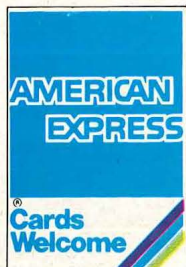


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