

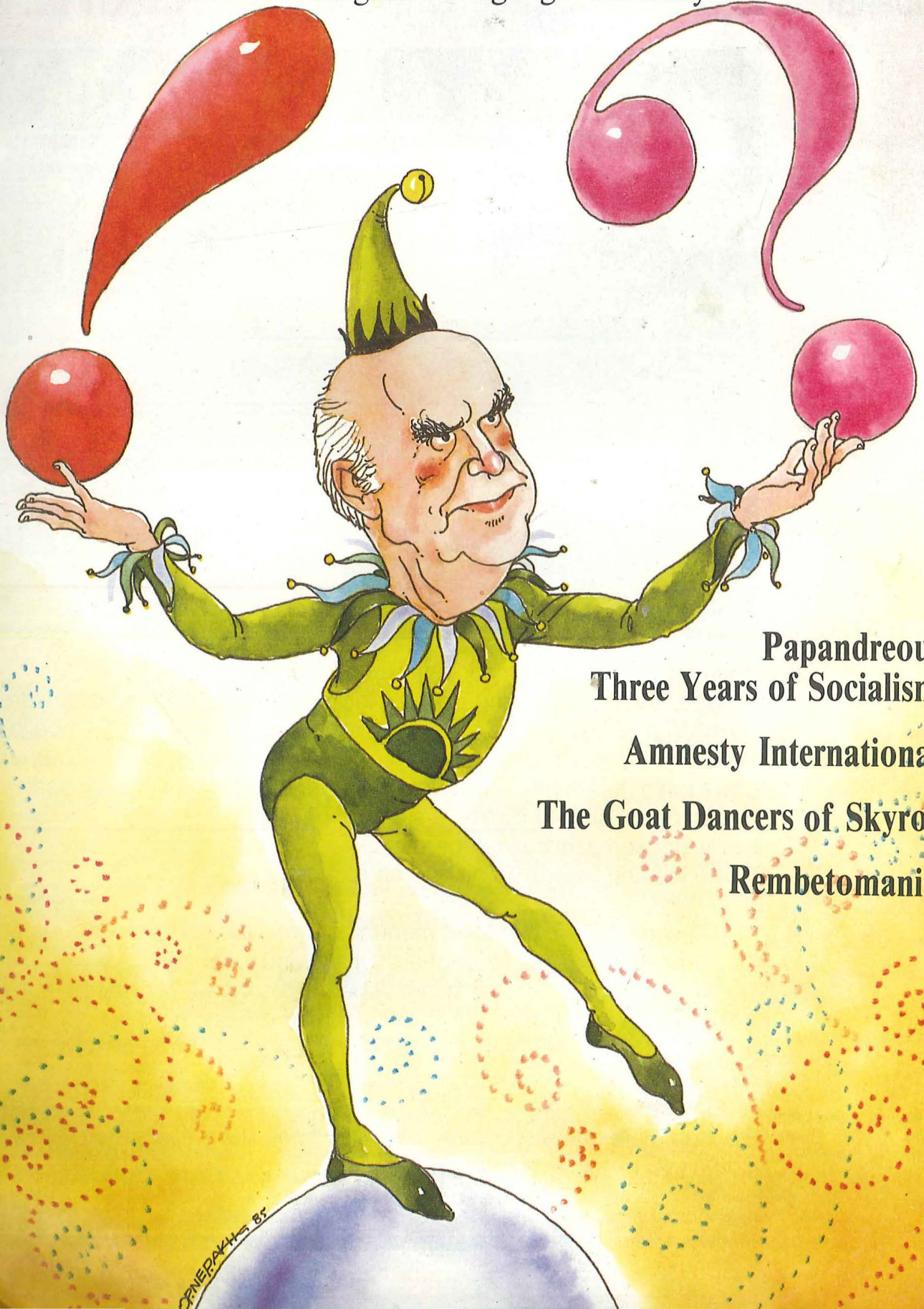
February 1985

THE

140 Drs.

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



**Papandreou:
Three Years of Socialism**

Amnesty International

The Goat Dancers of Skyros

Rembetomania

ΣΠΕΡΔΑΚΗΣ 85

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FEATURES



"The Goat Dancers of Skyros" follows one of the most celebrated rituals of Greek Carnival. This Dionysiac pageant and pandemonium of goat bells, goatskin masks and men dressed as women is described by **Elizabeth Herring** and photographed by **Emil Moriannidis**. **Page 22**



in this issue

His supporters see him as a true patriot and an uncorruptible leader; his critics call him "a consummate hypocrite". In "**Papandreou: Three Years of Socialism in Greece**" journalist **Lee Stokes** suggests the reasons why the enigmatic Prime Minister has sought to give his country a new and controversial image. **Page 17**



The underground songs of "rembetika" which were born in the seaports of the Aegean early in the century are enjoying a great revival. "**Rembetomania**" is the phenomenon; **B. Samantha Stenzel** is the guide to this music and its nightlife world now flourishing in Athens. **Page 26**

We need your help to make **The Athenian** an even better magazine. A **Readers' Poll** appears on **page 37**. Please fill out the questionnaire and return it postage-free. Thank you for your time and effort.

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Cover by Spyros Ornerakis

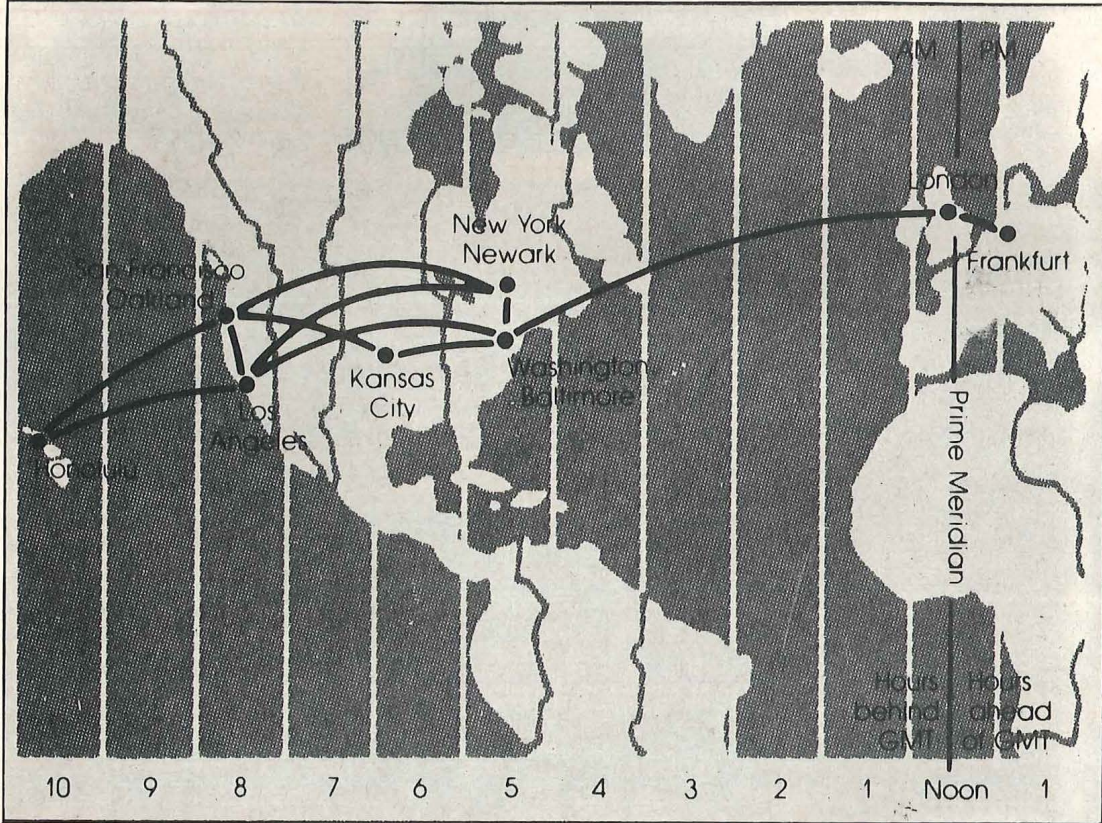


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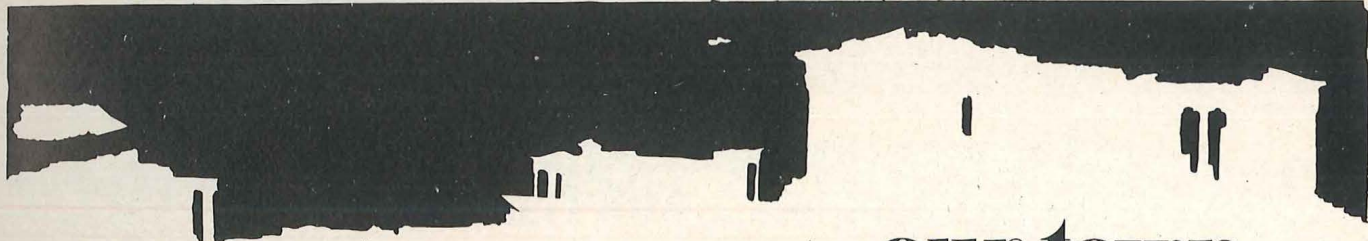
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Barometric Readings

For the fourth year in a row now — and ever since they entered the Common Market in 1980 — the Greeks are the most optimistic people in the EC. This piece of good news comes compliments of the Council of Europe's publication *Eurobarometer*. And not only this, but a glance at the statistics show that Greeks are getting more optimistic every year. Simple calculation shows that at this rate of increase, Greeks will be one hundred percent optimistic by 1990, thus including members of small political parties, owners of medium-sized commercial enterprises and big businessmen.

How is one to account for this phenomenon? A number of queries come to mind:

The joys of socialism? This, of course, is the first question that leaps into one's head, but the publication's statistics cast a shadow of doubt. Sharing the same joys, the French under M. Mitterrand have tied with the Belgians as the most *pessimistic* people in the EC. So, unless one follows the proposition that one man's meat is another man's poison, one shall have to look elsewhere for an answer.

The low inflation rate? Although the current estimated eighteen percent inflation is a bit lower than last year, it is still a good deal higher than any other EC member. In January alone, petrol, cheese and plane tickets (to pick items at random: the choice is broad) rose sharply. Furthermore, there was a hike in the price of the three stuffs which, grouped together, may be said to constitute the Greek staff of life: namely, bread, cigarettes and — God help us — water.

The lack of strikes? Unlikely. In January nearly *everyone* in Athens was on strike, though most notably taxi drivers, bank personnel, doctors and bakers.

The high quality of services? Probably not. There is general disagreement as to whether the depth of the potholes in the city is greater than the height of the uncollected garbage sacks, or the other way about.

The sound state of the economy? Dubious. During the third week in January the drachma reached an all-time 'high' of 131.8 to the dollar. Meanwhile there was the unnerving news that many of the dollars circulating in Athens (and the brisk black market price for them is considerably higher) were forged. The only possible solace here is that even counterfeit dollars may be worth more than real drachmas.

That Athens has been declared the cultural capital of Europe this year? Maybe yes, maybe no. Composer Yiannis Xenakis' "Many-dimensional Athens" — the multi-media 'celebration of the century' — has recently come under fire from archaeologists who fear that the helicopter ballet over the Acropolis may cause damage to the monuments. Nor has the government finally agreed. Mr Xenakis' request that the Greek army be on hand to assist as stage hands is quite at odds with Mr Parandreou's latest military 'dogma' which has the armed forces not facing Athens but the East. Furthermore, the Xenakis detailed screenplay states that the performing helicopters at the end of their act "will suddenly disappear." This is hardly compatible with Mr Arsenis' tight budget which, having provided

with difficulty for 'the purchase of the century', can hardly afford a 'second purchase of the century.'

The imminent completion of the Athens metro? Impossible. The new plans which connect the underground inner city system with the above-ground outer city one is certainly impressive. A scenario now exists which has these systems hooking up with the Spata International Airport in 1996.

This will be a fine thing, given of course that the government — or governments — remember during this interval to build one. As one of the first news items ever published in this magazine (circa A.D. 1974) announced that work on the metro was about to begin — and nothing has got beyond the drawing board stage since then — this project will most likely become 'the purchase of the 21st century.' But that doesn't make any difference. Since we're all optimists, we know we have lots of centuries ahead of us. Whatever may be said for Karl Marx and Reaganomics, when it comes to progress we know that Charles Darwin is on our side. It just takes a little longer.

What is it, then, that makes Greeks optimistic? Is it something that is part and parcel of the DNA in Greek life? If so, this may explain why it has had a longer life than any other country in the European Community.

Reading the small print in the Eurobarometer survey, however, there is a subtle shift in emphasis, for the question put to citizens of EC countries was, "Do you think things will get better in 1985?" If, by chance, they thought that things couldn't get worse, then, logically, the answer is, "Yes, things can *only* get better."

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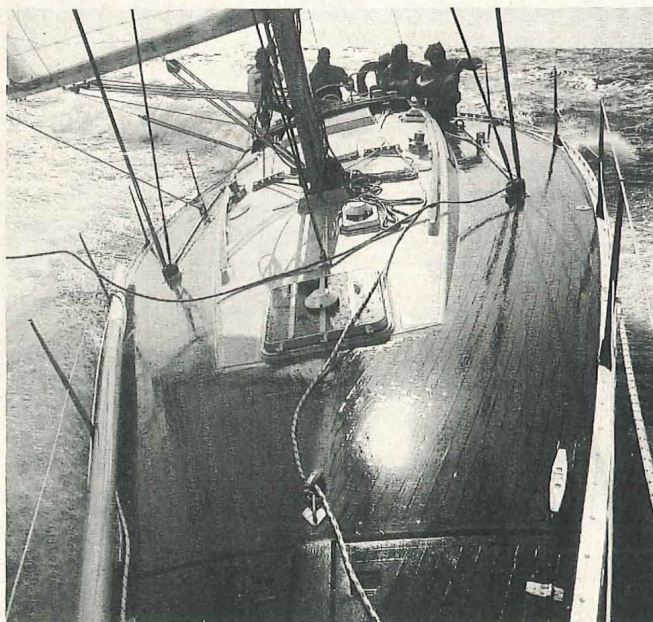
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Cyprus: Optimism Suffers a Setback

A shift in American foreign policy and a role for the Soviet Union may lead to a permanent settlement

The first meeting in five years between Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has taken place in New York amid reports that, for the first time, both the United States and the Soviet Union, for different reasons, are seeking a solution to the long-standing problem.

A notable shift in U.S. foreign policy led Greek officials to express initial optimism over the long term effects of the UN-sponsored talks. An Athens administration official told *The Athenian* that his government's reserved optimism was attributable to what is perceived to be "a positive decision by the United States to pressure Ankara to make concessions, as part of a wider U.S. policy plan in the eastern Mediterranean."

He explained that the Reagan Administration's decision to concentrate efforts on improving relations with the Soviet Union, brushing up its image in the Middle East and stopping a disastrous confrontation between two NATO allies had made a solution to the Cyprus problem "imperative".

The official said, however, that no viable solution can be easily reached. "An eventual agreement will have to last, so by definition there will be hitches," he said. "But it's the final outcome that counts."

A Turkish military invasion of the island in 1974 left the non-aligned republic divided while constituting the major factor in the deterioration of both Greek-Turkish and Greek-American relations.

A senior Greek government official warned that the Greeks will "not accept another sell-out on Cyprus." This view was reiterated by Premier Andreas Papandreou during the visit here last month of Egyptian President Mubarak. The Premier warned that for Greece, a withdrawal of Turkish occupation troops from northern Cyprus was a necessary *quid pro quo* if true stability was to be achieved.

Though Premier Papandreou,

considered a hard-liner on Greek-Turkish issues, has seconded optimism over the outcome of the New York talks expressed by President Spyros Kyprianou, he also warned ruling party cadres at a recent meeting: "A Cyprus solution will not necessarily decrease tension in the Aegean" between Greece and Turkey.

In an assessment, an Athens administration official said the United States and the Soviet Union seemed to have reached an informal understanding that, provided Moscow desists from exploiting Greek-Turkish differences, the United States will respect the non-aligned status of Cyprus. The Soviet Union, he said, does not want to see NATO members Britain, Greece and Turkey play an increasing role in Cypriot affairs.

The planned accord foresees an abandonment by the Turkish minority community of the autonomous republic set up more than a year ago by Mr Denktash in the Turkish-occupied north of the island, and place itself under a central, federal republic.

The Greek side is requesting that a date be set for the final withdrawal of about 18,000 Turkish occupation troops from the island, guarantees preferably from the superpowers of Cypriot independence and integrity, and the right of every Cypriot, whether Greek or Turkish, to move to, settle in or own property on any part of the island he chooses.

The Turks are accepting only the principle of an eventual troop withdrawal from the strategic island. But Greek sources say a firm timetable must be set before agreement is reached.

Turkish Cypriot sources told *The Athenian* that the Turkish side would be willing to see an increase in the number of mainland Greek troops stationed among the island's Greek community, provided up to 5,000 mainland Turkish troops are allowed to remain in the north.

But such an agreement may not be

acceptable to the Soviet Union, which feels non-aligned Cyprus has too many NATO troops on it as it is.

Insistence by the Turkish Cypriots of the retention of Turkish troops on the island exemplifies the mutual distrust which still divides the island, ten years after the American-backed colonels' regime in Athens ousted Archbishop Makarios in a move which preceded the Turkish invasion of the island. It is this insistence which is believed to have contributed to a temporary setback to January's New York talks.

But the highly successful New Year's ball, hosted by the Union of Cypriot Journalists in Nicosia and attended by both Greeks and Turks, showed that the ice can and has been broken. For the first time, President Kyprianou and a senior member of the Turkish Cypriot community, Rauf Denktash's son, each called for a reconciliation.

Yet memories of past experiences have made Greek Cypriots wary of being too optimistic. "We can't raise the hopes of 200,000 refugees, removed from their homes at gunpoint by the Turkish army, unless we are absolutely sure that the Turks mean business," said one Cypriot diplomat. He said that since Cypriot independence from British colonial rule in 1960, the 18 percent strong Turkish minority paralyzed the Cypriot state by employing its power of veto. Athens has warned Nicosia that for any solution to be viable, a Turkish Cypriot veto must not be allowed to paralyze the state. But such a fool-proof constitution was another of the stumbling blocks which led a postponement of the U.N.-sponsored talks.

Whether these talks, when they restart, will result in a viable solution does not seem to depend only on the two Cypriot communities, but on superpower intrigue. "A solution today may not suit the interests of a superpower in five years' time, and then we start all over again," one pessimistic Greek journalist quipped. But for the people of Cyprus, optimism is the only solution.

Greeks are world's most dangerous drivers

Greece has registered the highest number of traffic accidents and victims in the West for the thirteenth consecutive year, thereby proving the popular argument that Greek drivers are among the most dangerous in the world. The situation is deteriorating, furthermore, in contrast to a general improvement in road safety standards in most other countries.

Paradoxically, drunken driving is almost non-existent in Greece, though in countries like the United States and Germany it accounts for sixty percent of motoring accidents. Here, blame is placed mainly on the poor condition of roads and vehicles and on the notorious "national character" – a reference to Greeks' Mediterranean temperament which contributes to reckless driving.

The statistics and the analysis of the Greek phenomenon were presented in a number of conferences which took place in December. The European Conference of Transport Ministers reported that the number of dead from traffic accidents in Greece has risen 70.3 percent over the thirteen-year period 1970-83. To the contrary, they dropped about 20 percent in the nineteen participating countries of western Europe, the U.S., Canada, Japan and Australia.

The number of dead from traffic accidents every year in Greece has risen from 1,043 in 1970 to 1,776 in 1983, or to five killed and twenty-two injured every day. Proportionately, this was reported to be twice as many as in West Germany and Holland and four times as many as in Sweden and the U.S.

The only other countries which registered increases, though considerably less than Greece, were Spain, Portugal,



Turkey and Yugoslavia. Conference participants said this confirmed the popular view that driving is most dangerous in the Mediterranean countries, where people are of a more temperamental nature. This poses a particular problem for the millions of western tourists who drive while in these countries.

The conference reported that driving has become safer in most other countries, thanks to preventive legislation such as the lowering of speed limits and the compulsory use of safety belts. In the 19 western European countries, the number of drivers, passengers and pedestrians killed dropped from 86,603 in 1970 to 69,375 in 1983. The reduction was achieved despite a near doubling in the number of vehicles over the same period, from 64 million to 116 million.

The international statistics in turn prompted a meeting of the Association of Greek Traffic Experts, which pro-

vided additional comparative figures. It said that in 1983 there were 12.6 persons killed in Greece per 100,000 inhabitants, compared to a world index of only 6.8. In other terms, there were 9.4 deaths per 10,000 vehicles, compared to a world index of 7.5.

The Greek experts noted that deaths from transport accidents worldwide continue to account for as much as 90 percent of all deaths from "destructive causes", including war. Of these, 98 percent are accounted for by road traffic accidents, and only two percent by sea, rail and air transport.

As to the causes for the poor Greek record, the conference noted that mainly to blame was the "human factor" – the Greek drivers themselves. It said this included excessive speeding, illegal overtaking and a general violation of traffic regulations. Another major share of the blame was laid on the poor condition of Greek roads, the inadequate traffic signs, and the neglected state of vehicles. A survey in December sponsored by Alexander Rousopoulos, the Ministry of Transport Secretary-General, determined that 62 percent of public transport and commercial vehicles, such as buses and trucks, are unsafe.

Transport Ministry experts say that the main explanation for this latter statistic is the fact that almost all vehicles in Greece are imported and therefore cost about three times more than the European and North American average. This leads Greek owners to keep their cars for as long as possible before making a new purchase, and to avoid buying the expensive spare parts unless absolutely necessary.

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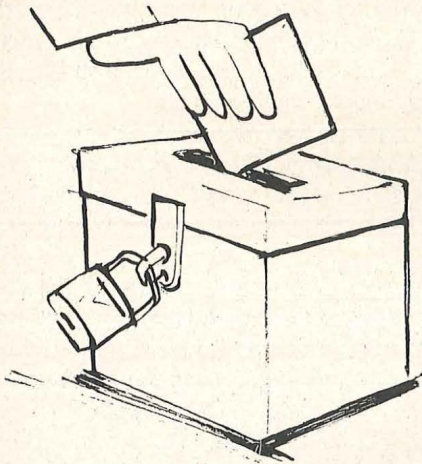


The electoral law

The draft of the long-awaited new electoral law was made public on January 10 after it was submitted to President Karamanlis by the prime minister.

While the new law has abolished the extreme form of the reinforced proportional representational system in effect until now, which required that parties have 17% or more of the total vote in order to enter the second round, it is by no means the simple representational system which PASOK had promised in the pre-election campaign of 1981.

In effect, the law is a token compromise offering little equity to the small parties while providing restric-



tions which will allow the leading party to govern effectively in parliament with an independent majority.

Although New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis described the law as "an honest electoral system", members of left-wing parties demonstrated in central Athens demanding the simple representation which PASOK promised four years ago.

New dogma

The new Armed Forces "dogma" which emphasizes defense against the East rather than the North was proclaimed by the Minister of the Armed Forces, whose portfolio is carried by Prime Minister Papandreou. Although further geographical details were not mentioned, the doctrine clearly suggests that Turkey, and not the Warsaw pact bloc is the chief concern of Greece's vital national interests. There was no quarrel with this proclamation. Honorary president of New Democracy, Evangelos Averof, long Defense Minister in the 1970s, said simply that this "dogma" was by no means new and was a central policy of the former Rallis and Karamanlis governments.

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Cultural fabrication

Before a large audience at the Foreign Press Association in December, former Minister **Nicolaos K. Martis** presented his book *The Falsification of Macedonian History*. (Athens, 1984). The English, French and German translations, now available, have been published and distributed by the **Alexander S. Onassis** Public Benefit Foundation.

"The Macedonian Question", which occupied so much diplomatic attention at the beginning of the century, remains a heated issue though it changes in form.

The present controversy stems from 1944 when the Yugoslav Communist Party renamed southern Serbia, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and established its capital at Skopje.

Since then an elaborate cultural fabrication has been carefully woven for political purposes, with even the creation of a "Macedonian" tongue taken mostly from a Slavic idiom. This ersatz language, the author states, is now being naively taught as "Macedonian" at universities in Turkey, Spain, the U.S. and Canada. Furthermore, books printed in Skopje refer to Greek Macedonia as a region that "has not been liberated yet."

Mr Martis, a former M.P. who has held ministerial posts in successive conservative governments, seeks to set the record straight by arguing that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is a

deliberate misnomer; that Skopje itself was never in Macedonia; and that archaeologically, historically, ethnically and linguistically, the Macedonians were, and always have been, Greek and only Greek.

Academy prizes

At the end-of-year ceremonies at the Academy of Athens, gold medals were awarded to **Iakovos, Archbishop of North and South America**, for 25 years' dedication to the Greek communities in the US; **The Jewish Community of Thessaloniki** for its gift in establishing Hellenic House at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem; **The Chalkis School of Sacred Theology** for 127 years' service to Orthodoxy; and to **Evangelismos Hospital** on the centenary of its foundation.

Silver medals were awarded to art historian and former director of the National Gallery, **Marinos Kalligas**, for his contribution to Byzantine historical studies and neohellenic art; and to the **Marika Iliadi Maternity Hospital**.

The most moving award went to the widow of **Theoharis Spyridakis**, a sailor who gave up his life attempting to save a mother and two children in the shipwreck of the *Chryssi Avgi* in the Kabo d' Oro channel last February.

The Kostas and Eleni Ouranis Prizes went to Dimitrios Papaditsos (poetry), Marianna Ainou-Koutouzi (prose),

Nikos Triandafyllopoulos (essays) and Loti Petrovits-Androutsopoulos (children's literature).

Tragi-comic scenario

A Swiss army exercise based on a hypothetical invasion of Greece, triggering off World War III, caused an uproar in the government last December.

This episode was ferreted out and publicized by the ever-alert satirical weekly, *To Pondiki*.

The first scene of this action-packed scenario opened with PASOK's rigging a national election, causing a violent reaction from the opposition, Greece's consequent pulling out of NATO and a Soviet invasion of Hellas via Bulgaria. The last scene ended somewhat anticlimactically with vague James Bond derrydoings in the Caribbean.

Athens was not amused. The Swiss Ambassador Charles Steinhauslen was called to the carpet for explanations. The explanation was that it was a "mistake". The Soviet news agency TASS now got into the "scenario of the scenario" act claiming that the US was browbeating Greece into "military hysteria" and pressurizing neutral Switzerland into being an accomplice.

The leak, it was said, sprang from a left-wing Zurich newspaper, and the writer in question was taken into custody for questioning. At this moment, the whole matter was dropped with appropriate apologies.

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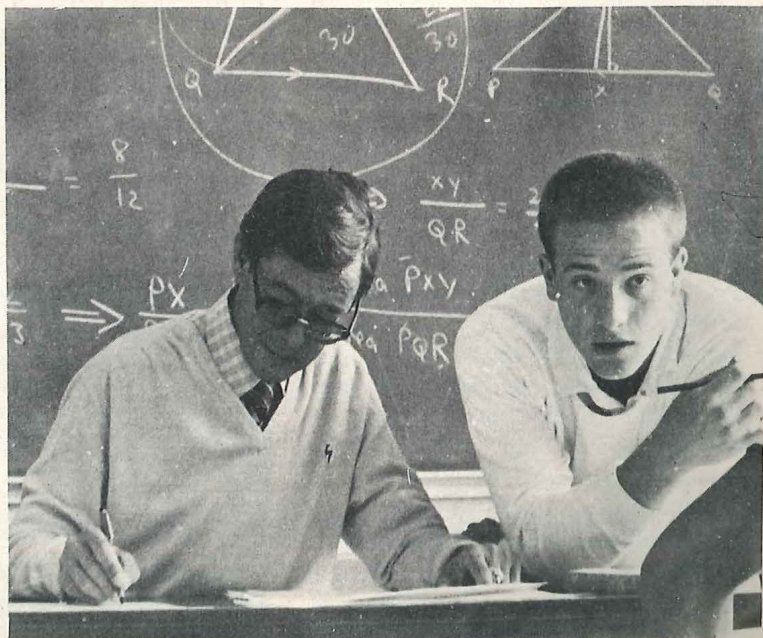
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The archbishop donates

Just before Christmas **Archbishop Serafeim** of Athens announced that he would posthumously donate his eyes and kidneys for transplant operations. Two weeks later the president of the Panhellenic Union for the Gift of Life (PEPROZA) Niki Leondiou praised the archbishop for this resolve, adding that if one percent of the 87,000 Greeks who die annually followed his example, it would save the lives of many of the 2,000 Greeks who are suffering from kidney failure, as well as give hope to the 4,000 Greeks who are blind.

Blessing of the waters

Epiphany was celebrated with due solemnity before leaders of state in Piraeus. In fact, each year it grows more solemn as the waters there become more polluted. No youths are permitted to jump in the waters there today, and even the cross is cast and drawn back on a string without much *kefi*.

In Rafina, however, the ceremony was cheerfully different. Tall, blonde **Nitsa Kalpaki**, fully dressed, jumped into the sea with all the boys, and retrieving the cross, kissed it and brought it back to the officiating priest. The event was considered a major breakthrough in achieving equality of the sexes.

The maidens encased

The **Caryatids** are back on view. Removed from the Erechtheum in 1979 and trundled on a mini-railroad to the Acropolis Museum, they were swathed in burlap for several years. Now they are being shown in an enormous glass case which is being filled with inert nitrogen gas, as carbon dioxide pollution exists within the Acropolis Museum itself.

French-Greek memorial

The recently renovated and enlarged library of the French Institute was reinaugurated as the **Octave Merlier Library** of January 8. One of the most influential Philhellenes of this century, Merlier first came to Athens in 1923 and the same year married a Greek student, Melpomeni Logotheti. He became a professor at the institute in 1925 and was its director from 1945 to 1961. Over the course of 35 years the Merliers cemented Greek-French cultural relations with important exhibitions such as the one dedicated to

the poet Dionysios Solomos in 1957. They also created the active **Merlier Foundation of Asia Minor Studies**. Merlier extensively translated modern Greek poetry into French. He died in 1976 and his wife in 1979.

Future indefinite

The television event of the New Year was this season's revival of the American serial, *Dynasty*, on January 11. The imminent departure from the saga of Joan Collins, whose autobiography *Past Imperfect* is a bestseller in Athens, has, however, left a bittersweet taste in ERT 2's intellectual life, made more uncertain by the final, 150th installment of *The Sullivans*.

Women on the march

Under the auspices of the under ministry of Youth and Athletics and the slogan "**Women and Athletics - Circulation and Life,**" women of all ages in 22 areas of Greece from Thrace to Crete took to the hills on a December Sunday, emphasizing the importance of exercise to health. From Attica alone, 5,000 women and girls gathered to tramp over Mount Parnitha. At the end of the trek, they were rewarded with hot tea, recorded music from all the regions of Greece and a photographic exhibition illustrating the pleasures of mountain life.

Golden treasury

At a reception at the Hotel Grande Bretagne in December, the famous jeweller **Ilias Lalaounis** launched his publication *Metamorphoses*. The volume richly illustrates Lalaounis' creations in gold, mostly inspired by the Greek heritage from Minoan to Byzantine times. Also illustrated are pieces from his private museum of the goldsmith's art, drawn from botany and marine zoology. The book is available in New York and Paris, and here in Greek, French and English editions.

Change in cast

On January 7, New Democracy leader **Constantine Mitsotakis** relieved deputy and former Minister of Finance **Miltiades Evert** from his post on the party's election committee and replaced him with **Anna Synodinou**. The appointment of Synodinou, one of the great interpreters of Sophocles' and Euripides' heroines on the modern Greek stage, led to the quip that New Democracy was going into rehearsal for a great tragedy in October, the presumed month for national elections.



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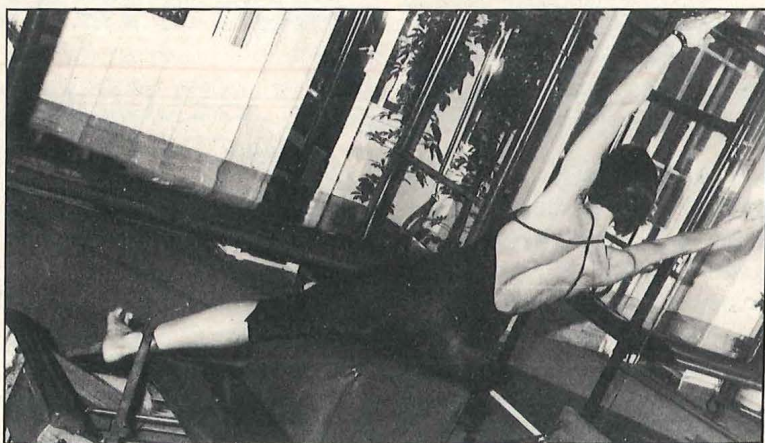
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THE ATHENIAN I

Ringling in the new

Amongst the first pitta-cutters on New Year's Day were the bikini-clad **Winter Swimmers of Old Phaliron** who cut their cake on the beach. Sporting and government officials who attended the ceremony were bundled up in overcoats... Meanwhile deep in the bowels of Mount Hymettus, members of the **Society of Greek Speliologists** in parkas and hard - hats cut their pitta in the Peonian Cave... The **Union of Greek Woman** celebrated with its president, **Mrs Margaret Papandreou**, declaring, "First, I am a women; then I am PA-SOK". **Prime Minister Papandreou** observed the holidays traditionally by dancing the *kalamatianos* with military officers and attending the New Year's Day Te Deum at the metropolitan cathedral of Athens with **President Karamanlis**. During this season of joy and goodwill, the Prime Minister was observed shaking hands twice with opposition leader **Constantine Mitsotakis** — bringing the grand total to three times.

Obituaries

Nikos Karydis

Nikos Karydis, who died in Athens on December 13 at the age of 67, may be best remembered as the man "who gave birth to" two recipients of the Nobel Prize for Literature. Poets George Seferis and Odysseas Elytis were both published by "Ikaros", the most influential publishing house of modern Greek literature.

"Ikaros" was founded by Karydis during the darkest period of the Nazi occupation in 1943 together with the late Alekos Patsifas and Marios Floritis. Among a host of important publications besides the works of Seferis and Elytis, "Ikaros" brought out comprehensive editions of Sikelianos and Cavafy, as well as the complete works of Shakespeare in the Vassilis Rotas translation which are considered the definitive texts in modern Greek.

Karydis was himself a poet of distinction. Born in Athens in 1917 and after studying law at the University of Athens, Karydis turned to poetry and produced his first volume of verse in 1944. His eighth, and last, volume was published in 1983. The Academy of Athens honored him first in 1958 and awarded him in 1983 the Kostas and Eleni Ouranis Prize for Poetry.

Always closely attached to the stage, Karydis was associated with Karolos Koun's Art Theater from its inception

in 1942. From 1974 to 1980 he served on both the governing and artistic boards of the National Theater.

Vassos Vassiliou

Vassos Vassiliou died at the age of 70 in Athens on January 8. Known always as VAS. VAS., he was one of the most noted journalists of the post-World War 2 period.

Born in Arta, he studied law and literature at the University of Thessaloniki. Likewise, he began his journalistic career in Northern Greece. During the war he free-lanced, first as theater critic for *Filologika Chronika* (1943) and later as film critic for the esteemed periodical *Nea Estia*.

After the war he headed the Press Office under General Papagos' National Rally Party. In 1964 he joined the Athanassiades group of newspapers and remained the leading political journalist for *Vradyni* until his death. During the junta period he worked actively with foreign newspapers, journals and radio stations. With the return of democracy in 1974 he was appointed by his close friend, Constantine Karamanlis, Undersecretary of Culture and Sciences in the government of National Unity.

In the same year, VAS. VAS. was elected New Democracy deputy to par-

liament from Athens. When Greece joined the common market, he became active in Greek-EC cultural affairs and in 1981 he was elected president of the Hellenic Cinema Center. He was the author of many books on international affairs, specializing in eastern European bloc politics.

Pavlos Palaiologos

Pavlos Palaiologos who died in Athens in his nintieth year on December 13 was the dean and "Nestor" of Greek journalism.

Palaiologos was born in Constantinople in 1895, and, while studying law at the University of Athens, began writing for the daily *Acropolis* in 1915. In 1920, he started his own newspaper in Constantinople. After the Greek-Turkish war, he worked as a correspondent for Greek newspapers in Paris, Berlin and New York.

For years Palaiologos had his own column twice a week on the front page of *Vima* and later worked for *Eleftherotypia*. Writing on every conceivable subject, he was a chronicler of over half a century of Greek life.

A shy and modest man, Palaiologos became during his 61-year career, in the words of the President of the Union of Athenian Daily Newspapers, "the teacher to generations of journalists."

The broad, short thoroughfare connecting the the University of Athens with Klafthmonos Square, **Korai Street**, will become a pedestrian walk this month. It should give extra space for the expression of young Athenians' latest fad, **break-dancing**. Most side-walks in Athens are break-necking.

Dimitris Maroudas, the government spokesman, explained to the multitude that Prime Minister Papandreou's **interview on CBS-TV** on January 6 was naturally distorted since it was reduced from many hours of tape. Perhaps the title of the program on which it was held, "Sixty Minutes", should be altered.

An important seminar was held at Evangelismos Hospital in December. Under the general title "**Cancer: The Greek Experience**", it focused on breast cancer. At the seminar Dr Yian-nis Garas warned that Greek women generally avoid preventative medicine and fear having mammographs. As a result, there have been over 3,500 mastectomies performed at Agios Savvas Hospital in Athens in the last few years. Two thousand Greek women develop breast cancer each year and the number is growing by five percent annually.

Opposition newspaper *Vradyni* caused further economic uneasiness when it reported that many of the new **5,000 drachma notes** were either forged or badly printed. As the drachma "rose" to 130 to the dollar, the Bank of Greece retorted, "Greek banknotes are among the best in the world."

A large exhibition entitled "**Omaggio a Creta**" opened in Rome on January 14. The occasion was the one hundredth anniversary of the first Italian excavations in Crete. Among the speakers at the opening of the exhibition were the renowned archaeologist of Phaistos, **Doro Levi**, and the director of the Iraklion Museum, **John Sakellarakis**.

Despite continuing economic stagnation, the number of **new private passenger cars** rose in the first nine months of 1984 over the same period in 1983 by 15 percent, according to the National Statistical Bureau. These figures may reflect a reaction to the declining state of public transport. During this same period, 256 new buses went into circulation in 1984, as opposed to 842 in 1983.

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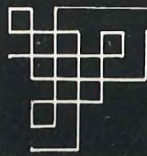
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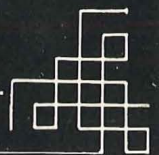
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Mr. Papandreou's CBS Interview: Requiem for a Foreign Policy?

by John C. Loulis



Shortly after rising to power Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou gave an interview to the ABC Television network. It was undoubtedly a great success. In effect this was possibly the single moment when the Greek socialist Prime Minister's popularity had reached its peak. During the interview Mr Papandreou emerged as an articulate and sensible nationalist who was unwilling to be taken for granted by Greece's allies in order to protect the country's national interests. Greece's allies, he had argued, in the name of a hard-nosed *realpolitik* had been particularly insensitive vis-à-vis the junta, the Cyprus tragedy, and the Turkish threat in the Aegean. His policy, he essentially argued, was to sensitize the Allies to such problems, without breaking Greece's ties to the West. The government felt the interview was so successful that it was shown four to five times on both Greek TV channels.

Recently Mr Papandreou gave an interview to another American TV channel, CBS. However, this time the interview did not appear on Greek television and was carefully shelved. The obvious question is: why did this happen? There can only be one answer: the interview was not perceived by PASOK as a successful means to boost the socialist government's lagging popularity.

After reading the text of the interview which appeared in the press, one comes to the general conclusion that Mr Papandreou handled himself as well as possible under the circumstances. However, contrary to what happened in the 1981 interview, he now had a

foreign policy record to defend and thus could not limit himself to being the haughty accuser. In effect it was exactly his foreign policy record which forced him into retreat. Gone, for example, was Papandreou's moralizing superiority, as he now tried hard to exonerate his own – at times incomprehensible and morally unjustifiable – *realpolitik*. His defense was, as usual, eloquent. However, under pressure, it cracked in many instances. More than anything else Mr Papandreou resorted time and time again to a series of obvious evasions. At times he was forced to concede points which he otherwise would have never acknowledged (at least in public). Finally, a number of his arguments were hardly persuasive and lacked conviction. Thus there emerges from the interview the picture of a politician who undoubtedly has the ability to defend his policies, but also of a set of policies which are, in most cases, indefensible. That is exactly why ERT 1 and ERT 2 chose, wisely, to bury Mr Papandreou's CBS interview.

Five Specific Examples

A number of specific examples give credence to the above general observations:

When Mr Papandreou was asked why he thought that capitalism makes the U.S. "imperialists", and socialism makes the USSR a peace-loving country, his approach was twofold: Firstly, he avoided repeating his accusations against the U.S. and completely ignored the issue. Secondly, he dealt carefully with the issue of the USSR,

avoiding to exonerate it from the charges of "imperialism" on the basis of its *socialistic* economic system, which – as he had argued at his party's congress – is not supposed to breed expansionism. Instead he now pursued a new line of argument and claimed that the USSR, having abandoned marxism-leninism, has ceased to be revolutionary, and thus expansionist.

Needless to say Mr Papandreou did not answer the questions: Is a capitalist country inevitably expansionist? Is a socialist country unavoidably non-expansionist? In effect, Mr Papandreou's new position raises another question: If a socialist country is serious about its revolution, is it then inevitably expansionist? If, therefore, one can prove that the USSR, Vietnam, Cuba or Nigaragua are attempting to export their revolution, would that then make them imperialists?

Answering another question, Mr Papandreou vehemently denied that he is "anti-American", and claimed that he merely disagrees with aspects of the Reagan administration's foreign policy. If that were only the case, certainly there would be no grounds for such accusations against Mr Papandreou. However, when Mr Papandreou claims that the U.S. capitalist-oriented system is imperialistic and represents a threat to peace – ie, *irrespectively of which administration is running the U.S.* – does this not indicate a deep-rooted anti-Americanism, and more generally, strong anti-Western feelings? This question was, of course, never answered by the evasive Mr Papandreou.

The Greek socialist Prime Minister became even more evasive, defensive and even absurd when questioned closely about his government's policy towards Poland, and particularly when he was asked how he would have felt during Greece's seven year dictatorship if a leader of a Western democracy had attacked the opposition and praised the Colonels' intentions. Essentially what Mr Papandreou replied to this was that his own "democratic credentials" should have convinced the West that his praise for Jaruzelski was somehow justified! Furthermore, though Mr Papandreou has used the term "peo-

ple" possibly more than any other Greek politician, he appeared strangely oblivious to the wishes of the *Polish people* – who might have wanted to *fight* for their freedom – when in the above interview he justified the Jaruzelski regime for having averted a Soviet invasion.

Concerning the Korean airliner Mr Papandreou was forced to retreat from his previous position according to which he had no doubts that it had been on a spy mission. During the interview he now claimed that "he had no proof", but, in an effort to save face, argued that even Greece – under the circumstances – would have been forced to shoot it down. Such a statement coming from a prime minister, who presents himself as a symbol of international peace is, to say the least, absurd. It would have undoubtedly been much braver of Mr Papandreou to admit that his statement concerning the downing of the Korean plane had been unfortunate from the start, than to present his country as a trigger-happy militaristic state that is quick to shoot down passenger planes if they trespass into its air space.

With Mr Papandreou's defenses cracking, he was forced to make two admissions which we seldom hear in this country: Firstly, that "he thinks" – though he "is not certain" – that Greece would be part of the Soviet bloc had the U.S. not aided the Greek governments during the years 1946-1949 to fight off the communist insurgency. Secondly, that, after all, the U.S. is a land of opportunity and thus, in essence, an open society.

Positive and Negative Signs

Mr Papandreou's interview, however, did have some positive effects. His overall performance indicated that he is well aware that U.S. patience with his foreign policy is gradually evaporating. Thus his efforts to prove that he is not anti-American – however unconvincing – are certainly a positive sign. One hopes that his approach will be more cautious from now on vis-à-vis the West.

However, one remains saddened by the spectacle of a Greek prime minister who, though *in 1981* full of moral fervor and many times rightly critical of the West for its moral relativism, has three years later become a supporter of value-free realpolitik, which appeases dictators, blasts popular movements demanding basic individual rights, and justifies acts like the cold-blooded execution of innocent people by totalitarian regimes.

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The Five-Year Plan

After much fire and fomentation, the Greek government finally disgorged its long anticipated 1983-1987 five-year economic development plan in November, and Parliament duly passed it on December 8. It contains, says National Economy Minister Gerassimos Arsenis, "certain priorities for production and investment... by both the private and public sector." It also sets aside vast sums for basic infrastructure works, such as hydroelectric power plants and dams, roads, railways, ports and harbors, schools and hospitals.

In all, the plan earmarks 1.3 trillion drachmas to major and minor development projects ranging from a massive \$2.5 billion plan to irrigate the arid Thessaly plain to an array of industrial projects including some that, by Greek standards, venture into the mega-project range.

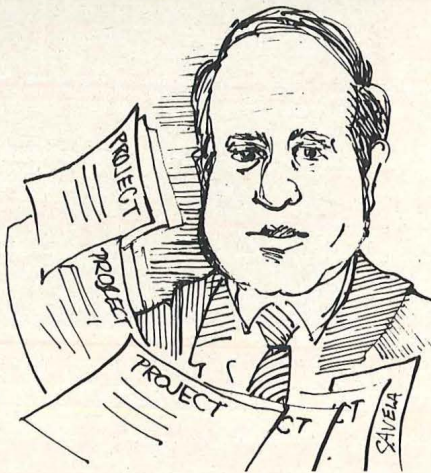
It is the first five-year plan a Greek parliament has ever passed, says an official with the Ministry of National Economy. A few were formulated halfheartedly under past governments, but those all died a silent death.

Implementing a five-year plan was one of the major campaign promises of PASOK, before winning the October, 1981, elections. By early 1982, the Greek Center for Planning and Economic Research (KEPE) in concert with the National Economy Ministry was asking local prefecture governments to tell the planners what they wanted in the plan. At times, Athens intervened — perhaps one prefecture said it wanted a road, and another adjoining prefecture had not asked for the continuation of the road. Later, KEPE began prioritizing projects by cross-referencing projects to see which were more in demand. Then larger regional groups began formulating their own five-year plans by year's end 1982, while KEPE produced, in parallel, its own macroeconomic model for the plan.

By pinpointing development projects, says a National Economy Ministry official, the five-year plan should eliminate the rampant corruption that allegedly plagued former economic development. Greece didn't enter its own industrial revolution until about 1960. When economic development began, projects were often built as a matter of political patronage or favoritism, without much regard to their economic value. The new plan will, say officials, rule that out by not permitting room in annual budgets for other projects. Technicians under

KEPE and the National Economy Ministry will be placed in local government offices to make sure the plan is adhered to, says a key government official.

Arsenis announced in October that he intends to inaugurate a new organization called ESEP, which will "supervise implementation of the five-year plan." To consist of representatives of several ministries and of KEPE, it will supervise implementation of projects foreseen in the plan, supervise implementation of policy decisions and new laws, link annual national budgets with the five-year plan, and select and promote integrated development programs by economic sector and geographic area. It will, in short, become the state agency responsible for connecting plans and laws with their implementation.



Although two years of the plan (1983 and 1984) have already passed, expenditures foreseen in the plan for those years were included in the annual budgets of 1983 and 1984 based on the cross-referenced, prioritized demands established in early local government participation. He says about 55% (593 billion drachmas) of the 13 trillion drachma total was budgeted for 1983, 1984, and 1985, so that spending is not linear, but will inflate significantly in the last two years of the plan. The funds will be used for everything from studies and design to construction and equipment supply.

One of the plan's aims is to take industry out of its traditional activities and develop "high-technology branches," according to Arsenis. The plan does allocate monies for a couple of projects that could be considered high-technology: a \$145-million stainless steel mill and a \$350-million lead-zinc mining and processing complex, which even requires at least one new and still-untested technology to go ahead. But the industrial pro-

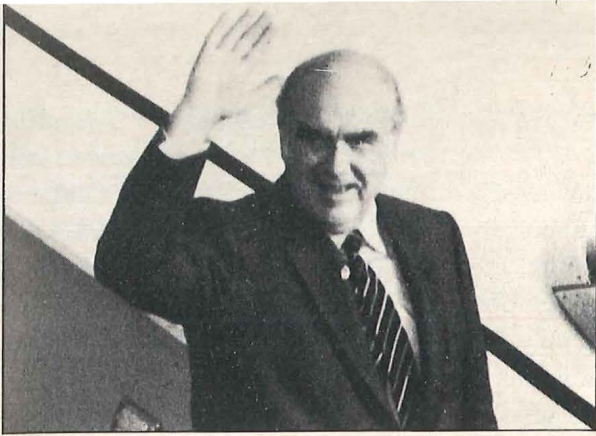
jects foreseen are for the most part more in the medium-to low-technology range, or are geared to make intermediate products that will find their way into high-technology goods, such as the \$20 million project to process Greece's abundant deposits of feldspar into materials bound for such products as cathode ray tubes for television sets and computer terminals, and porcelainware. The plan also sets aside nearly \$300 million for the huge but by no means high technology \$450 million alumina project that is to be under construction by 1985 with Soviet know-how and equipment.

The long-awaited "Metro" mass transit project, once again planned as a conventional heavy rail system that will be underground in the city center, above ground on the outskirts, and not the light tram system discussed during Antonis Tritsis' tenure as Planning Minister, gets about \$100 million in the plan. But that amount does not come anywhere near covering the estimated \$700 million to \$1 billion needed to finish the job by 1995.

Among the large-scale infrastructure projects planned, the plan allocates nearly \$130 million for the first stages of diversion of the Acheloos River in the northwest and construction of the Smokovo dam, both of which form the crux of the so-called "project of the century," which when finished sometime in the next decade will cost in the range of \$2.5 billion and irrigate 80% of the arable Thessaly plain, only 35% of which is irrigated now. Another approximately \$100 million will go toward construction of the mammoth Athens sewage treatment plant to be built on the islet of Psytelleia, that will serve a population of 2.5 million by 1996 and 3.2 million by 2026. It will be Attica's first sewage treatment plant, and will work in conjunction with a treatment center on the mainland at Akrokeramos and a one-kilometer-long underwater pipeline three meters in diameter that will transport partially treated effluent across to Psytalleia for final treatment, eliminating much of the pollution in the nearly dead Saronic Gulf.

The list of projects, of course, goes on. They all seem to be projects that should have been built long ago. But in Greece, often described as a never-never land, what seems a lovely idea often remains on the drawing boards forever for lack of funds. The government's biggest job now must be to find the money to implement its plan.

Takis Georgiou



Papandreu: Three Years of Socialism in Greece

By Lee Stokes

In the three years he has tightly held on to the reins of power in this strategic NATO country, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has *laconically* built up a reputation for being America's loudest critic and the Soviet Union's best friend within the ranks of the Western Alliance.

Under his authoritarian and particularly Balkan style of government, Greece has lurched sharply to the left. It has found common ground with east European regimes and radical Arab states such as Libya and Syria, while repeatedly using NATO or European Economic Community (EEC) forums as platforms to chastise the west. Papandreu, like some sort of Delphic soothsayer's wily high priest, has blamed the Americans for almost all the country's woes. Most of the people believe that most of what he says is true. No one objected, for instance, when the Greek prime minister blamed the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for the shooting down of the Korean jumbo, or the vetoing of EEC economic sanctions against Poland after the military take-over there (although the present administration prides itself on having suffered hardships at the hands of the Greek military junta which ruled the country between 1967-74).

Papandreu's critics describe the charismatic, balding but energetic 65-year-old former economics professor at Berkeley as a "consummate hypocrite" who accepts the millions of dollars in western aid he so desperately needs to prop up the ailing third world Greek economy, while unabashedly supporting the interests of the Soviet Union.

But supporters see Papandreu as "the first man with enough guts to stand up and challenge the Greek and foreign establishment." They say he has brought about "real democracy" by allowing complete freedom of speech. They praise his other much needed reforms. Women, for instance, now have the same rights under the law as those enjoyed for centuries by men in this traditionally male-oriented society.

Who is this man who has apparently taken Greece, turned it upside down, but has resisted the temptation of radical reforms which would change the basic structure of Greek society? Some say he must be playing the American game in efforts to neutralize the power of the pro-Moscow communists, others say he is a true patriot and the only uncorrupt leader in a nation of corrupt politicians. Who is right?

Let's first examine Mr Papandreu's foreign policy. The prime minister's friends say he has a love-hate relationship with the United States, where he spent 16 of the best years of his life, becoming an American citizen and serving in the United States navy.

He arrived in New York on May 15, 1940, his father's words still fresh in his mind: "If you leave Greece, I won't be able to help you financially." But Papandreu remained undaunted though he had only 14 dollars to his name. He worked washing windows and later at a library to finance his studies, beginning at Columbia University.

After obtaining his doctorate in economics at Harvard and marrying a Greek-American psychiatrist, Papandreu volunteered for service

in the United States navy. It has never been made clear whether his marriage to the psychiatrist drove him to sea, but he did divorce her after fulfilling his ambition to become an American citizen in 1944, a year later.

After his honorable discharge from the U.S. navy in 1946, his academic career began, starting at the University of Minnesota. He ended up as chairman of the Economics Department of the University of California at Berkeley. Students remember that his course, comparing the theories of Karl Marx with those of John Maynard Keynes, was the most popular on campus.

Yet the seeds of Papandreu's anti-Americanism were sown while he was still a young man, living with his mother in the northern Athenian suburb of Psychiko. Americans living there saw Greeks as "coarse natives" and said so to his face. The humiliation led the young Papandreu to lead a Trotskyist movement which became popular among Greek youth, but also led to his arrest and beatings at the hands of the security police.

As he himself admits, Papandreu was happy in America. A self-made man, he even started taking an interest in domestic American politics by helping the campaigns of Henry Wallace in 1948 and Adlai Stevenson in 1952. To this day, though highly critical of American foreign policy and "the system", which he says is structured to serve the country's powerful financial interests, Papandreu praises the American dedication to achievement and the respect shown by Americans for individual freedom.

It was ironic that a conservative politician persuaded Papandreou, who at the time was happily settled in the United States with his Chicago-born second wife Margaret Chant, to return to Greece permanently. In 1956, at that time Premier and now President Constantine Karamanlis' instigation, Papandreou set up an economic and research center in Athens.

But it was not long before what some people refer to as "Papandreou's natural lust for power" made him stand for election to parliament in his father's safe parliamentary seat, Patras, in the 1964 general elections. It was with apparent reluctance that he gave up his American citizenship as a prerequisite before his candidature could be approved. But the risk payed off.

His father, incumbent Prime Minister George Papandreou, had called for general elections twice that year in efforts to obtain a clear, working majority.

The results gave George Papandreou his majority and Andreas his seat in parliament. But the colonels' coup d'etat on 21 April 1967, thwarted Andreas' political plans. He was thrown into jail and kept in solitary confinement for eight months. Classified as a dangerous leftist agitator, only pressure from Papandreou's academic friends in the United States, including economist John Kenneth Galbraith, forced the junta to resist a temptation to have him executed. He and his family were released provided they left Greece for good.

Embittered by the United States' role in the coup and what he saw as the administration's support for Colonel George Papadopoulos' regime, Papandreou did not return to America, going instead to Sweden and Canada, from where he conducted a campaign against the Greek junta and the United States.

With the restoration of democracy in 1974, Papandreou returned to Greece and founded the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK),

which won a landslide victory in the 1981 elections.

Today, as head of the unavowedly Marxist PASOK which supporters describe as "still performing the function of a national liberation movement after more than 40 years of right-wing rule," Papandreou has come under heavy fire at home – for his domestic policies. He has been accused of infiltrating all the state apparatus with his own trusted party cadres, thus ensuring party control of the state machinery. As if to reinforce these fears, some members of the PASOK government have not hidden their support for the idea of a one-party socialist state, on the Yugoslav model.

Under Papandreou, anti-American hysteria in the state-controlled mass media and the pro-government press has flourished. But the prime minister himself says he is a moderate who does not want a confrontation. "We have followed a moderate policy towards the United States in recognition of its role as a superpower," Papandreou said in a recent interview to the mass circulation, pro-government daily *Ta Nea*. "We do not want a confrontation. We are too small a country for confrontation. But what the United States must understand is that we are an independent people."

He said the United States should understand that "Greece is an independent country, and that sovereign power rests only with the people."

Mr Papandreou said his government's defiant stand stemmed from Greece's negative experiences as a result of being dominated and dictated to by American governments. He said that ever since the end of World War II "Greece was a satellite state in every sense of the word, and the country's political and economic life was determined by the American presence here."

Government supporters justify these warnings as natural consequences of American economic and political dominance of Greece after World War II and the civil war which

followed. Washington's toleration of the 1967-74 pro-American colonels' junta and American failure to use its influence to stop NATO ally Turkey in its 1974 invasion and continuing occupation of northern Cyprus, disappointed even traditional conservatives. But the so-called anti-American mood is nurtured here by the nation's most prominent former American citizen – Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou himself.

Retired General Dimitrios Hondrokoukis, now an independent socialist deputy, believes that Papandreou is cleverly tapping Greek nationalism to promote his own electoral success. The most recent example was the meeting set up on Crete last November between French President Francois Mitterrand and Libyan strongman Moammar Qaddafi over Chad. Aside from whether the meeting was successful or not, Papandreou used it to show that Greece is no longer a political lightweight under the thumb of the United States, but is a full member of the international community, able to influence events in Europe and the Middle East.

But why did Papandreou advocate closer ties with Colonel Qaddafi, knowing as he did that the Libyan leader is regarded with distaste because of his promotion of international terrorism? The fact that the meeting upset Washington may provide some clue. General Hondrokoukis explains: "Greece is a Mediterranean country which accommodates four major American military facilities and borders on three communist countries. So obviously it has to tread a careful path. The path Papandreou has chosen is anti-Americanism as the easiest option. By continuing this policy, he justifies his ascent to power and his campaign for reelection next fall. He also keeps the extreme left of his party and the pro-Moscow communist party content with rhetoric but not deeds. Secondly, he can give vent to personal pent-up feel-

ings of frustration harbored from an early age, when as a Trotskyist youth leader in Greece he was tortured for 48 hours, had his jaw broken in several places and was humiliated in front of his mother by the right-wing security police. And thirdly, he is skillfully exploiting a feeling of "injured national pride" by Greeks, who daily notice the chasm between ancient Greek glory and the more mundane modern Greek reality. Combined with the feeling that they have been let down by a friend, the United States, in their dispute with Turkey, it is easy to understand the resulting frustration."

Anti-Americanism in the state-controlled mass media is also seen as a deliberate government policy. Marios Kyprianides, a TV newscaster, in an exclusive interview with *The Athenian*, explained how he was forced to resign after being consistently asked by his superior, a political appointee, or "green guard", — a common phrase emanating from the party logo color and the revolutionary guards of the Bolshevik Revolution — to "ensure" that news items involving the United States or its foreign policy, especially in central and Latin American, were portrayed in as strong an anti-American light as possible."

The pro-government press, which accounts for roughly half the total newspaper circulation in the country, and relies heavily on socialist government loans to stay afloat, has also been doing its bit to support Premier Papandreou by stoking up the anti-American fire in Greece. The country's highest circulation daily, *Ethnos*, has flourished thanks to government support and alleged Soviet Committee for State Security (KGB) funds, even though it is overtly pro-Soviet while claiming to support the government.

The conservative opposition has labelled television — the most important mass medium in Greece given its relative novelty and the country's high, 14 percent illiteracy rate — as

"one-sided" and "totalitarian". One American diplomat recently returned from Budapest, in an interview, expressed surprise at Greek television's slanted world news coverage, pointing out that communist Hungarian TV at least makes an effort to present the American point of view when reporting on Central America, the missile question and east-west relations.

Neither have Papandreou's fiscal policies brought Greece any particular joy, with warnings that the Greek economy is on the brink of disaster. Indeed, the situation is so serious that people in the streets are beginning to make jokes about it. One goes: When the actor Reagan was elected to office, he became a good economist — hence America's improved economic performance. When the economist Papandreou came to power, he became a very good actor." The joke is closer to the truth than is comfortable, for Papandreou the economist was elected on a platform promising to revive the economy, reduce unemployment and share out the nation's wealth. The lame excuse on government ministerial lips is that the economy's bad show should be blamed on short-sighted policies on industry adopted by previous conservative administrations. At 18 percent, Greece now has the highest inflation rate within the EEC. Its unemployment rate has more than doubled from four to ten percent, investments are stagnant and by next year, international banking sources predict that Greece's current account deficit will be the largest in Europe.

Papandreou's brainchild of "socialization" as an alternative to costly nationalization has also flopped. The idea was to allow workers, local government, representatives from local chambers of commerce and trades union representatives to participate in the decision making. But "too many cooks spoil the broth", and the rapid decisions needed to make an enterprise successful could not be taken.

The Prime Minister's Chicago-born, Greek-speaking wife Margaret, stands by her husband. She dismisses criticism that Greece is lurching dangerously to the left, but personally participates in anti-American demonstrations. "When Greeks shout 'Americans out!' they are simply expressing a desire to run their own country," she explains.

Papandreou has had to restrain some of his more hard-line policies because of the influence of the conservative president, Constantine Karamanlis, nicknamed "God" because of his supra-political role. The President has threatened a show-down if the socialist government attempts to withdraw Greece from either the EEC or NATO or to reinforce the armed forces officer corps with leftists.

Given the large socialist majority in parliament, Papandreou's only potential challenge came until recently from President Karamanlis. This situation has changed dramatically in the last few months. For the recent election to the leadership post of the conservative opposition has allowed another charismatic, experienced and wily political figure to come to the forefront of the political scene and show Mr Papandreou what democracy is all about. For the first time since his landslide victory in 1981, Papandreou is worried that he may not get reelected next fall. Indeed, he got into such a panic when Constantine Mitsotakis, a tall centrist politician from Crete, was elected leader of the conservative New Democracy party, that he embarrassed even his own party cadres by calling him a "traitor" and those who voted for him "degenerate".

Will the political experience of the politician known in Greece as "the fox" be enough to beat the demagogic Mr Papandreou? Or will Greece move further to the left after this year's crucial elections, endangering western security? Only time can tell.

Amnesty International

By Darlene R. West



In Chile human rights organizations have identified secret detention centers in which political suspects have been interrogated under torture. A group of nuns, priests and other church members protested outside such a center at Calle Borgoño 1470 in Santiago in October 1983. It has frequently been cited in testimonies as a place where detainees have been tortured by the "Central Nacional de Informaciones" (CNI), the Chilean secret police.

Almost a decade has passed since 29 Greeks, most of whom had been political prisoners or suffered harsh treatment during the country's military dictatorship, formed the Greek section of Amnesty International. Among its early supporters were Lady Amalia Fleming, the first president, and Pavlos Zannas, her successor. Today Amnesty International has 1,000 members in groups throughout Greece with concerns that

far transcend their national boundaries.

The Greek activists – and their colleagues overseas – have had recently a cause for celebration: the November 13 bill passed by the Greek parliament imposing lengthy prison sentences on torturers and officials who order torture. Greece is the first country in the world to include a specific ban on torture in its penal code.

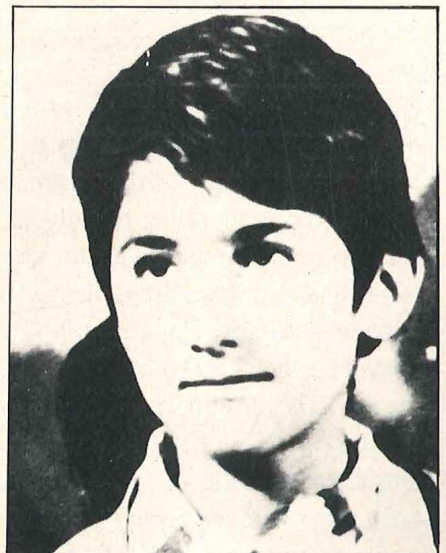
Still, much remains to be done. A re-

cent report prepared by Amnesty International alleging the use of torture in 98 different countries is evidence that although governments throughout the world condemn torture, more than one third of them have tolerated it in the 1980's.

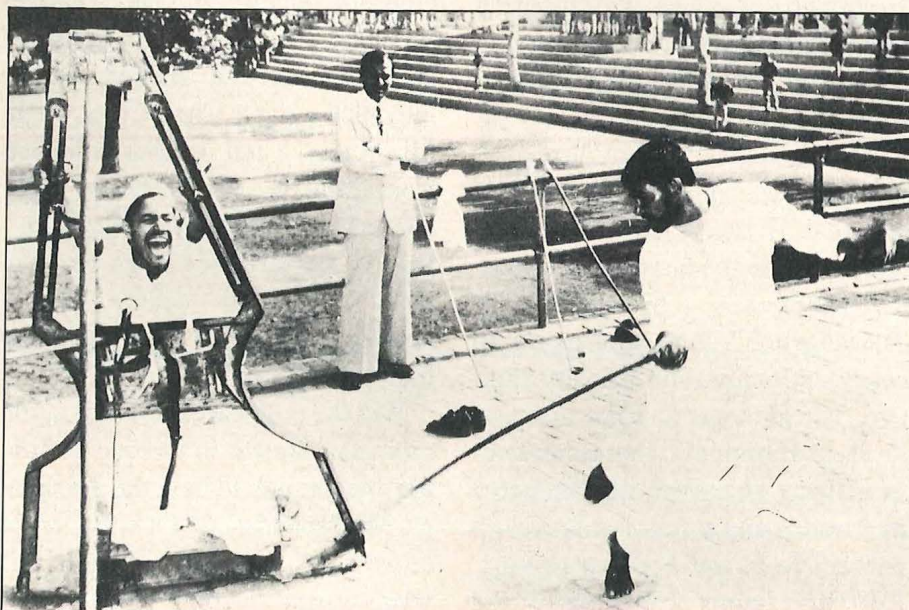
Torture, frequently carried out in secrecy, is being used to obtain information, to force confessions, to discourage political activity and as a punishment. The methods, many with long-lasting or permanent effects, range from beatings and floggings to sexual abuse and electric shock torture. The victims come from all social classes, age groups and occupations.

The campaign against torture represents only one aspect of the mandate of Amnesty International, a politically and financially independent group concerned with the protection of human rights throughout the world. Fundamental to the organization's work are the principles set forth in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10 (now Human Rights Day) 1948. The declaration establishes the right to freedom of speech, conscience and religion; to freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention; the right to a fair trial; the right to life, liberty and security of person; and the right not to be tortured.

In addition to its ongoing efforts to abolish torture, Amnesty opposes the



Ali Hama Salih, a 12-year-old Iraqi Kurd from the village of Ja'afevan in Sulaimanya Province. He was arrested on 25 February 1981 and detained for interrogation at Karadagh Security Headquarters. His corpse was subsequently handed back to his family badly marked by torture.



Torture and ill-treatment are often inflicted as judicial punishments, sometimes in addition to prison sentences. In Pakistan since the imposition of martial law in 1977 sentences of flogging can be imposed under both martial law regulations and Islamic law. Many floggings are conducted in public.

death penalty. There are few moral issues more controversial than this and advocates of capital punishment often

defend its role in the suppression of terrorism. Amnesty holds that it has not proved to have a deterrent effect and points out that execution – by such methods as shooting, hanging, stoning and electrocution – is being inflicted throughout the world, sometimes on innocent people.

Amnesty, though, is not a group of theorists and philosophers. It takes action and it focuses its activities on prisoners. Specifically, the organization seeks fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners and tries to obtain immediate release for prisoners of conscience.

The term 'prisoner of conscience' was first coined in 1961 by London lawyer Peter Benenson whose newspaper article "An Appeal for Amnesty" urging a one-year campaign for the release of political prisoners throughout the world, was the birth of an organization which now has groups in 55 countries.

"Open your newspaper any day of the week," Benenson urged, "and you will find a report from somewhere in the world of someone being imprisoned, tortured or executed because his opinions or religion are unacceptable to his government."

Benenson's story, profiling eight of these prisoners of conscience, brought a huge response from concerned people with stories of other political prisoners and their plights. They were urged to form groups, adopt individual prisoners,

able research is undertaken. Prisoners of conscience, those detained for exercising their human rights in non-violent ways, are assigned to one or more of the movement's groups around the world. (Members do not work on the cases of prisoners in their own country.) Then the letters to government and prison officials begin. Sometimes members write to the prisoners themselves and while many such letters are never received and most go unanswered, the letters continue in the belief that if only one manages to reach a prisoner it will inspire hope and provide comfort. Testimonies from released prisoners have ensured them that it does.

President of Amnesty's Greek Section, Pericles Pangalos, who can speak from experience, says receiving such a letter is "like a gap opening in prison – like a breath of fresh air."

Are the letters effective? Although the movement does not claim credit for the release of any prisoner, many former prisoners have attributed their freedom to international pressure and prisoners and their families have expressed gratitude for Amnesty's efforts on their behalf. On Human Rights Day in 1977, Amnesty International was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its contribution to "securing the ground for freedom, for justice, and thereby also for peace in the world."

Peter Benenson's observation can still

fellow members in some 3,000 groups around the world, are encouraged by the effectiveness of their efforts.

Mariana Leondaridou became involved with the organization in Thessaloniki through her work as a translator. She describes the case of Immaculée Mukamugema who was arrested in the central African country of Rwanda, convicted of distributing pamphlets deemed anti-government, and detained in a black cell. The Thessaloniki group took



Rosemary Riveros, a Bolivian citizen, was beaten and tortured with electric shocks in a military barracks in Argentina after being abducted by military personnel in Buenos Aires in December 1975. She lost contact with her daughter Tamara in June 1976 and was held without charge or trial until May 1981, when she was released into exile after appeals from Amnesty International.

The Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, an Argentinian human rights group, helped her to find her child, and they were reunited in Lima, Peru, in July 1983. Rosemary Riveros told reporters at the airport: "It's a miracle... I still can't believe I'm back with my precious baby... the political repression was indiscriminate and I, like many workers, got caught up in it. Now I just want to give my daughter stability and love, the things any mother wants to do for a child."

up her case in June 1984 and the letters began pouring into Rwanda. When Immaculée was released on October 31, the Supreme Court of Rwanda wasted no time in halting the flow of mail from Greece. On November 3 a letter was sent to Mariana advising her of the prisoner's release. Such letters, of course, are rare, but as Mariana puts it "they make up for a lot of years."

In Athens the Amnesty International office is located at Mavromichali 20, phone 360-0628.



Torture is often inflicted as part of government suppression of dissent. In the Soviet Union people who have been detained for expressing criticism of the authorities have been confined in Dnepropetrovski Special Psychiatric Hospital and other psychiatric institutions, some being given pain-causing drugs.

and begin writing letters to them, their families, and the governments responsible for their release. This method, this constant flow of polite but persistent appeals, is still the Amnesty International approach.

The organization has established a reputation for accuracy and careful attention to detail and before it begins to work on behalf of a prisoner consider-

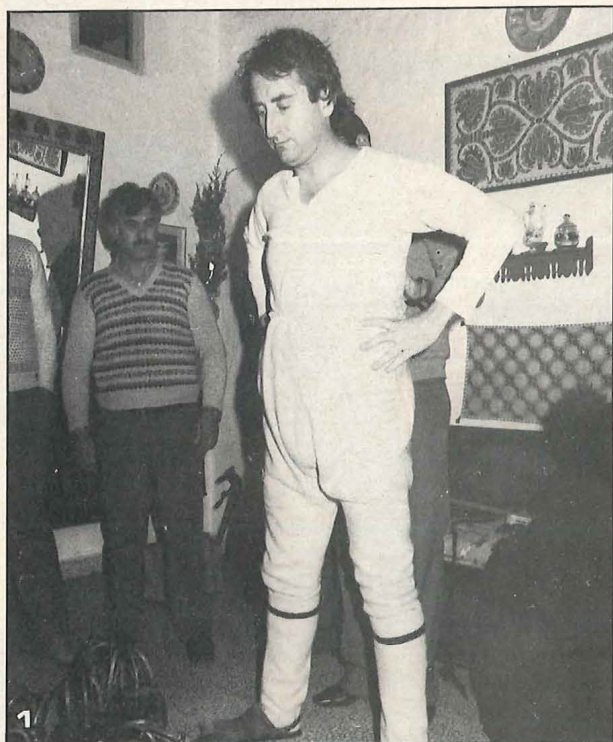
be made. The daily media continue to carry reports from all over the world of thousands of people being detained and enduring gross suffering because they have joined a trade union, written a book, signed a petition or taken part in a demonstration. And for each case that is made public many go unknown.

At the same time, members of Amnesty International in Greece, like

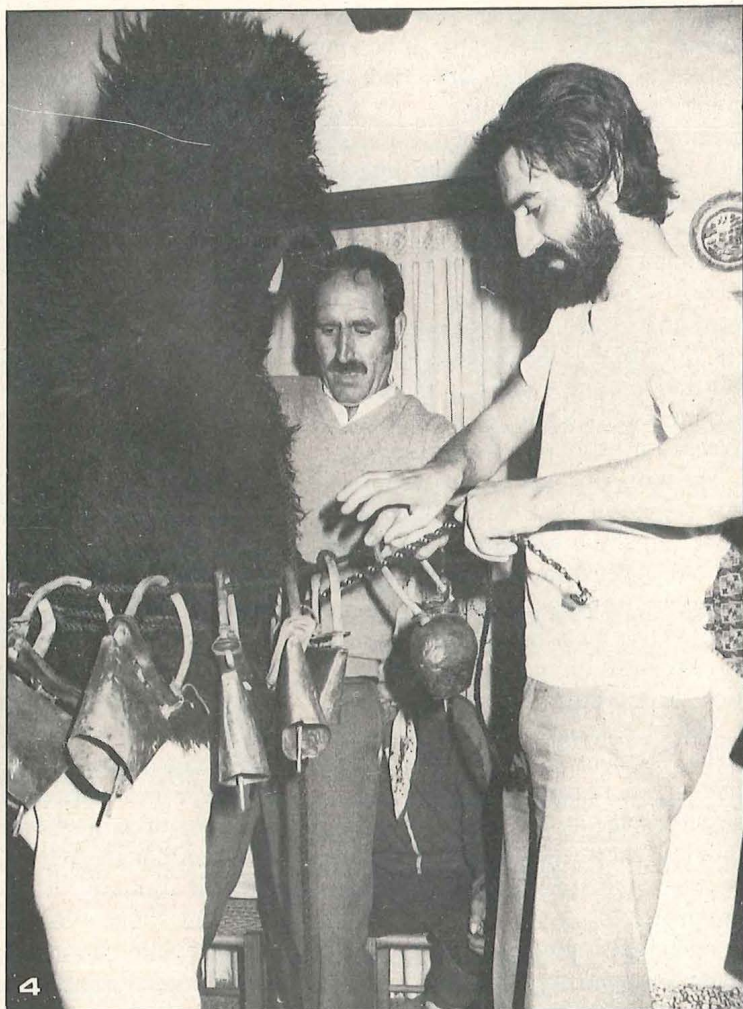
The Goat Dancers of Skyros

By Elizabeth Herring

Photographs by Emil Moriannidis



1. Woolen trousers and leggings, and the special laced Skyrian sandals, "trohadia," are step one in the Gheros' costume.



4. Manolis Pantazis, still drenched with sweat from his own spell as Gheros, adjusts brother Constantine's bells.



2. Next, comes the "kapoto," or shepherd's jacket, fleecy-side out, over a homemade hump.

3. Bells of several varieties are cleverly suspended from goat's hair ropes in a time-tested way, to produce noise and prevent injury.



5. Larger bells are worn on top, at the back. Yiannis Yer-goudis (1) the dresser, is a crucial member of the Gheros' team.

Last spring, during the three weeks of Greek Carnival, photographer Emil Moriannidis and I went out to the Sporadic island of Skyros to observe and document, on film and tape, a ritual known as the "Goat Dance of Skyros."

Joy Coulestantou, in her definitive work on the event, says, "It is in the streets of this town (Kastro) that the inhabitants still celebrate once a year the festival of a god – or something – they have long forgotten."

Forgotten, the ritual's origins may well be: But the event itself survives, like some proud, healthy and curious antedeluvian beast, making its time-honored annual migration despite ERT's whirring movie cameras, the scribbling of foreign journalists, and sceptical Athenians up, en masse, for the Clean Monday revels.

The village of Kastro, or to *Horio*, itself is reminiscent of a raw Mexican border town this time of year – the sort of setting John Huston would have chosen for a Greek *Under The Volcano*. The Skyrian villagers, however, are strangely courtly, refined, in the shadow of their ruined castle and the Byzantine monastery of St. George.

One muses that, perhaps, during the annual mock-battle of the Goat Dance,



6. Yiannis Koboyian-nis, the Korella, looks on.



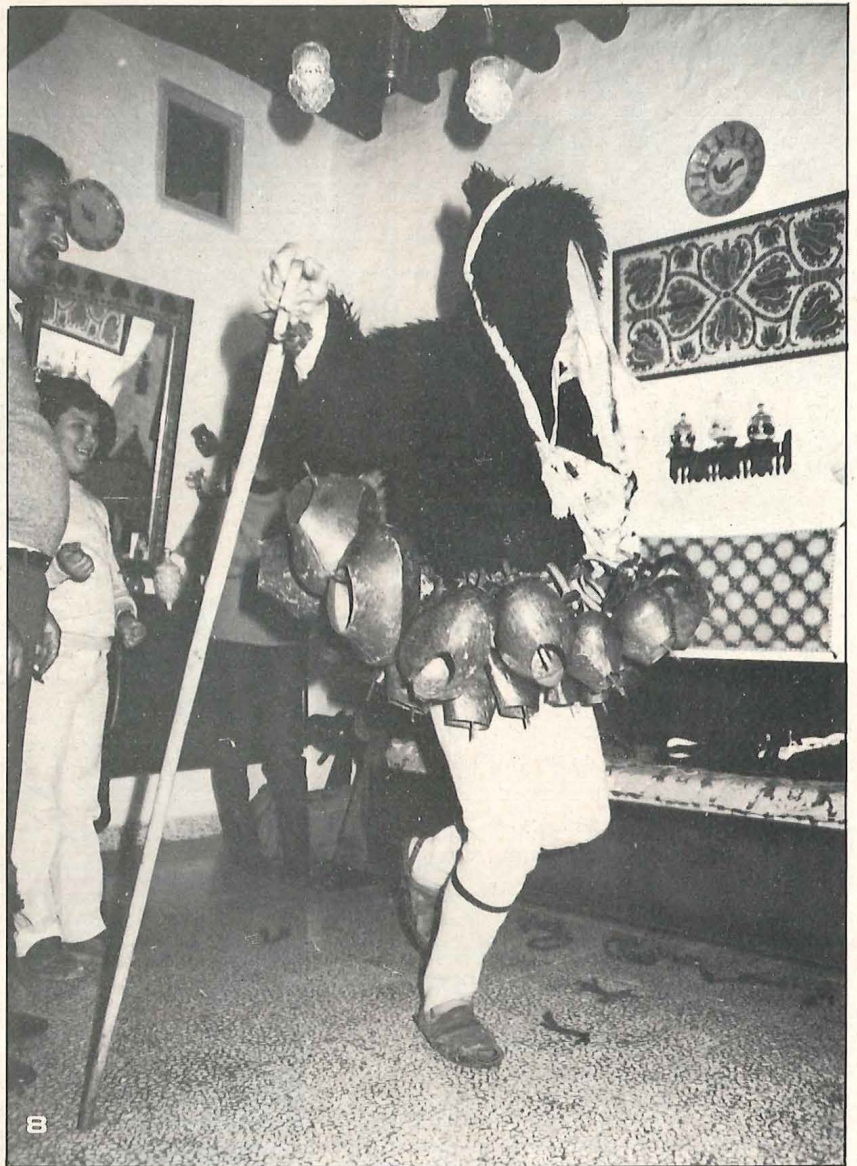
7. Next, comes the mask, made from the skin of an unborn goat.

they get all the accumulated rage of the previous year out of their systems and are thus rendered pacific, pastoral, for the next eleven months.

For the Goat Dance is a display of manliness, strength and stamina, at least for those who become *Gheroi*. The other three characters in the little "drama" – the Korella, a man dressed in Skyrian bridal array; the Frangos, a sort of masked buffoon, or jester; and his counterpart, the comic Kyria, a man in women's clothing – may need only the endurance required to dance and sing while negotiating the steep little snake of Kastro's main street, and help the heavily encumbered *Gheroi* out of tight spots or cut him loose from his bells should he reach the point of total exhaustion. For it is the *Gheros* himself, like some Baryshnikov-gone-wrong in his iron tutu of goats' bells – which may weigh over 60 kilos – who must be a man's man indeed.

It is definitely a part for a Burt Reynolds or a Sylvester Stallone. Up and down the treacherous cobbled "stairway" the *Gheroi* dance, in that peculiar, jerking roll – like a drunken camel's – that gets the most noise out of the bells.

The sound is that of galvanized trash cans, filled with nuts and bolts, tumbling



8. *Gheros*, Constantine Pantazis, tries out the bells, shepherd's stave in hand.



9. Constantine has become "the Boogie Man," indeed.

10. A white sash is crossed over the hood, and a woman's scarf knotted under the mask. Often, a *Gheros* is recognized by the scarf, or by his hands.





11. The *Gheros* is ready, but for the sprig of spring flowers that will adorn his staff.

end over end down a steep slope. The first time I saw and heard the *Gheroi*, springing towards me down the hill, I backed gingerly into a stoa, covering first camera lens, then ears. I wasn't prepared for these hairy, deafening, stave-brandishing apparitions peering out through holes in masks made of the whole skins of aborted goats. I had the feeling that this was, at last, The Bogeyman, and he had come for me.

But off they frisked, though it was frisking à la rhinoceros, and I was left standing unscathed, thinking "What fun!"

And it *is* fun, though often excruciating painful and exhausting, to be a *Gheros*.

At the age of 95, George Moraitis' grandfather was wistfully watching the dance from his terrace, when an old crony baited him about no longer having what it takes to be a *Gheros*.

Stricken, the old man commanded his grandson to assemble his gear, immediately, and George complied, though he feared the strain might be too much for his beloved grandfather.

Dressed and masked, the old gentleman began to dance, for his own pleasure, before a mirror, but George, bursting with pride, pulled him out onto the terrace for all of Kastro to see.

The grandson of a *Gheros*, George Moraitis is the father of a tiny *Gheros* himself, and though George danced the role for two years, he's now given it up as too demanding.

Before Carnival, one may see a little old black-clad grandmother in a Skyrian doorway, putting the final sartorial touches on the *Kapoto* of a son's or grandson's costume.

She won't mind having her picture taken: She hardly looks up, but she's



15. Even little girls, and women, want to be *Gheroi*, and are!

12. A *Gheros* and two *Frangoi*: a moving trio of sound.

13. As dance expert Ted Petrides says, "The bells are apotropaic, like church bells. The louder, the better, for they frighten away the evil spirits and prepare for the coming of spring."

14. The *Korella*, in "her" role as helpmate and troubleshooter, adjusts a tired *Gheros'* trohadia.



16. George Moraitis' son: The smallest *Gheros* of all.

totally unconscious of the contrast between the highly ordered "frozen" room behind her – the china shop of bull-and-china-shop fame – and the ritual of the *Gheroi*.

Elegant and museum-like are these Skyrian sitting rooms, the walls ornamented with hand-tooled wooden shelves supporting displays of priceless china, flanked by niches housing the family ikons and *stefana*.

If Skyrian domestic architecture is

Apollonian, the dance of Skyrian sons is the Dionysian counterpart, left over from the god's totemic rites.

Or perhaps, as George Moraitis says, it dates only from "the time of the pirates," when villains loosed captive wolves on a Skyrian herd. Driven mad by his loss, the goatherd girded his loins with the bells of his murdered flock, and, dishevelled by grief, he and his destitute spouse, the original *Korella*, made their way down into the town. ■

Kite Strings at High Noon: A Saga

by William R. Ammerman

I first heard the words "go fly a kite" from a girl in 4th grade at T.H. Patterson Grade School. I tried to copy her answer to the problem of 123 divided by 15 so I could go out to recess and play baseball.

I wasn't successful at baseball, but I am successful in kite-flying even though I had to come to Greece to do it. Finally, last Kathara Deftera, I was able to "fly a kite". Successfully and without any "fear of the flying" to paraphrase Ms Jong. I pass along my secrets to all who will be faced by a similar challenge this month.

Flying a kite in Greece has, at least to me, the moral stance of Gary Cooper in *High Noon*. Everybody has seen that flick. When Coop walks down the main street at noon, determined to rid Dodge City of its evil, everybody knows there will be only winners or losers. No metaphysical namby-pambying, no "grays" in the midst of the whites and blacks of Cooper's world. Just winners and losers.

Flying a kite on Kathara Deftera is perhaps a parable of winners and losers, also. Certainly, there's one thing that's obvious: either the kite flies or it doesn't. There are no half-way "kite-flyings" just as there are no "grays" in Gary Cooper's world. And if the kite flies, well, you're OK in the eyes of your kids, your wife, and mother-in-law. And in the eyes of your male friends, you'll either be lucky or have cheated. For kite-flying, like driving a car, buying oranges, or paying your DEH bill, is a very competitive event here in Greece.

How to do it? First, you'll have to get advice. No one intuitively knows how to fly a kite. It's not part of any Westerner's genetic pool of skills to know how to fly a Greek kite. Probably, by the time you're my age, you've forgotten how to do it - if you ever knew - just as you've forgotten where to dig for worms to go fishing, or which way to turn a nut on a bicycle wheel. We just lose these skills through atrophy and non-utilization.

But there are people who do know how to fly a kite. They are the same people who can run without tripping on untied shoe laces or can eat six salami sandwiches one hour after dinner. Wonder-Person is the little kid who rings your doorbell at 6:30 am on the

day before Christmas to sing the "Kalanda". So Rule 1 is that you've got to ask advice from a kid. Don't expect to fly a kite without this advice: it won't work.

You might ask, "Why? I flew kites as a kid in my own country." I'm certain you did but (Rule 2): Greek kites are different.

Greek kites are constructed so devilishly simply that they lull you into a false sense of security. They are thin sheets of taverna tablecloths, dyed in honor of the holiday. The frame is composed of grown-up match sticks, the tail from newspapers, and the thing is held together by staples and UHU glue. The kite almost blushes in its simplicity yet, like the little girl who first confused me by telling me to "fly a kite" its seeming virtue of simplicity is a veneer covering a devilishly sound set of rules.

Assuming you've got a kite, tail, string and your Kathara Deftera picnic ready, get the kids, mother-in-law, uncles, nephews, cousins in the car and head out for a secluded spot of Attica.

At this point, you might want to stop reading this article because you think there are no secluded spots in Attica. There are many; just ask the owner of a dirt-bike and he'll tell you many such places. And you also know the safety rules published in all the newspapers on Kathara Deftera about flying kites away from overhead DEH or OTE wires. Attica is suspended on wires: without them, we'd all sink. So, you've got to live with these handicaps as well as compete with others who are living with the same problems. Don't be discouraged.

The real demon in your kite-flying exploits are trees. You may scoff at this and blurt out, "Attica doesn't have trees." An overstatement. Attica does have trees: the Ministry of Environment has been planting them. But they're a voracious breed: they eat kites. Literary verification of this amazing fact can be found in Charles Schultz' *Peanuts*. Ask Charlie Brown: he knows all about such matters; and

who can disbelieve him? Visual proof of this truth in Greece can be found first by looking in trees: they're full of mis-flown kites. Wires you have to endure: kite-eating trees are to be feared.

Actually, the best place to fly a kite is in Syntagma Square on Kathara Deftera. Nobody's there, there are few trees, and the warm polluted air rises, creating marvelous drafts to tug your kite high in the air.

Probably, however, you'll be pressured to go "to the country" by your family. That's OK: trees and wires are there as well as plenty of other souls attempting the same task as you.

Now, it's High Noon time. If you've been nice to the little kid who woke you on Christmas Eve, he will have rigged your kite so it will fly. Before attempting this, however, only you and your kids can be part of the effort. All others in your *parea* must be told politely and firmly to sit down under the tree, get the soccer ball out, wash the car, prepare the tarama, peel the squid, or whatever. But don't have everybody standing around you at this point: they'll unnerve you but even more important, they'll reduce the wind currents. And here is where you and your kids will establish a bond that will never be broken: you'll either be a hero in Cooper fashion or like the goalie who allowed the winning goal in last Saturday's championship.

If everything has been prepared correctly, the kite will fly, gloriously and higher than everyone else's. It will hang suspended, its tail wagging at you as if to say, "You've done a good job." The kids will be pleased, mother-in-law proud, wife unassumingly happy for both husband and kids.

And you can feel as Coop did after the last bad guy was killed. Proud of your wiliness, pleased with your skills, and pumped up with pleasure about your success. Your standing in the eyes of people that count is assured, the tarama will taste fine, the scallions hotter, and the wine cooler. You're a success and can wear your kite strings slung high for another year. ■



Rembetomania

By B. Samantha Stenzel

MY OLD BOUZOUKI

*Tonight I took down
my old bouzouki
to have a good time
with an old love of mine
Tonight I took it down
for her sake
and as she leans toward me
I'll sing her a song
I'll tell her of the love
that's already lost
but will be rooted in me
for as long as I live*

Song by Khiotis with words by Vasiliadis. Reprinted from *Rebetika, Songs From the Greek Underworld* (1975), edited by Katherine Butterworth and Sara Schneider, Komboi Press, New York.

The musicians huddle in a semi-circle in the corner of a smoke-filled room. Clients in small groups sit at randomly placed tables. Conversation continues as the players warm up by strumming their instruments. The loquacious multilingual nut vendor tries to tempt people to buy his treats by leaving a few samples in front of them while chanting the familiar onomatopoeic "tsaka-tsouka, tsaka-tsouka". The accelerating pace and increased volume of the bouzouki's *taxim* (free rhythmic improvised introduction) attracts the audience's attention. The talking halts as the quartet plunges into a melancholy *zeybekiko* and an intense solo dancer with half-closed eyes and a cigarette dangling from his mouth slowly sways to the music. He turns about with a drunken-like swagger and sinuously descends to the ground with arms extended, looking a bit like an airplane making an emergency landing. He squats for a moment and then suddenly leaps up and slaps both heels.

When the song ends, he sits down and the musicians pick up the pace slightly to play a *hassapiko* (butcher's dance) and two men get up and perform a series of tightly synchro-

nized steps done in the *macho* fashion favored by sailors. The beer, wine and ouzo are flowing freely and the crowd is becoming more animated, clapping, singing along or tapping its feet. When the ensemble starts a provocative *tsifteteli* (belly dance), a smiling woman begins to writhe sensuously. Eventually someone hoists her up on a tabletop and she continues to dance with abandon while the crowd shouts encouragement.

Is this taking place in Smyrna in 1915 or Piraeus in the 1930's? Actually this scene or similar ones are being enacted every night of the week in modern-day Athens at one of the dozens of tavernas or clubs

changed to the *bouzouki* and *baglama* (baby bouzouki) which are stringed instruments in the Turkish *saz* family and the guitar. Later a second bouzouki was added, as well as an accordion or a piano, *santouri* or *kanoni* (zither) and a tambourine was common. After 1950 when *rembetika* became commercialized, orchestras became larger with most instruments doubled and a double-bass, drums and electric harmonium added.

A tremendous re-birth of interest in *rembetika* has occurred in the last decade and Athens' music scene, which is more active than almost any other European capital, has been enriched by numerous nightspots



ARETTA SEVASTAKIS

Ensemble and dancers at "O Yiannis"

which feature *rembetika* music. *Rembetika* was developed in the towns of Greece in the early 20th century. It was given a boost in popularity in 1922 when Greece was inundated with about one and a half million refugees from Turkey, especially those from Smyrna and Constantinople where *rembetika* flourished.

In the early years of *rembetika*, the most popular combination of instruments was a violin, *santouri* (struck dulcimer), and guitar. About 1930 in the "classical" *rembetika* period, the featured instruments

which feature this music in its various forms. Many are neighborhood "corners" which are informal gathering places reminiscent of the original *rembetika* hangouts. They are located in old neo-classical buildings whose walls are decorated with photographic enlargements of ensembles featuring *rembetika* greats such as Vamvakaris, Tsitsanis and Rosa Eskenazi and old instruments. Four or five musicians will sit in the middle of the room or on a low platform while the large, posher nightclubs feature full orchestras which are situated on formal bandstands.

Rembetika was once eschewed by the middle and upper classes as low-brow. It was suppressed by the totalitarian Metaxas government in 1936 and until recently disdained by leftists because the rembetists were apolitical and non-productive. Rembetika is now popular with all classes and political groups from blue-jeaned students to chic society. Even Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is in the habit of celebrating the anniversary of his 1981 election victory by going to a rembetika club where he likes to cut loose by doing a spirited zeybekiko.

The meaning of the word rembetika is unclear and a number of origins are claimed. One source mentioned by Gail Holst in her memorable and informative book *Road to Rembetika*, Denise Harvey & Company, Athens 1983, is the Turkish word *rembet* which means outlaw or outsider. Another possibility Holst cites is the ancient Greek word *remvomai* which means to be unsteady or act at random.

The rembetists were a sub-culture of misfits living on the fringe of society. They gathered in *tekethes* (hash dens) to smoke and listen to music and they had their own style of dress and *argot* (slang). Hashish was legal in Turkey at the time of the 1922 "Great Disaster" and the new refugees, many of them upper-class business people who had been reduced to poverty after fleeing their homes, brought along their "Café Aman" rembetika music and the Anatolian custom of drug smoking. They also revolutionized the night life of Athens and Piraeus by introducing the practice of mixed socializing in the evenings. Up until this time, the rembetika clubs and other nightspots in Greece were usually frequented by men only – with some prostitutes and unconventional women, but no "respectable" ladies.

The Metaxas dictatorship enforced drug laws in Greece and banned rembetika instruments and the music itself because of its Turkish



ARETTA SEVASTAKIS

Jordanis Tsomides between sets.

origins. At the same time, Kemal Ataturk, the powerful ruler of Turkey, forbade the rebetic vocal improvisations known as *amane* because they had Byzantine roots. The volatile rembetists, whose wide sashes often hid weapons that were used in their frequent fights, were a



ALIKI ORONEY

Sotiria Bellou while singing in small taverna in Spata for BBC broadcast.

both for authorities. Their disdain for social convention was reflected in their female counterpart, the *derbederissa*. Tsitsanis' song *The Derbederissa* sums up her character: "Run, mangas, ask them to tell you who I am; I'm a tough fine woman, a derbederissa, I've played men like dice. Love doesn't stir me, I just want a good time, to get my drinks every night while he-men fight over me. That I'll be yours, shut up about it; I don't dig sweet talk, I've made that clear; I was born in the tavernas and cabarets."

Yet rembetists and derbederisses were known to be generous with a strong sense of honor. To relieve the pain of poverty and the oppression by authorities, they played and listened to minor-key laments about lost love and hopes, the lyrics of which many rebetic scholars, including Spyros Papaioannou, have compared to those of the American blues.

Although some songs end with a hope for better days, for most rembetists these happier times never came. Many died of starvation during World War II and those that survived had to adjust to a new way of life. The musicians who wanted to continue to perform in Greece were forced to adapt to large orchestras which played an electrified form of rembetika which is still popular today. Many left Greece to follow the spread of the music's popularity to the United States. After World War II, mentions of hashish, jail and the *manges* (underworld members) were omitted from the songs and by the 1960's, a softer, more stylized rembetika was being composed. The first substantial rembetika in years is the remarkable score by Stavros Xarhacos, one of Greece's leading composers, for Kostas Ferris' 1982 film *Rembetiko*. The film, which is a fictionalized account of the tragic life of singer Marika Ninou, won the Silver Bear in Berlin and has been



successful in international release.

The late Vassilis Tsitsanis, recognized as the greatest modern bouzouki player and composer, was the model for Babis, the main musician in *Rembetiko*. He died in January 1984, a couple of months before his scheduled Carnegie Hall debut. Thousands of tearful friends and admirers sang his most famous song "Cloudy Sunday" at the funeral including the great singer Sotiria Bellou whose haunting voice accompanied Tsitsanis in the 1950's and in recent years at the large nightclub "Harama". Although her unique voice is still as strong as ever, it is sadly drowned out in the over-amplified atmosphere of "Harama" where she still performs.

One of the old rembetists who has maintained the same style of singing and playing baglama throughout the years is colorful Yiorgos Mouflouzelis, a gravelly voiced septuagenarian from Mytilini. In the early years of his career, he played with the popu-

lar musician Batis who was buried in 1967 with his favorite baglama. Mouflouzelis admits "I'm not a singer - I spoil the songs" nor is he recognized as a virtuoso musician. Yet fans crowd the club "Kalyves Tou Thanasaki" in Kypseli to hear him snap out the lyrics to the hundred-plus songs he has written and to delight in his slangy off-hand and sometimes off-color asides. His current success is a far cry from the lean days of the 60's when he passed around a hat for donations while making the rounds of tavernas and clubs in Plaka and Kolonaki, carrying his baglama under one arm and his young son under the other.

One musician who avoided such situations was Iordanis Tsomides, an expert of the bouzouki who left for the United States in 1957 and remained for 15 years as a headliner in some of the top Greek clubs in California. Iordanis was born in 1933 and his parents, who were refugees from the Pontus Black Sea area in Turkey, suffered great hardship dur-

ing World War II. He started playing violin and bouzouki when he was 12.

Grigoris Falireas, owner of Pop Eleven music shop, describes Iordanis' style on the jacket notes of his new album "Taximia of Iordanis" as "having a unique clarity of sound and constant improvisation. Iordanis seldom plays a song the same way. Each time he plays a different *taximi*, adding colors." This individuality and ability to improvise was the hallmark of Tsitsanis and has often been used as the criteria for judging a bouzouki player. Iordanis skill is obvious in his performances at "Taximi", a friendly neighborhood club in Neapolis. He intently bends over his bouzouki, creating incredibly intricate chord patterns which intertwine and overlap at a dizzying speed, taking the listener's breath away in amazement at the potential of this humble stringed instrument when put in the hands of a master. On a good night, in the wee morning hours, Iordanis will occasionally in-

“Semeli”, just choose the glass.

Semeli

White dry wine in limited bottling



tersperse his playing with a song, delivered in his own inimitable growl. More often he concentrates on his playing and his furled craggy features relax and acquire a serene expression. When his audience bursts into spontaneous applause, as so often happens, he looks up quickly with a surprised smile, as though he has abruptly been brought back to reality from the faraway world to which his music has taken him.

Another rembetika notable who went to work in the United States is Anna Chrisafi who sings at the con-

genial club “Pigi Tou Rembetikou” in Galatsi. Like so many other singers, she heard her grandmother who was from “Mikrasia” (Asia Minor) sing the rembetika tunes when she was a child and this influence can be heard in her expressive renditions. A good friend of Marika Ninou who had gained fame abroad, she arrived in the United States in 1956 on the day Ninou died. She sang in many of the top clubs in Astoria, New York’s Greek enclave, as well as Boston and Baltimore. She still visits the United States but prefers to stay in Athens, her home city, and perform with the irascible Koulis Skarpelis, a lovable character with a pencil-thin moustache who still sings and dresses in the rembetic style. Although she admires the young musicians she comments, “They sometimes confuse the songs and styles and the music is not always correct.”

Most young musicians, like the old-timers, are self-taught, most often trained



Joyous dancers doing “tsifteteli” at “I Pigi ton Rembetikon.”

by imitating old records and then improvising with other musicians. “Quasimodo’s” is a modern club in Kolonaki which, according to one waiter, takes its name from the ungainly appearance of the service people. Babis Goles, the 36 year-old featured bouzouki player from Patras learned bouzouki by himself as a child and is quickly establishing himself as one of the stars of the new generation of musicians. According to the owner of “Quasimodo’s”, Yorgios Kostrinas, most young musicians play badly. He asserts,



Irascible Koulis Skarpelis at “I Pigi tou Rembetikou”

EUGENE VANDERPOOL, JR.

EUGENE VANDERPOOL, JR.

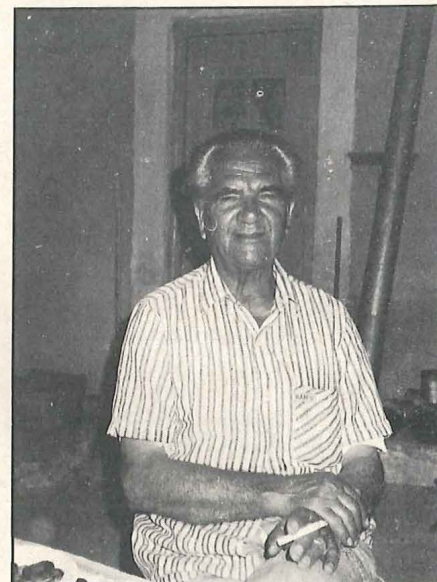
"Anyone can play or say they play rembetika, but the real music, such as Goules plays, comes from inside. It can't be learned." He is optimistic about the future of his club which has been open for five years and expects it will continue with rembetika. "Rembetic clubs are a civilized medium between the boîtes and the *skiladiko* (sleazy bouzouki joints)," he explains.

One club owner who is not as optimistic about the continuation of the rembetika popularity in Athens is Yiannis Giorgiou, the owner of "O Yiannis", a homey little club in the Neapolis-Exarchia area. He asserts, "Music is artistic and it should be a reflection of a culture not a small group of people." For this reason, he doesn't like the earlier rembetika songs about hashish because he feels they don't have roots in the Greek culture. Neapolis-Exarchia has the highest concentration of rembetika clubs and when one walks down the streets, rembetika drifts out from almost every other building. Yet Giorgiou feels it is a fad and has gone full cycle. "Rembetika has passed and died," he asserts. As evidence, he notes that the earlier songs were popular first. Now the lighter and more danceable numbers of the 50's and 60's are preferred as well as other forms of popular music. After this, he feels there is no material left to move on to.

Nikos Argyropoulos, the popular

owner of "Frangosyriani" in Exarchia, feels that the proliferation of commercial rembetika in so many clubs is a fad but the authentic rembetika will continue forever. "In our club, we have genuine hospitality that goes beyond a mere concern for money," he explained. Here Argyropoulos plays bouzouki which he learned by instinct 14 years ago. He also makes instruments. He and the other musicians in the club are driven by a mixture of pain and passion to play. "The burning is so strong inside us that we would burst if we didn't," he says. Argyropoulos is a handsome *meraklis* (one who is fastidious) in his personal appearance with a carefully trimmed moustache and silver grey hair, and wearing neatly tailored suits with a silk handkerchief in the breast pocket, the outfit completed by shiny pointed black shoes. Paradoxically, this was a characteristic of the old rembetists as well. They may have been starving but they would always manage to have at least one natty suit in their possession. Markos Vamvakaris, the legendary "father" of rembetika, listed his four passions in life as flowers, book-learning, music and clothes.

Argyropoulos is a stickler in his attitude to the music and considers Markos (Vamvakaris) the "alpha and omega of rembetika". The name of his club "Frangosyriani" comes from the title of Vamvakaris' most



SAMANTHA STENZEL

Giorgos Mouflouzelis relaxing at home.

famous song, a hassapiko about a Catholic girl from his island of Syros. Among the many interesting photographs on the walls, Argyropoulos will proudly point out the one of *the* Frangosyriani, a lovely dark-haired young woman with dangling earrings and a mysterious half-smile. He claims it is the only one in existence in Athens.

"Pondiki" in Kypseli is a lively club that is distinguished by featuring a Turkish saz player Fetih Ozal, besides its excellent rembetika group. The saz is similar to the bouzouki but has a softer less twangy sound. Ozal, who is from Kurdistan, is a political refugee who swam across the Evros River a year ago. Although he never heard rembetika music in his homeland, he now includes it in his repertoire along with the *amané* and "azerbaiyan" songs from Eastern Turkey that he plays. Although he hopes to go home someday, he has had no problem being accepted here in Greece and says, "The Greeks are very warm and seem to like Turks." As the owner of "Pondiki" Thodoros Pырpilis states, "We're the same people, Greeks and Turks. I love all anti-facists. The Turks are agonizing now as we did under the junta of Papadopoulos."

One cannot describe rembetika without including the dance. Many of the clubs such as "Rembetiki Nichta" in Pangrati and "Alsos" in



ARETTA SEVASTAKIS

Iordanis Tsomides and group at "Taximi"

Pedio Areos have large dance floors jam-packed with gyrating bodies. Ted Petrides, a folklorist and expert in Greek dance, feels the resurgence of interest in Greek dances is a healthy form of entertainment and should help to preserve traditional dances but he rues some of the modern manifestations. "The introspective character of the dances has disappeared," he observes. Dancing has been modified from the tight syncopated steps of the traditional *zeybekiko* and *hassapiko* to become a broad exhibitionist style perfected by the macho pseudo-seamen types. "Apparently this is their answer to the Follies Bergères", says Petrides with a pained look. "It is always a joy to see an old-fashioned *zeybekiko*, skillful but controlled, like the rembetists could dance on a tiny patch of floor."

Whether one believes the current popularity of rembetika is a genuine



The "Children of Zebediah" at Pondiki.

modern world from Greece westward has not produced anything which so convincingly and authentically expresses the soul of simple people and their yearnings. When you hear this music you feel that something very deep and important



Anna Ghrysafi with veteran musicians Takis Binis and Ilias Portofilis at "I Pigi tou Rembetikou"

revival or merely a fad should not deter one's enjoyment of the music. No one can deny the exhilarating effects of a night out in a club with congenial company and hearty wine especially when the musicians are good and playing their hearts out so that the atmosphere becomes electrifying. Musicologist Markos Dragoumis in his essay "Music of the Rebetes" from the invaluable book *Rebetika, Songs from the Greek Underworld* sums up the impact of this true folk form: "But the old genuine "rebetik" music is unique. With the single exception of jazz, the

is taking place, that you are encountering one of the great achievements of the human heart."

Song lyrics are reprinted from *Rebetika, Songs From the Greek Underworld*.

SAMPLING OF REMBETIKA CLUBS IN ATHENS AREA

Always call to check if a club is open and to make reservations if necessary. Many clubs have a minimum charge. Go late for a livelier time.

ALSOS, Pedio Areos. Tel. 821-2271. Large nightclub, full menu. Closed Monday. Music after 11 p.m.

ANATOLI, Dimosthenous 62, Kallithea, Tel. 959-3696. Cold plates. Opens 9:30 p.m.

O YIANNIS, Eressou 8 and Ippokratous, Exarchia-Neopolis. Opens 10 p.m. Closed Wednesday. Cozy neighborhood spot in old house.

GLAROS, Patr. Konstantinou 1, Nea Filadelfia. Tel. 252-0841. Large nightclub, loud music. Closed Wednesday.

KAIKSIS Arachovis 49, Exarchia, Tel. 364-4364. Various cold plates. Open 10:30 p.m. Closed Wednesday.

KALYVES TOU THANASAKI, Karterias 18, Ano Kypseli. Tel. 864-5705. Yorgios Mouflouzellis featured. Starts at 10 p.m. Closed Sunday.

KOUASIMODOS, Tsakalof 13, Tel. 361-8339. Babis Goles featured. Full menu. Music begins at 10:30 p.m. Closed Tuesday.

MORATORIUM, L. Katsoni 11, (end of Ippokratous at Alexandras), Tel. 644-8115. Assorted cold plates and appetizers. Open at 10 p.m.

MOUSIKO KAFENIO RETRO, Grig. Lambraki 140, Pasalimani. Cold plates, pizza, open at 10 p.m.

PIGI TOU REMBETIKOU, Ag. Glykerias 11, Galatsi. Tel. 292-1820. Anna Chrisafi and Koulis Skarpelis featured. Full menu. Open 10 p.m. Go early or call for reservations.

TO PONDIKI, Eptanissou 9 and Androu, Kypseli, Tel. 823-2971. Cold plate and fruit. Open every night. "The Children of Zebediah" and Fetih Ozal are featured.

REMBETIKI NICHTA, Formionos 102, Pangrati, tel. 766-9903. Complete menu. Open 9:30. Closed Wednesday.

TAXIMI, Isavron and Harilaou Trikoupi. Tel. 363-9919. Iordanis Tsomides featured. No food. Music starts 10:30. Open every night. Friendly place.

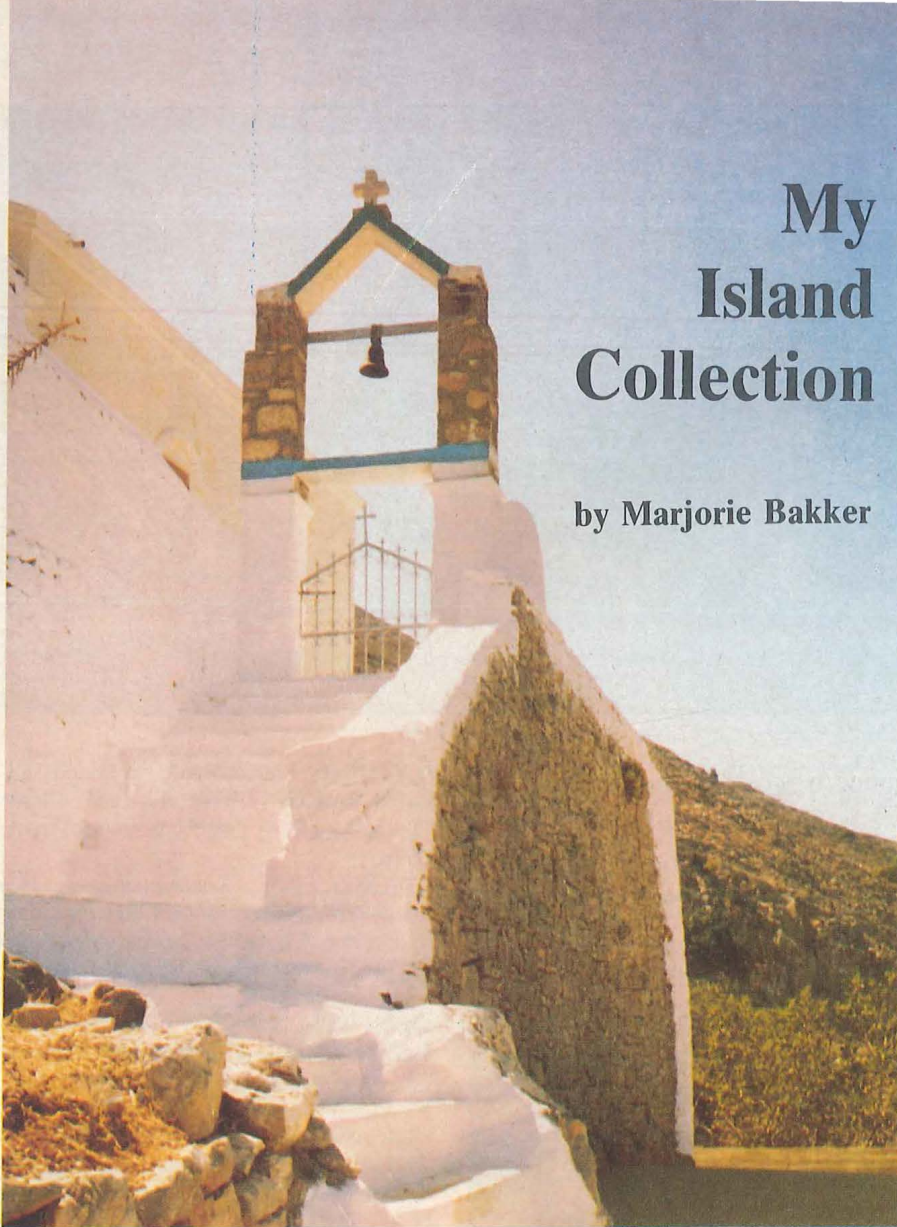
REMBETIKI ISTORIA, Ippokratous 181. Tel. 643-0474. Cozy neighborhood place that sometimes has unamplified music late at night.

FRANGOSYRIANI, Arachovis 57. Exarchia. Nikos Argyropoulos featured. Home-made assorted plates. Music begins at 10:30. Closed Tuesday.

HARAMA, Skopeftirion, Kaisarianis. Tel. 766-4869. Music begins 10:30. Closed Tuesday. Sotiria Bellou featured. Large nightclub with pushy waiters. Expensive.

SAMANTHA STENZEL

ARETTA SEVASTIANIS



My Island Collection

by Marjorie Bakker

Every island is different, whatever the cynics say. Though tourism has come to the small Dodecanese island of Symi, it has little altered this once prosperous home of sponge divers and merchants.

Collecting is an art. Or would you call it a passion? People collect jewels, snuff boxes, thimbles, clocks, recipes, old manuscripts, paper weights (you know, those fascinating glass globes with magical snow scenes inside?). There are some who cannot resist collecting scalps, even husbands.

I find myself blushing, because it sounds so pretentious, when I confess that I collect islands. You could blame Robert Louis Stevenson for writing *Treasure Island*, which was the kingpin of my early days in Rhodesia, when we used old mine dumps as islands, and acted out his characters, ticking crocodile and all – or visits to Robben Island with a schoolgirl friend whose father was doctor to the Leper Hospital there.

But I mean Greek islands, of course. And so I treasure my necklace of islands, with its precious beads. Some authorities say that there are at least 1000 islands in that beautiful deep blue sea surrounding the mainland. Only 86 were inhabited a few years ago; some of the small but waterless outcrops, however, are being

acquired and developed now.

Each island is different, no matter what the cynics tell you. And each has its characteristic charm. On your large atlas you will see how they are grouped – the northern Sporades: Skopelos, Skiathos, Skyros, Alonissos – with their distinctive, flowing romantic architecture – the Dodecanese (meaning Twelve) among which are Rhodes, Cos, Patmos and Kalymnos; the Ionian: Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, with Corfu as their Queen. Boats ply ceaselessly among them so that you can plan varied routes, at your leisure.

Instead of just doing the usual tourist stops, I have had enormous joy exploring new places whenever chance has landed me anywhere near the Hellenic complex. I can't quite equal Lawrence Durrell's wanderings on 80. These you can follow in his glorious book *The Greek Islands*. But I haven't yet met any other South African who can boast of having actually *stayed* on 40 islands!

I don't count just ports of call on the way to somewhere, when one skips

ashore to buy the local sweetmeat or embroidery – only a *sleeping* stay counts. And that doesn't include many equally fascinating historic places on the mainland, from Northern Macedonia right down to the southernmost tip of the Peloponnese.

Last summer I added a new gem to my collection.

I had persuaded an Athenian friend to come with me to savor the unique beauty of my favorite bay, Lindos, on Rhodes, but alas! noisome motorbikes tore through the narrow lanes and rows of topless females of all sizes and ages littered the beaches, and the magic was gone.

So we took the little boat *Panormiti* further north, near the Turkish border, and there I gathered my 41st island – Symi, enchanting isle, where ghostly mansions climb the encircling bay of Galos and the full moon rises behind a fringe of 20 deserted windmills. Almost unspoiled, but for how long?

Once prosperous, the home of sponge divers and merchants, it was long kept free from Turkish invasion by the Knights Templars. Towards the end of World War II, Symi was occupied by the Germans. During the battle for its freedom, fire bombs destroyed many of the splendid mansions which peer down now with hollow eyes through shattered windows, and tall trees reach up from the foundations to tap on the elegant peeling carved pediments.

There are two pleasant hotels facing the open sea. From the harbor clock tower you amble inland along a narrow uneven path in search of cheaper accommodation. You can find a room in a narrow house near the little bridge leading to the plateia. Adequate and clean. Through an opening in the loo wall you glimpse colorful boats and the enticing hillside opposite. The shower works until thoughtless younger tourists run it dry. Then the owner, who is also a fisherman and the local baker, is called to pump rainwater from underground tanks. Alas, that while we were there huge concrete blocks were being dropped into the sea to widen the pavement so that cars may land more easily.

There is a wide choice of tavernas. Breakfast is served with nonchalance by a handsome young man with an even more handsome moustache. The opera house owes its origin to Sydney and has that certain extra panache (and charge).

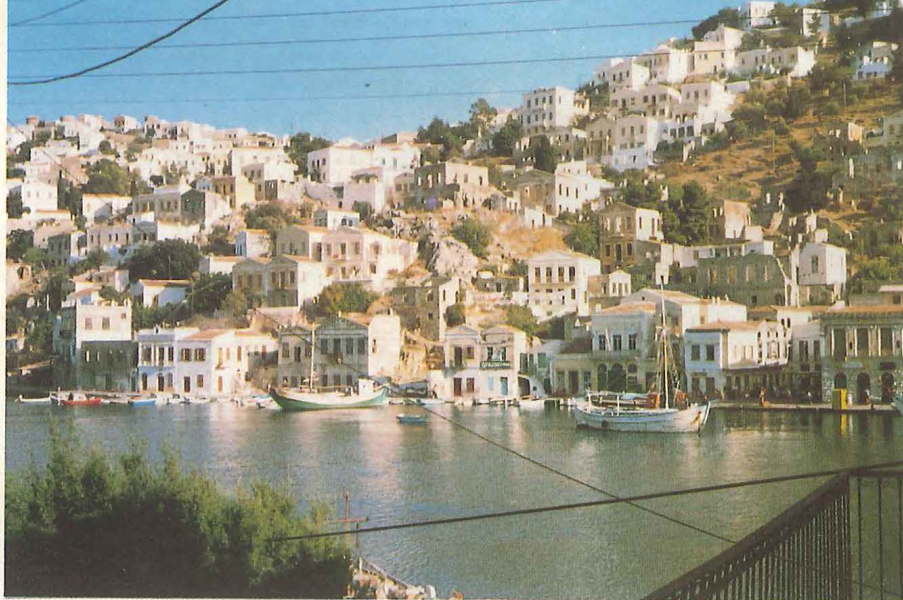
Mouthwatering thick soup is the speciality of a German house near the telegraph office. Several large open tavernas vie for the eager yachtsmen who come ashore nightly from the beautiful yachts and order huge meals and flagons of

wine – glad to be free for a while of flapping sails and heaving seas.

Awaiting you too, is the challenge of that hillside. More than 500 wide steps, with intervening terraces. A blue arrow entices you around corners and along narrow lanes, to famous houses, a costume museum, a gleaming white and blue monastery (one of twelve on Symi) and the ruined Castro, which originally dominated two bays and gave warning of pirates and other enemies.

Half way up the steps you pause to read the name plate of the doctor's elegantly restored house, succor for the ill and wounded. Smaller houses nestle between gaunt ruins. So much activity by builders, carpenters and painters. Soft ochre and apricot walls contrast with dazzling white surfaces. Hellenic blue edges doorways and windows, and touches of emerald green startle your eyes. Below, the turquoise sea gleams through rose red roofs. You breathe in beauty and that special pure air that is Greece.

From the Castro you stroll down a gentle road to Pedi, the second impor-



Galos Bay, Symi

produced? Wistfully I imagined building myself a villa on the hillside above Galos Bay. Maybe when the wide road that is thrusting its way across the top of the island is completed and a dam is built, such a dream could be realized.

Meantime we have one last pleasure before returning to Rhodes and Athens. The little boat chugs her way round the southern tip to the Monastery of Panormiti, a beautiful holy place with shelter for pilgrims, bougainvillea rioting over graceful columns and golden lamps and votive offerings almost blinding one inside the church. No island is complete without its expression of faith in heavenly powers – which have given much simple beauty to the world.

■



Turquoise door with Turkish knocker



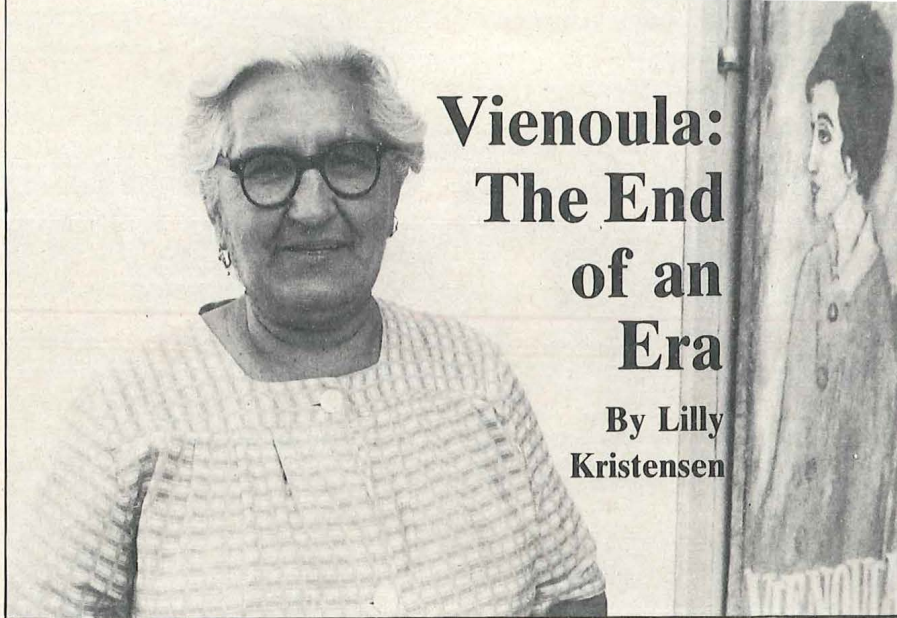
"The painted way"

tant bay. In a fertile valley on your right, olives and citrus vie for the scant rainfall. On this charming beach you find two simple tavernas and a quaint small chapel. While I was floating happily in the clear water after an excellent dish of *marides* (tiny grilled crisp sardines), salad and retsina, I was horrified to see a monster crane swim menacingly into the bay – to start building a jetty and disturb the peace with promise of tourist ships.

Two years ago only one ship a day visited Symi. Now at least four daily decant eager holiday makers of every nationality. Can you imagine the thousands of potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers that are sliced by the pretty wives of taverna owners, feta cheese by the kilogram, spaghetti by the kilometer, fish by the ton, and hundreds of cases of "fizzies," cool drinks, beers from every noble house, barrels of retsina and vats of smarter wine now being



Laundry line with the blessings of the church



Vienoula: The End of an Era

By Lilly
Kristensen

Just a few days before Christmas everyone on Mykonos went to meet the boat. It was not in anticipation of throngs of visitors, but to receive back a very special woman, Vienoula Kousathana. Her sudden illness and her death in Athens at the age of 77, barely three months after the loss of her husband of 52 years, was deeply saddening. If the foreigners from all over the world who had become her friends could have been there, too, the island would have been as crowded as on the busiest summer's day – with many famous people among them.

When I first came to Mykonos about 25 years ago, one of the first persons I met and talked to was Vienoula. Her cozy shop – with the loom, the wonderfully colored yarns and weavings – was a meeting place where all stopped by to say “hello”, to chat, to receive help and get advice. Vienoula was always there, wise and witty, kind and shrewd, full of stories about her life and about the island. Everybody felt she was a special friend and went away richer in experience, with warm memories of the hours spent there. She had a wonderful sense of humor and wrote comic poems and songs which she recited at friends' and family parties. If anybody got something in his eye, he always went to Vienoula to get it out – a talent very much appreciated in such a windy place.

With integrity and good sense, Vienoula managed not only to bring up a



Interior of Vienoula's shop

fine family (five children, all of whom she saw well-settled and happily married) but to build a thriving business as well.

It was her good fortune to go to Manchester with her godmother when she was twelve. Apart from learning fluent English, the six years she spent there broadened her horizons and helped make her independent. So, when she fell in love and wanted to marry a man younger than herself, Baby (the name he always went by to the confusion of many), she insisted and got her way.



With Yehudi Menuhin, Peggy Glanville - Hicks and two Mykonians

Although many women did weaving for the tourist trade to help support their families, Vienoula at this time was one of the very few on Mykonos who could set a loom. It was not until the mid-50s that she opened the shop that was to become such a landmark.

When Baby returned to Mykonos after serving ten months in Albania with the army, Vienoula and he decided to have a fourth child, thus exempting him from military service. But the war years were terribly hard on Mykonos: four hundred people starved to death, about

ten percent of the island's population. Not surprisingly, Vienoula's sympathies were strongly with the British and she risked her life for them, once by bringing them a much needed anchor, and another time by hiding ammunition in the donkey baskets in which her children were riding.

After the war, Baby, who apart from being a postman ran a small shop, opened a café on the waterfront. Vienoula, who had always woven for others, began working for herself, weaving her own designs and selling her things in her husband's café. Then she opened her own shop, and it was not long before she began parcelling out work to others, giving them the yarns that she had dyed and the samples to follow. She soon had many women knitting what we called “Vienoula sweaters”.

Vienoula's weaving started something very special for Mykonos. It's hard to explain why, but it was very much a factor that made the island famous. So much has been written and said about Mykonos and nearly always about Vienoula, too. She has been filmed and photographed, interviewed and written about in countless newspapers and magazines. Her talent for putting

together colors was that of a true artist. So distinct are her combinations that one can spot a person any where in the world carrying a “Vienoula bag” wearing a “Vienoula sweater” or jacket and know they come from Mykonos. Few who have stayed on the island for any length of time have gone away without one of her very treasured weavings.

Fortunately, Vienoula's daughters and one of her sons weave as well, continuing and developing her unique work. But Mykonos will seem very empty without her; with her an era has passed. ■

Hellenic House in Jerusalem

The gift of Hellenic House to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem by the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki earned a gold medal from the Academy of Athens last December.

By Peter Gradenwitz

Public and political figures and representatives of historical and cultural associations were among the nearly one hundred persons who came to Jerusalem from Greece to attend the dedication of The Hebrew University's Hellenic House. It stands on Mount Scopus overlooking the Old City of Jerusalem and the Judean hills and plain down to the Dead Sea. Hellenic House is a gift of the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki, once a flowering center of Jewish communal and cultural life, and this new Jerusalem center of studies in Greek-Judaic historical relationships was established to commemorate the 65,000 Greek-Jewish students murdered by the Nazis during World War II.

The opening historical address at a symposium to mark the official opening of Hellenic House was delivered by Professor Constantine Tsatsos, the former Greek President. He dwelt on the important contributions made by Jewish philosophers throughout the ages, some of whom had been among his own teachers. Professor Tsatsos praised the Department of Humanities at the Hebrew University for paying tribute to ancient and modern Hellas by dedicating Hellenic House to the studies of the two-millenia-old history of hellenic-judaic association.

While all other speakers delivered their addresses in English, Mr Constantine Alavanos, secretary-general of the Greek Ministry of Culture and Science, drew prolonged applause from a large Greek-speaking section of the audience – among them a considerable delegation from the city of Thessaloniki, headed by Mr Leon Benmayor, president of the city's Jewish community, and its Mayor Theoharis Manavis – when he addressed the overflow audience in elegant Greek. He paid tribute to the victims of the Nazis' brutal barbarism and to the initiative of the Thessaloniki Jews to build Hellenic House in Jerusalem. And he postulated that "the only answer to barbarism is culture."

The Hebrew University now has some 4,500 students in the Faculty of Humanities, the largest in the University, and many of them devote part of their studies to Greek language, history, and culture.

The relationship of the Greek government with Israel had become very cool since PASOK came into power and reached an all-time low when Greece condemned Israel's participation in the Lebanese war. Israel is hurt by the fact that Greece has never granted Israel full diplomatic recognition: the countries only have "diplomatic representatives", no full ambassadors, and the present Greek government has granted the same diplomatic status to the "Palestine Liberation Organization" which represents one of groups striving to establish a state.

The visit of the top-ranking Greek delegation, including members of the government such as Mr Alavanos and Constantinos Koroulis, head of the Cultural Treaties Department of the Ministry of Culture and Science; Dimitris Nikolaidis, chairman of the Hellas-Israel League; and of prominent members of the Academy of Athens, has given rise in Israel to a hope for improvements also in the political relationship between the two countries.

Mrs Eleni Vlachou, *Kathimerini* editor-in-chief, also a member of the visiting delegation, did not however give the event a political meaning: "The importance of our trip is the creation of a learning center, – not the level of our delegation," she said in an interview with the daily *Jerusalem Post*. Siding with the opposition to the present regime, she is happy that Greece and Israel have commercial and cultural ties: "We travel to Israel and Israel comes to us... and if, in fact, a pro-Palestinian leaning exists, it is not a reflection on the feelings of the Greek population *per se*, but of the current socialist government. Papandreou is just doing acrobatics – trying to court the Left and the Arab world... He thought the Arabs would be useful for something, but it has not come through and little of the Arab business money promised to Greece has materialized," she believes.

At the dedication ceremony and symposium it was noted that, in addition to the Greek delegation and the Thessaloniki community leaders, a group of Greeks from Cyprus had also specially flown to Jerusalem to participate in the events.

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Native to the highlands of Ethiopia is a beautiful bush called *Coffea arabica* bearing shiny green leaves, jasmine-sweet blossoms and fruit called cherries, each of which contains two beans known by at least 30 names but recognizable everywhere as "coffee."

Who could imagine that this simple shrub has a history of romance, skulduggery and assorted acts of mayhem, not to mention an aura of myth and mysticism – to which lately has been added furious controversy concerning cancer, cholesterol and other assorted complications?

The tradition of Kaldi, the happy goatherd, and his dancing goats, all in a state of temporary euphoria from eating berries of the coffee bush is one of several charming myths about how coffee came into its own. It seems that an observant monk from nearby, knowing a good thing when he saw it, also tried the blissful beans and the custom spread when the pious brothers found that after chewing them they could pray, free from fatigue, during the dreary night hours.

All this supposedly happened about 575, but in reality coffee had been growing in the Abyssinian highlands a thousand years before. It did take another millenium, however, for coffee drinking to spread throughout Islam. In 1511 its use was forbidden as being sacrilegious in the holy city of Mecca because it was the favorite drink of the Dervishes. But as the Catholics had discovered with chocolate, religion could not long ban such a popular drink (although they in turn tried to outlaw coffee as coming from heretics!) and it gradually became one of the daily delights of Muslim living.

By 1600 European travelers to Greece, Turkey, Egypt and Arabia were bringing back reports of the magical beverage. Coffee arrived in England around 1650 from Mocha, Yemen, via Turkey (where it was first roasted) and two years later the first of thousands of coffee houses opened in London.

Charles II, considered the coffee-houses hotbeds of political intrigue, (which indeed they were) and tried to close them. They quickly became so popular as social centers that wives complained bitterly that their husbands were never home.

They also became information centers and printers sent "devils" around to collect news tidbits. *Lloyd's of London* (long a coffeehouse before it became famous for insurance) was the place to

go for news of escaped slaves or runaway apprentices.

Special news sheets were printed for particular patrons of the various coffee-houses whose middle-class customers wielded great influence. Steele's *Tatler*, was aimed at this audience and in the first issue of this famous periodical, 12 April 1709, he mentions *White's* (for the literary), the *Grecian* (for the world of scholarship), *St James* (a Whig stronghold), *Truby's* (for the reversed collar set), all again mentioned in the first issue, of Addison's *Spectator* in 1711.

By 1728 the coffeehouse owners were complaining that the news sheets had been taken over by advertisers trying to sell their wealthy customers books, wigs, wine and the newly invented steel springs which were the *bottom* line in comfortable stage coach traveling.

Curiously, all three of the world's most popular non-alcoholic beverages and stimulants – chocolate, coffee and tea – arrived in Europe about the same time and their popularity grew for the same reasons. They came aboard great trading ships which made vast fortunes for their owners.

England's East India Company, founded in 1600, at one time had a fleet larger both in size and number than the Crown. For example Grenville's *Revenge*, which fought the immortal battle against 15 Spanish treasure ships, was only 500 tons, but one of the East India ships was 1,100 tons. Their enormous (for the time) cargo capacities were fundamental in bringing both coffee and tea within the buying range of the general public.

There was one other factor which contributed to the rapid spread and general acceptance of these three beverages, since the bitter taste did not suit a public increasingly becoming over-indulgent: the fortuitous arrival of sugar, cheapened by slave labor, made them more gratifying.

Sugar cane, indigenous to the South Seas, after four generations of slave field labor had been gradually transplanted into areas controlled by the Spanish, English, French and Dutch. Although sugar beets were known in Europe as early as 1747, they were never widely exploited until 150 years later.

One can ponder the irony of the evil of slavery helping to eliminate another evil. Before coffee and tea became so popular, and excepting the cider counties, the native English drink for men and women

was ale, made from barley; small beer for children. This was far safer than water, and milk was not yet considered a staple drink. Before the advent of tea and coffee, drunkenness was the national vice of Englishmen of all classes.

Europe kept apace with England. The great coffeehouse traditions of Venice, Paris and Vienna were established by the late 17th century. The Venetians brought coffee to Italy and Piazza San Marco became one of the great gathering places for coffee lovers.

A Sicilian waiter opened Cafe Procope in Paris and its luxurious interior, resplendant with crystal chandeliers, marble tables, gilt mirrors, tapestries and paintings, made the coffeehouse respectable. It is still to be found there, the first of many famous cafes whose habitués plotted revolutions and revolutionized art and literature.

In Vienna the first coffeehouse was opened by a Pole, Franz Kolschitzky; the beginning of a way of life for this imperial city. Kolschitzky, a translator for the Turkish army, was also a spy for the Viennese and for his services was given a house by the city fathers. Collecting the bags of green coffee left behind by the retreating Turks, he roasted the beans, Turkish style, and turned his gift from the city into a coffeehouse.

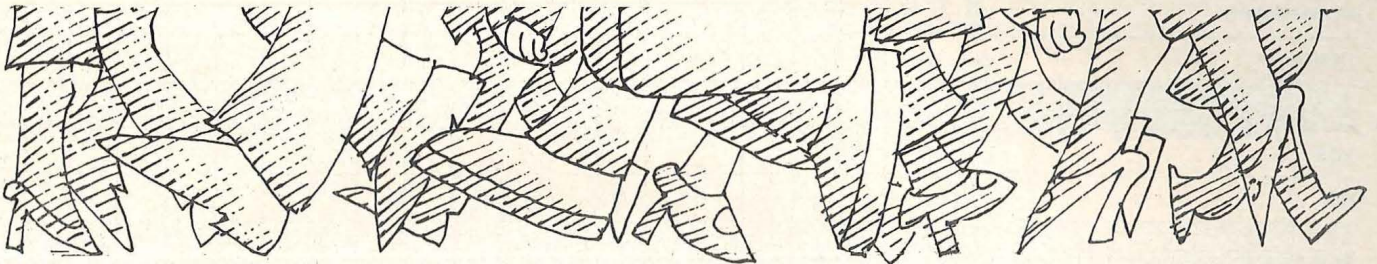
Brought to the United States by the English, coffee was never the favorite drink of the settlers until that great day at Boston harbor in 1773. The colonists had long resented a series of taxes which "German George" had levied upon them from the home country without their having any representation in parliament.

When taxes were increased on their beloved tea many of the rebellious colonists dressed themselves as Indians and boarded the English ships to throw their cargoes of tea into the harbor. This was the reason for the "Boston Tea Party." Refusing to drink tea until the offending taxes had been removed, the settlers began drinking coffee, making that liquid the libation of liberation!

It is difficult to imagine the influence coffeehouses had over the society of their day unless one remembers those of the 60's, but the combination of a relaxed atmosphere, so different from the usual stilted formality, and the many circulars offering both news and the newest products, resulted in a great leveling process which can be compared only to today's television. ■

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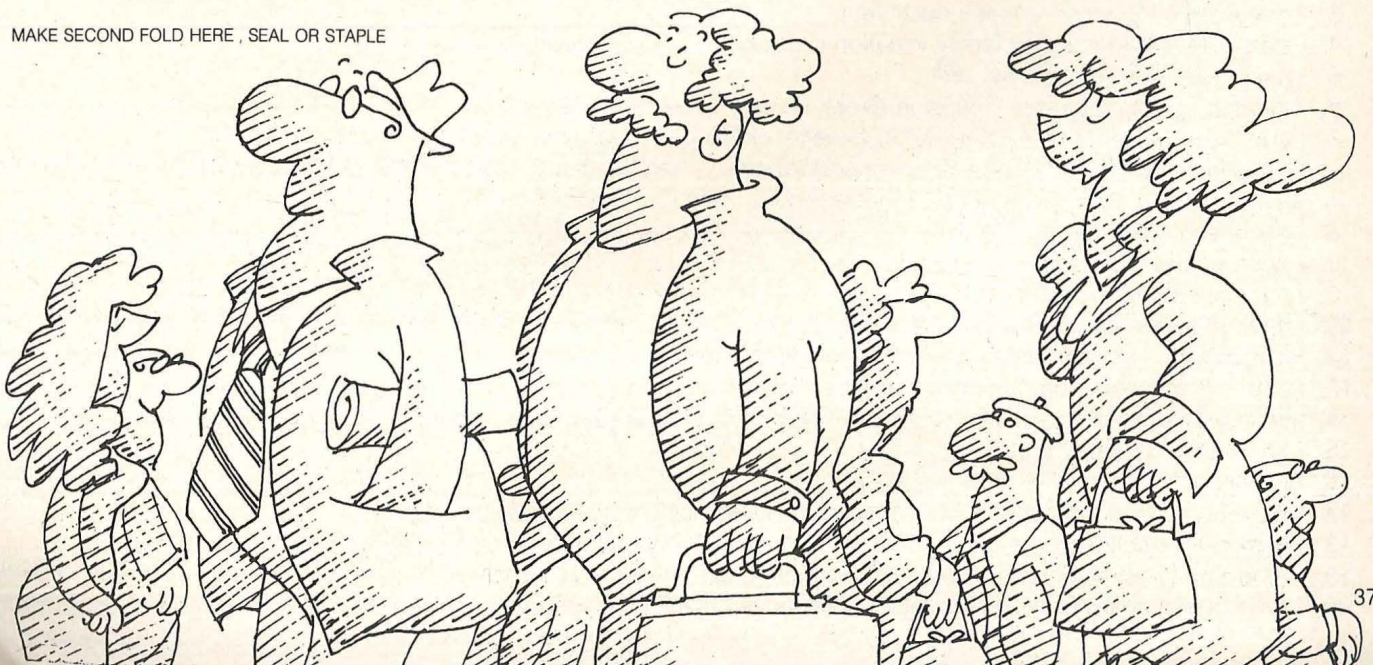
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Readers'

A. The questions in this section refer to the regular columns listed on the chart at right.

	OUR TOWN	DATELINE	COMMENT	BUSINESS WATCH	BOOKS	CINEMA	MUSIC REVIEWS	GALLERY ROUNDS	COOKING	SPAGGOS	CLOSE TO HOME	PEOPLE	KATEY'S CORNER	DIS N' DATA	THE SPORTING LIFE	MARKETPLACE	POINTERS	POSTSCRIPT	FOCUS	THIS MONTH	RESTAURANTS	
1. When I read THE ATHENIAN I read this column																						
regularly																						
sometimes																						
never																						
2. I often clip this column.																						
yes																						
no																						
3. I rate this department as																						
poor																						
fair																						
good																						
excellent																						

B. Please check appropriate box.

- In my opinion THE ATHENIAN feature articles are **poor** **fair** **good** **excellent**
- I find THE ATHENIAN is editorially **objective** **mostly objective** **frequently not objective** **not objective**
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- I find the visual appearance of THE ATHENIAN **poor** **fair** **good** **excellent**
- I would like to see further coverage on: _____
- The article/s I have most enjoyed is/are: _____
- I acquire THE ATHENIAN through **subscription** **kiosk/newsstand** **hotel** **other**
- I find THE ATHENIAN at my local kiosk **always** **often** **seldom**
- I buy THE ATHENIAN **every month** **occasionally**
- In addition to myself, — people in my household read THE ATHENIAN.
- I save back issues. **Yes** **No**
- I consult THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER **frequently** **seldom** **never**
- I discuss the contents of THE ATHENIAN with friends **often** **sometimes**
- I first found out about THE ATHENIAN through **an advertisement** **friends** **kiosk/newsstand** **gift**

ABOUT YOU

- I live in Athens district elsewhere in Greece city-town abroad country.
- I have lived — years — months in Greece and intend to stay — years — months.
- I travel out of Greece — times each year.
- I expect to spend my next family vacation in Greece place abroad country
- I am _____ (nationality)
- Although I am foreign, my fluency in Greek is: very good fair poor
- I buy these products (not duty free) in Greece: clothing designer clothing footwear alcoholic beverages furniture records/tapes handicrafts most groceries linen electrical appliances TV/video jewellery furs leather goods
- I use these credit cards: _____
- I am a smoker non — smoker .
- I purchase these types of alcohol _____
- I drive a private car in Greece. Yes No
- I am under 21 21-30 31-40 41-50 over 50
- I dine out at restaurants/tavernas — times a month.
- My favorite entertainment/s is discos/night clubs theater opera concerts exhibitions .
- I am male female
- My occupation is _____.
- I have completed high school college university post graduate studies
- My monthly family income is: up to 80.000 drs. 80.000-150.000 150.000-300.000 over 300.000
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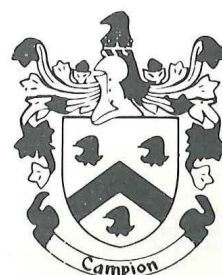
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Traffic Police	523-0111
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Olympic Airways only	981-1201
Olympic flights (recorded timetable)	144
International flights, except Olympic (East Airport)	969-9466 or 67

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Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Omirou 15	360-2457, 360-3584
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Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	323-2516
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
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Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bangladesh Airlines, E, Venizelou 15	324-1116
Brannif, Voulis 36	322-7338
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-5234/35
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Panepistimiou 16	360-7614
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	923-0236
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JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
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KLM, Voulis 22	323-0755
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Ozark, Voulis 36	322-7338
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Qantas, Nikis 45, Filellinon	323-2792
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SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 2	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-7581
Syrian Arab Airlines Panepistimiou 39	324-5872
Tarom, Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai Airways, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Türk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	322-6451
Varig, Othonos 10	322-6743
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Syntagma Sq	323-7942

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Evia (Halkis-Edipsos-Limni)	831-7153
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Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Naflion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
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Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
To Northern Greece and other countries	522-2491
To Peloponnisos (English spoken)	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	143
Leaving Piraeus	451-1311
Leaving Rafina	(0294) 22300
Leaving Lavrion	(0292) 25240

Marinas

Floisva	982-9759
Glyfada	894-1380
Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	452-5315

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies and Diplomatic Representations

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Argentina, Vass. Sofias 59	722-4753
Algeria, Vas. Konstantinou 14	751-6204
Australia, Messogion 15	775-7650
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
British Embassy, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Colombia, General Consulate, Vas. Sofias 117	646-4764
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychico	671-0675
Democratic Republic of Germany, Vas. Pavlou 11	672-5160
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	721-3012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0483
European Economic Community Offices, Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany, Loukianou 3	36-941
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Honduras, Vas. Sofias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Paleo Psychico	671-4889
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari, 16, Psychico	647-1436, 647-1783
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal. Psychico	671-5012
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Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
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Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	722-8484

Korea Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Michalakopoulou 45	774-8771-3
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
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Mexico, Vas. Konstantinou 5-7	723-0154
Morocco, Vas. Sofias 25	721-4115
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17, Ambelokipi	641-0311
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	751-3737
Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Palestine Liberation Organization, Vas. Sofias 25	721-7146
Panama, Vas. Sofias 82	777-9064
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal. Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Rumania, Em. Benaki 7, Pal. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal. Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, 124 Kifissias Ave	692-2236
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syrian Arab Republic, Marathonodromou 79	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	724-5915-7
Uruguay, Likavittou 1G	360-2635
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91	721-2951
USSR, Nikiforos Lytra 28, Palaio Psychico	672-5235
Vatican City, Sina 2-4	362-3163
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yemen, (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharonon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
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Foreign Affairs, Vas. Sofias 5	361-0581-8
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou & Dragatsaniou 4	322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos Sts	522-5903
Labor, Piraeus 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 150, Piraeus	412-1211-19
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq.	323-0931-36
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031) 26-4321
Phys. Planning, Housing & Environment	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Public Order, Katehaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311-19
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010
Aliens' Bureau Halkokondili 9	362-8301

U.N. Representatives

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

BANKS

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most banks have a number of branch offices in outlying districts. All banks are open from 8 am to 2 pm, Monday through Friday.

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Commercial Bank of Greece, 11 Sophokleous St.	321-0911-7, 321-1101-7
Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece, 45 Panepistimiou St.	322-5501-9, 323-0055-8
Bank of Attica, 19 Panepistimiou St.	324-7415-9
Bank of Greece (Central Bank), Panepistimiou St 21	320-1111
Creditbank, Stadiou 40	324-5111
The following banks and exchange centers are open extra hours: National Bank of Greece, Kar. Servias and Stadiou	322-2738
Open for checks and cash, 8 am-9 pm Mon.-Fri., 8 am-8 pm, Sat. & Sun. Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece, Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sofias, Ambelokipi	722-0201
Credit Bank-Syntagma Sq.	322-0141
Tues - Fri 8am - 8pm Mon & Sat 8am - 6pm, Sun 9am - 1pm Credit Bank-1 Pericleous & Olympionikon Str. Psychico Mon - Fri 8am - 7pm	672-1725
Credit Bank - 6 Philhellenon Str.	323-8542
Credit Bank - 23 Metaxa Str. Glyfada	893-2415

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Algemene Bank Nederland, Paparrigopoulou 3, Klathmonos Sq	323-8192
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Arab Bank Ltd., Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic S.A., Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari St., Kolonaki	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank N.A., Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9	981-8904
Grindlays Bank, P.L.C. Merlin 7	362-4601/5
Grindlay's Bank, Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank, plc, Syngrou 97	923-4521
Midland Bank, plc, Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25-29	324-9531
William & Glyn's, Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus	451-7483

INSTITUTIONS

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Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni Melidoni 5	325-2823
Church of Christ, Laodiceas 40, Glyfada	895-6530
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilioussa	723-7183, 724-2680
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7a Vissarionos St.	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel, Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Frangogianni 47, Papagou	652-2209
Worship Services, Sundays, 9am, Tassis Hellenic School Auditorium Xenias and Artemidos St., Kifissia.	
11:15am The German Evangelical Church, 66 Sina St., Athens	
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Hellenikon	894-8635
Church of 7th Day Adventists, 18 Keramikou St.	522-4962

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
L'Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	659-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991

Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium	682-0921
Ekali Elementary	813-4349
Italian School	228-0338
Kifissia Montessori School	808-0322
University of LaVerne	813-6242
Lycee Francais	362-4301
St. Catherine's British Embassy	801-0886
St. Lawrence College	682 2100
Tasis/Hellenic International School	808-1426
Tasis/Boarding School	801-3837
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558
University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou Ave. 12	922-9065

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American Club, Kastri Hotel	801-2988
American Legion (Athens Post)	922-0067
Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)	
A.C.S. Tennis Club, 129 Ag. Paraskevis, Halandri	659-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Cross-Cultural Association	671-5285
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	813-3863
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Aeolus 68	321-2429
Greek Girls Guides Association Xenofondos 10	323-5794
Greek Scout Association Ptolemeon 1	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	644-4473
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
International Club	801-2587/3396
New Yorkers Society of Athens Clinic	251-4716
Chiou 4, Athens 15231	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous (evenings)	346.2800, 701.9616
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	661-1088
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players, Theater Group	692-4853
The Hash House Harriers, jogging club	723-6211, ex. 239
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Romanou Melodou 4	281-4823
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Ermou 8	324-2115
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Association Akadimias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board Syngrou Ave. 150	922-5011-15
Hellenic Export Promotion Council Stadiou 24	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee Kapsali 4	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association Akti Miaouli 85	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
National Tobacco Board Kapodistrias 36	514-7311
Propeller Club	522-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo Egnatious St. 154, Thessaloniki	(031) 23-9221

International Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17	361-8385
British Hellenic, Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 4	362-0168
French Chamber of Commerce Vas. Sofias 4	723-1136

German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
Hong-Kong Development Council Kerasoundos St. 6	779-3560
Italian, Chamber of Commerce Mitropoleos St. 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents Voylis St. 15	323-2622

Greek Chambers of Commerce

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9	360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos St. 38	323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece Venizelou St. 64, Thessaloniki	(031) 27-8817-8
German Hellenic, Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico	671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens Akadimias St. 18	363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels Aristidou 6	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Akti Miaouli 85	411-8811
International, Karingos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry Loudovikou St. 1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-7241-43
Piraeus Chamber of Handicrafts Karaikou St. 111	417-4152
Professional Chamber of Athens El. Venizelou St. 44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus Ag. Konstantinou St. 3	412-1503
Technical Chamber of Greece Kar. Servias 4	322-2460

SERVICES

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

Postal

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

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ATHENS TIME: GMT + 2

Municipal Utilities

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

Lost Property

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

Tourism

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



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Leda Dogslife with Anna Malspirits?

ELIZABETH HERRING

As New York Times columnist William Safire says, "It all began with Claire Voyant ... and the obsession to change words or phrases into a ... name has afflicted me ever since."

Since Safire's affliction has proven to be contagious, I offer the following whimsy to brighten up grey February.

Ambassador Art Full, his charming wife Grace, and daughters Hope, Bliss and Joy, recently threw a gala for the foreign community.

Foremost on the guest list were ecclesiastics Cardinal Points and Deacon Taminat, noted philanthropist Sharon Sharalike, worthy Lord Leigh-Ness, renowned philosopher, Tillie O. Logical, her husband, Teo Logical, and millionaire publisher, Dick Shunary.

From the local Divinity School came students Pat Ternoster, Penny Tential, Beata Tude, Sam Aritan, Mercy Sake and Hugh Mility.

Also attending were mathematician, Polly Technic, French novelist, Mort d' Arthur, and the Mexican editor of "Monogamy Today," Juan Atatime.

Pushy South American herpetologist, Anna Conda, and sculptress Carrie Atid were brought to the ball by Laurie Driver and Roland Tone, and in the crush at the gate, Sarah N. Dippity slipped in without an invitation.

Private detective Vera Fiable retired unobtrusively to a corner with colleague, Bill Affair, from whence they closely observed merchant Allan Sundry and pilots A.V. Ation and Aaron Autics chatting up exotic dancers Di Namic, Anna Malspirits and Berry Sentials.

Ornithologist A.V. Arey did his famous birdcalls for the benefit of lovely Latin, Ines Teemable. Statistician Tab U. Lation and wallflower Leda Dogslife were cornered by crushing bores Ines K. Pabble and Vera Nal till Lynn de Hand came to their rescue.

Buxom nurse Kathe Terr accompanied aged but plucky widower Rich Ascroesus, who talked boats all evening with navy men Wyndan Weather and Abel Bodied.

Greg Arious, the life of any party, told endless jokes to appreciative audience Joe V. All and Hugh Merous, who had his arm around luscious Sally Vate.

Rose E. Fingers pursued retiring Tim

Iddity out onto the terrace, where sweethearts Bill Andcoo and Donna E. Mobile sat entwined on a loveseat, serenaded by Hal Cyon-Days.

Unimaginative dietician, Tippiie Cal arrived with meat magnate Frank Furter and financier Whelan Deal. Jerry Actric brought grandsons Tod Lerr and Nick Kerrs along, who were entranced by the uniforms of Private Boarding-school, Major N. Vestment and General Lee Speaking.



Paul Ution, that heavy smoker, was trailed all night by morose E. Cology, a servant hired to empty ashtrays.

Leaving early were renegade surgeon Cass Trate and radical feminist Ann Drogenous, following a verbal battle with tactless Archie Type and Al Batross which R.B. Trate failed to smooth over.

Viv Acious and Verne Acular talked a blue streak all night long, leaving poor plodding Della Berate in the dark.

Tiny Minnie Mum, her hefty brother Maxie and his portly companion Ella Fant in tow, monopolized the buffet.

Carrie Behan, from Jamaica, talked sports with Martial Arts and Pearl Handle.

Medics Hart N. Sufficiency, Hank R. Chief and Clem MacTeric, OB.GYN., discussed problem patients Cy Attica, Sal Monella and Anna Bolic.

Unscrupulous businessman Claude Hisway-Upp ignored the hoi polloi and retired to the rosegarden with bodyguard Joe "King" Aside.

Socialite Cora Lation introduced statuesque Ella Vation to homely Amy Able and plain Una Pealing. Frank Lee Speaking, the General's brother, escorted bright Lucy Ditty and New

Zealander May Ori. Elderly Auntie Deluvian retired early after observing Barb Erich stub out her cigar in the paté.

Outspoken Frieda Maspeech, gorgeous Agnes Mundi and Lebanese seer, Eve Al Eye, arrived very late indeed with confirmed bachelors Frank N. Sense and myopic Max M. Eyes.

Latin dancer Sue E. Generis made her way to the punch-bowl where Della Rium-Tremens and rednosed Jean-Ann Tonic were dispensing spirits.

Italian archaeologist Abby Nitio and Orientalist Sarah Sen came in with department store owners Dan D. Fide, Gus E. Dupp and Mack N. Tosh.

Has-been painter Rhett Rospective came alone.

Marriage counselor Marie Tall and

Piraeus heiress Mary Time comforted Mary's distraught sister-in-law, May King Time.

Linguists Etta Mology, Ella Quent and Sibyl Ant discussed transformational grammar in the library with professor Kurt Reply.

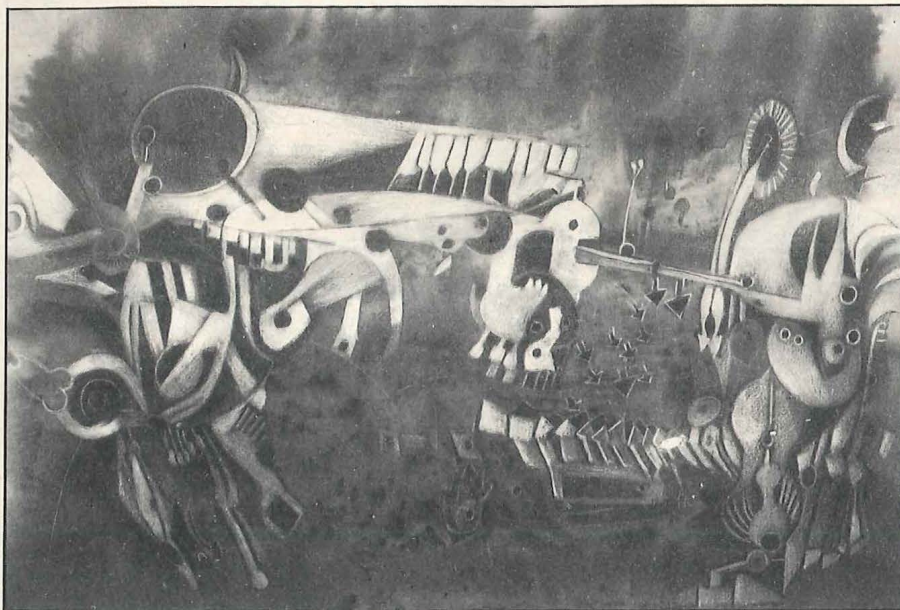
At the stroke of midnight, unsavoury underworlders Phil Theelie and southerner Lilac Arugg snuck in past butler Iva Suspicion and snatched a diamond necklace from Sue Percy-Lious. Accomplices N. Terloper and Sol E. Sism hotwired the ambassador's limo and the dastardly quartet made good their escape.

But intrepid officer Moe Tercycle, tipped off by informants N. U. Endo and Eddie Fication, found the fugitives holed up at the residence of Garrett Apartment. Sue's jewels were retrieved, though only after a shoot-out, in which innocent American Indian bystander Faye Tall-Chestwound was injured.

When the police finally returned to the scene of the crime, the Full house was deserted but for a maiden aunt, Miss Trust-Full, who was up counting the spoons, and, of course, Hap E. Ending himself. ■

Poet and Painter

It is a rare event when the Benaki Museum presents an exhibition of contemporary art. The paintings by Petros inspired from the poetry of Odysseas Elytis in December was an important



From the series "The Garden Sees" by Petros

occasion. "The Garden Sees," a recent poem by the Nobel prize-winner, provided the incentive for the oils and the portfolio of lithographs executed by the painter, who lives and works in Milan.

Sharing somewhat surrealist views of life, the poet and painter make an aesthetic harmony. Petros states that "the poetry of Elytis and my own painting unite in a tight embrace to liberate man." A poet himself, he believes that man is freed from prejudice through art and poetry.

Elytis' poem tells of a garden that looks out into the world and sees its beauty and its ugliness. It looks down to depths of despair and up to heights of achievement. It sees and wonders.

In Petro's painting of "The Garden Sees" the feelings and sensations of the poem are reflected with fiery color exploding like the brass cymbals of an orchestra. Blue-greens are dominated by bright reds and orange, and by splashes of yellow. Petros' surrealist paintings are not easy to fathom. He creates a planet peopled not by humans but by contorted shapes, biomorphic abstractions like bacteria swirling under a microscope. They are outlined in black and at times exude an air of menace and disarray as they crowd and challenge one another. They animate the paintings with rhythm as they float on the canvas in a sea of color.

The soft shades lull the senses, the highly explosive ones arouse the emotions. The color intensifies the mood and projects the artist's dream fantasies and nightmares, or his protests against chemical disasters (Seveso) and environmental pollution. The shapes fre-

quently appear bloated in size and move under a field of colored mist. In "Unreal Communication" a pale gray hue envelops passive rounded contours stressing the feeling of unreality. But "Altar of Peace" is alive with movement and densely crowded with these odd imaginative forms suggesting cells of animals or plant-life and bathing in beautiful shades of blue and mauve. In "The Garden Sees" these same forms impart a sense of serenity that is eternal as it is universal.

Max Beckmann

The celebration of the Max Beckmann centenary has been going on since May in Germany. Exhibitions and a major retrospective of his work have travelled to major museums; in Greece, the Goethe Institute in December gave us a taste of his work with a small but outstanding collection of lithographs illustrating St. John's *Revelation*, Goethe's *Faust* and a series titled "Day and Dream."

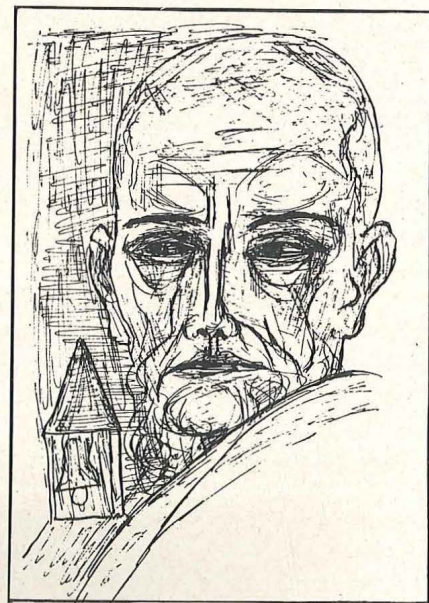
The Beckmann cult has flourished through the years, especially these days when expressionism has such a strong hold on art. Beckmann (1884-1950) was a thinker who turned to philosophy and literature for inspiration, a storyteller who mirrored on canvas the "frightful, the vulgar, the spectacular, the grotesquely banal aspects of life."

He painted the social and political climate of the time, depicting in the period between the two wars, nightlife, its cabarets and café society, with himself frequently a protagonist, nattily dressed in evening clothes, sipping champagne, and smoking long cigarettes.

The horrors experienced during World War I clouded his early work with a sorrow that was often expressed in themes of death. He always wanted to be a painter of history, and most often presented it through dreams, allegories and symbols which he combined with tales from circus life and his own personal experiences.

His work blending "beauty with nightmare" has been termed enigmatic. This might apply to the lithographs at the Goethe, yet they are permeated with a strong sense of realism as he deals with man's ability to overcome his own problems.

In the "Revelation" series, he illustrates the words of St. John with symbols and allegories. From Chapter 9 that tells of the locusts that came upon



Self-portrait by Max Beckmann

the earth, not to kill but to torture the people for five months, Beckmann creates a complex atmosphere full of intense agony. Like a whirlwind, these half-creatures bearing human faces, lion's fangs, stings and tails, are shown thrashing against human bodies writhing in pain and existing in total chaos. Chapter 11 tells of the two prophets who tortured the earth's inhabitants, and when they were recalled to the heavens a great earthquake demolished the town and thousands died. Beckmann focuses on the faces of the

two men blowing their horns as they tower over a wrecked village. Very effective is the illustration for Chapter 16 where a voice tells the seven angels to empty upon the earth the seven jars filled with God's anger. They stand in a row, eyes downcast, holding out reluctantly the embittered bottles.

Hounded by the Nazis for his avant-garde art, Beckmann fled to Amsterdam in 1937 where he spent ten difficult years. There he completed the "Revelation" and "Faust" series. The latter he depicted again with myths and allegories, and often inserted himself in the role of Faust or Mephistopheles: sometimes as a young Faust embracing his Helen; at others, as an elderly one sunk in deep thought.

The "Day and Dream" series, in pen and ink, were executed in the US, where he spent the last three years of his life. These evoke such personal experiences as images of the circus, of war and cabaret life.

The New Sculpture Gallery

February will mark the installation of a Sculpture Gallery (Glyptothiki) within the National Gallery of Art. Consisting of two large exhibit rooms on the Michalakopoulou side of the Museum, this new section houses the permanent collection of 19th and 20th century sculptures. A glass wall runs along its length and looks upon the velvety lawn of a small garden separating it from the main building. The garden is also used as a showcase for many of the larger pieces.

The first exhibit room displays the work of the most noted sculptors of the 19th century who participated, each in his own way, in the architectural fervor of the time embellishing the city with many ornate marble monuments. Fytalis (1831-1909), born in Tinos, was one of the earliest to teach at the School of Fine Arts. "The Shepherd" is an eloquent example of his work showing a young peasant dressed in the pleated short skirt of the time, holding a tiny kid in the warmth of his heavy cape. His tenderness and concern for the young animal is rendered with great sensitivity. Leonidas Drossis (1831-1882) was influenced by Bavarian classicism during the years he studied in Munich. An Athenian, he did much to adorn his native city with busts and statues of prominent citizens, and the statues of Apollo and Athena on top of the columns of the Academy. The statue of "Penelope" which he did for the royal palace portrays a very elegant

lady holding a ball of wool and seated on an archaic chair, head tilted back, during a moment's rest. Her gown is beautiful molded and the marble glows like silk.

"The Spirit of Copernicus" was the first effort of George VROUTOS (1843-1909). Installed in the Villa Thon, it was considered to be a most daring conception. It depicts the spirit personified by a young woman shown upside down, legs gracefully floating in the air, balancing herself on an Atlas-like sphere.



View of the new sculpture gallery at the Pinakothiki

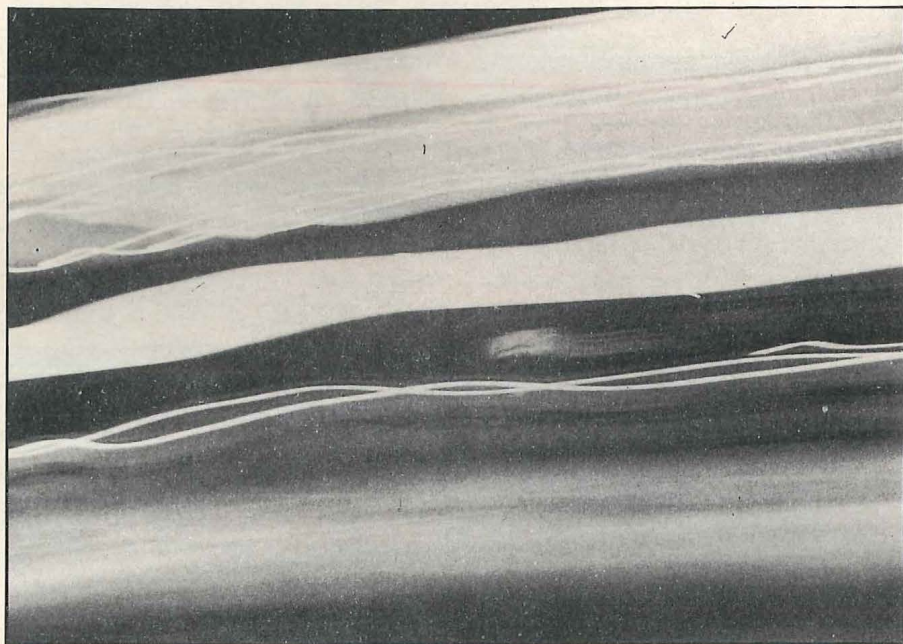
The island of Tinos gave birth to many sculptors, but none as outstanding or tragic as Yiannoulis Halepas (1854-1931), the son of a poor marble craftsman. His early works of "The Satyr and Eros" and "The Koimomeni" are typical but superb examples of neo-classic art. The latter, a plaster cast of the original in the First Cemetery, portrays the image of a young Athenian girl gracefully laid on top of her marble tombstone. The beauty of her "sleeping" pose evokes the eternal sorrow for the loss of youth. But Halepas was slowly tormented by an advancing mental illness. During the calm periods he worked only in plaster and terracotta. Locked in his lonely room, he produced work marked by a greater freedom of expression and composition. "Resting" belongs to this period. It is the relaxed pose of a woman enjoying a moment of peace and escape from anxiety.

The second exhibition room displays the work of many distinguished contemporary artists representative of many styles. The work is mostly of a smaller scale than the largely monumental ones of the other gallery room. George Zongolopoulos has been working lately with stainless steel yet who can forget his figurative bronze of the "Dance of Zalongos" which is set

up in the Museum's garden? It refers to the brave Souliot women who chose death by leaping off a cliff while dancing rather than face capture by the Turks. Frosso Eftimiadi-Menegakis' "Bird", in hammered brass, is a beautiful study in motion of three slender sweeping arcs cutting through space in graceful flight. The figurative nudes of Titsa Chrysochoides are juxtaposed to the very modern dynamic tri-forms of Athena Kargsten. Each portrays the female body in her own eloquent and poetic language.

Takis, who lives and works mostly in Paris, is represented with a small gilded sphere with hammered circles running around its width. He is known for using large scale spheres in his elaborate kinetic constructions. From Yiannis Parmakellis' series of "Martyrs and Victims" is a grouping of five copper heads. The hollowed eyes and wasted noses are so evocative of their tragic fate. A huge wall-construction by Ioanna Spiteris covers almost an entire area. Made up of vertical wood rectangles, it is patterned in a step-like fashion and painted in white enamel.

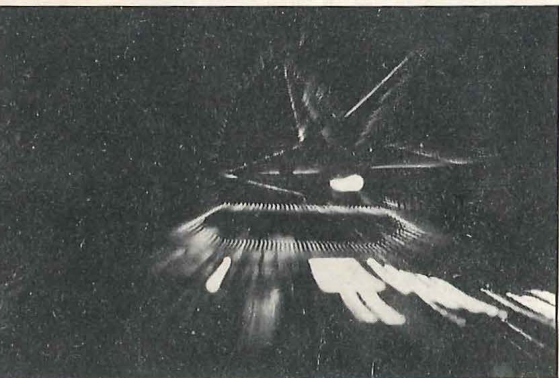
Thanassis Apartis who was best known for his portrait sculptures is represented by the small but expressive "The Sailor" holding a ship's cord. In the out-door area are two very different examples of Michael Tombros' work. One is a large figurative bronze of the artist Kapralos, the other is a cubistic torso. Almost opposite, but indoors, is the marble female "Torso" by Constantine Demetriades rising out of a stone base. The slender body is slightly bent in the graceful curve of a diving pose. Thomas Thomopoulos experimented with coloring marble, following up on a pet theory of the time that the columns of the Parthenon were tinted. His small Centaur has a pale crimson hue. ■



Anna Skarlatou shot *we know not what to get* the effect of photomotion

Color and Movement

Kostas Deliyannis and Anna Skarlatou's joint exhibition (at "F" Gallerie in early December), was called *Photomovement*. Long exposures, in color, of brightly lit nighttime subjects – neon signs, amusement park rides – brought to mind, mine at least, both Lawrence



Kostas Deliyannis' 'Fuzzy Ferris Wheel', and other special effects

Ferlinghetti's book-title: *A Coney Island of the Mind*, and the early work of Paris-based photographer, Francisco Hidalgo, who also likes leaving his tripod out after dark.

Both these photographers are interested in color and movement expressed through the medium of the color-glossy. The result, in Deliyannis' case, is an array of "special effects" Steven Spielberg might admire: The fuzzy ferris wheels and glowing concession stands of a Greek Luna Park are gentle, rather than strident, and still recognizable.

Skarlatou, whose works were not so elegantly presented (Those who cut mats must be perfectionists!) has some

most interesting ideas about how to treat prints. In several successful works, she uses her highly abstract images as parts of a glossy collage: multiple photos mounted seamlessly together. Further removed from objective reality, Skarlatou's interested in pure composition: We often don't know what it is she's shooting, but we don't really care, and we like the results.

A Compulsive Wizard

The Photographic Center of Athens – a sort of unlikely-sounding name for this small, private gallery – was the site of Stefanos Paschos' December show: Photographs on the subject of the female and male body.

As the photographer who accompanied me put it, "This man can *print*." It is no easy matter getting a black and white negative to give up all those but-

tery and warm and cold and grainy shades of grey, and Paschos is some sort of compulsive wizard. When I asked him to do a couple of prints again for this page I told him to please not suffer over them as he did for those in the exhibition: *The Athenian* reproduces well, but can't really do a Paschos print justice.

Personally, the shenanigans with the model wearing a bull's head mask, or doused in mud and let dry, repel me, but Paschos doesn't look at bodies through one sort of lens, or eye, alone, and many of his works, including the two I selected for this review, are both erotic and evocative, to use two of the most overused adjectives in the canon of art criticism.

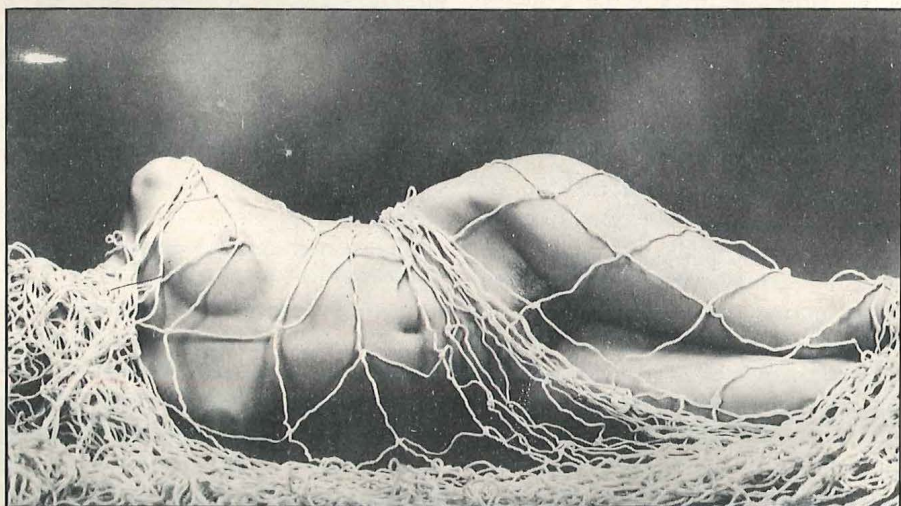
Let me say, bluntly, that the glossy, textured black walls of the Photographic Center are about the worst possible back-drop for B&W pictures I can



Erotic, evocative... and shades of grey

imagine, and I wish they'd take a pointer from Georgia O'Keefe and redo their surfaces in matte grey. But the space is so small, I guess I can't fault them for being dramatic. Few enough people in this city even look at photographs as art, so the black walls and all that loud music may serve a purpose: drawing in a young audience.

Paschos doesn't need the pyrotechnic approach, however, and he's much too good for those walls.



One of Stefanos Paschos' bodies

Albanian Assignment by David Smiley (London: Chatto & Windus, 1984).

The Great Betrayal by Nicholas Bethell (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1984, 214 pp).

When you sit on the terrace of the Hotel Butrinti in Sarande, a quiet resort on the Albanian riviera complete with old-fashioned cafes, palm trees and bougainvillea, Corfu seems to beckon invitingly across a shimmering blue ribbon of sea.

But the Corfu Channel is more hazardous than it looks. Last July, the body of a Frenchman who worked at the Club Méditerranée on the island was found floating offshore with a bullet wound in the head. Albanian frontier guards were blamed and the French ambassador to Tirana was recalled.

A few weeks later, two Albanian sisters in their 30s, tired of working 14 hours a day, seven days a week on a state-owned farm, took their summer vacation near Sarande and set out one night to swim to Corfu. They were picked up in Greek waters next morning by an Italian yacht, but their younger brother, a political dissident, disappeared midway across the strait.

Oddly enough, the speedboats and searchlights watching over the narrow Corfu Channel aren't intended to prevent Albanians from fleeing their Stalinist homeland. Like the concrete pillboxes that litter the countryside at 500-meter intervals and the hilltop artillery emplacements, they were put there to deter would-be invaders from Britain, the United States and, until very recently, Greece and Italy.

Albania – Siperi or “the land of the eagles” to its inhabitants – has remained stubbornly isolated from the rest of Europe for almost 40 years. Its sick, elderly leader, Enver Hoxha, is the world's longest serving communist ruler.

These two books go a long way toward explaining why Albania, where everyday life has a grim but fascinating Orwellian resonance, is still braced for a World War II-style invasion. Now that Hoxha is warming toward Greece in his declining years, they also illuminate the political landscape traveled by Karolos Papoulias, the Greek alternate Foreign Minister, on his official visit last December.

David Smiley, a British cavalry officer, was parachuted into the Epirus mountains in 1944, hoping like his SOE colleagues in Greece to enlist the support of local resistance fighters against Nazi occupiers. If all had gone well, they would have served as a Fifth Column when the time came for the Allies to invade.

After the war, when communist partisans had taken a firm grip on the country, Smiley helped train Albanian exiles in Malta for a similar mission: to foment

local resistance against Hoxha in the first para-military action of the Cold War.

Lord Bethell, a politician taking up where Smiley's plain soldier's account stops, relates a tangled tale of British and American intrigue that unwittingly sent the Albanian infiltrators straight into the arms of Hoxha's secret police – largely because Kim Philby, Britain's most notorious double agent, was in the know.

Smiley's memories are vivid of the harshness of guerrilla life in the Albanian mountains, of avaricious villagers willing to murder for a fistful of gold sovereigns or even a pair of boots, and of verbose partisans saving their energies and ammunition for the post-Nazi show-down.

Hoxha, a French-educated former school teacher, is described as “a big man with too much flesh and a flabby handshake... but quite a sense of humor.” Smiley earned his lasting dislike for blowing up a bridge too many.

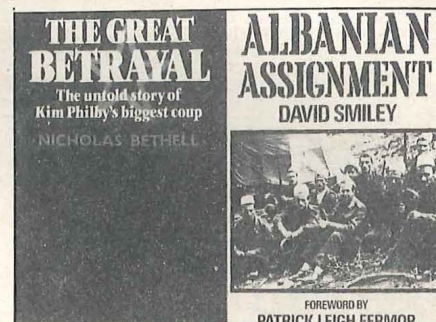
Smiley himself grew to resent both the communist partisans and his bosses at SOE who ignored advice from Julian Amery, the British contingent's political expert, and favored Hoxha over the non-communist resistance groups. By the time he left Albania for the second time, forced to abandon interpreters and friends, the mission had gone sour.

The curious contrasts of guerrilla operations in Albania – Smiley's fury at losing his whisky ration and copies of *Horse and Hound* in a looted parachute drop and the unpredictable mix of leisure and danger – have a flavor of John Buchan. The same kind of amateur enthusiasm emerges from Bethell's account of the first landings of Albanian emigres in 1949. Equipped with photographs of exiled King Zog, more gold sovereigns and a radio operated by a noisy Heath Robinson Pedal machine, they hoped to start a civil war that would detach Albania from the Soviet bloc. The following year the CIA joined in the operation, training Albanians in Germany and dropping them in by parachute.

But they were up against a highly professional villain. At the British embassy in Washington, Kim Philby was coordinating the plan – and betraying it to the Soviet Union. On several missions, the Albanian arrivals found they were expected. But those who missed the planned zones came down in safety.

Yet the operation continued until 1953. The Albanians involved saw themselves as patriots exploiting British and American aid in order to free their homeland, not pawns in a western attempt to overthrow a communist regime.

The Americans were encouraged by radio messages from Albania demand-



ing more arms and money. But the five most important infiltrators were captured on arrival and Hoxha's security police, the Sigurimi, had been transmitting on their behalf for 18 months. A well-publicized show trial in Tirana in 1954 was followed by a purge of all their contacts in the country.

Bethell's powerful account of the Albanian debacle is as exciting as any thriller, although Philby may be less responsible than the title suggests. The Americans, Bethell says, are still reluctant to reveal details of the only covert anti-communist paramilitary operation before the Bay of Pigs.

With hindsight the mission seems doomed from the outset, given the British experience of Hoxha's activities as the Germans withdrew and the first Albanian infiltrators' reports of a suspicious, cowed people.

Enver Hoxha gives his version of events in *The Anglo-American Threat to Albania* (in English, Tirana, 1975), one of his 40 volumes of published memoirs. He compares the members of the British wartime mission to Albania unfavorably with Lord Byron and concludes: “Our famous radio game... and the revolutionary vigilance of the Albanian people brought about the ignominious failure of the plans of the foreign enemy and not the merits of a certain Kim Philby.”

But Albania is still on the alert for a superpower invasion. A military construction technician who fled to Greece last year spoke of sirens sounding “at least twice a month”. Children and old people, he said, rush to underground shelters beside their apartment blocks, while men and women of military age are issued with rifles and remain at their posts for up to 72 hours.

In the past year, however, Albania appears to have grown marginally less suspicious of its neighbors. Friendless since quarreling with China, Hoxha has permitted cautious overtures to Italy, West Germany and Greece. The Greek minister received a warm welcome in Tirana two months ago, but Balkan memories are long and on the evidence of these books it will take more than a ferry link to Italy and a *panayiri* to mark the opening of the Kakavia road into Greece to raise Albania's siege mentality. ■

Quartetto Vivaldi

It is always a pleasure to have the "Solisti Veneti" back in Athens. In December a group from their ranks, the Quartetto Vivaldi, performed baroque and classical works of great interest and relative rarity.

The Divertimento no. 5 in F Major for Flute and Strings by Paisiello is a short but delightful piece of Neapolitan charm in only two parts, andante and rondo. Clementine Hoogendoorn-Scimone, the flautist, and wife of the Veneti's leader, Claudio Scimone, is an accomplished musician of technical refinement. Her synchronization of the flute with the strings was perfect. At the same time she brought the flute decidedly, yet discreetly, to the fore. Paisiello's facile melodic style is complimented by fine part-writing and harmonious, well-proportioned architecture.

The program continued with Tartini's Sonata no. 11 in E Major for Solo Violin, a remarkable work of great pathos and technical mastery. In four parts, it starts with a touching andante cantabile to which, I thought, Bettina Mussumeli's playing did not do justice. She tended quite often to break unjustifiably the fine legato line, trying to create effects and to build dynamics which the work does not need and the period does not call for. She was better in the two allegros that occupied the center of the piece, but even here some passages and double notes left much to be desired. The final andante, though, was faultless, and the well-proportioned melodic line came through clearly and with respect to the rhythm.

The most warmly received piece of the evening was Boccherini's Quartet in D Major for Flute and Strings, an exuberant work, well written and ex-

cellently proportioned.

Rolla's Duo in C Major for Violin and Viola, an interesting minor work, was well played by Mussumeli and Jodi Levitz, but who, I feel, did not achieve that absolute ease which comes from complete familiarity with a given piece of music. Another quartet for Flute and Strings, no. 1 in B Flat Major by Viotti, concluded the program. A delightful transitional piece between classical and romantic, it was played with just that total abandon which the interpretation of the Duo lacked.

Kratiki: 1) Prevailing Cold

Loukas Karytinis was the conductor and violinist George Demertzis the soloist at a concert of the State Orchestra (Kratiki) on December 10. Arriving late, I missed the opening work which was that ubiquitous short Greek piece which the Kratiki has used – from time immemorial – as a pretext for fulfilling its founding charter's obligation "to promote Greek musical compositions." This was *Symphonietta* by Aristotle Koundourof (1909-1969) a work in one part which won him the Academy of Athens Prize in 1934. It is a rather formal piece, carefully written and not without melodic interest.

Next came Mendelssohn's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in E Minor, op. 64, which, as it turned out, was one of the most unfortunate performances heard recently by the State Orchestra. Soloist and orchestra were frequently out of time, expressiveness was limited and cadences troubled. I heard that the conductor had only one rehearsal at his disposal as the musicians were complaining of the cold prevailing in the Pallas Theater. This may well account for the disastrous results, which I can't believe can be credited to either the soloist, who is a fine violinist and a

member of the Athens Trio, or the conductor who has been so praiseworthy in the past.

Karytinis was much better and the orchestra more discipline in Grieg's Suites no. 2, op. 55 and no. 1, op. 46, inspired by *Peer Gynt* for whose stage production they were composed. Here Karytinis extracted some good playing from the orchestra by using the time-honored device in under-rehearsed conditions of trusting the musicians and letting them "sing", particularly apt here as the music is relatively easy-going.

Incidentally, it is a ludicrous idea to use the Pallas Theater as a concert hall. The place is gloomy; it has no proper foyer and the acoustics are dreadful. The strings sound muted, upper notes are lost, harmonics distorted and the woodwind section almost totally drowned. I wish a rather more musical Minister of Culture succeeds Melina, whatever political party comes to power next, for that excellently designed concert hall by some of the world's leading architects and specialists in acoustics has been glaring at us unfinished on Queen Sofias Avenue for years. Why can't the ministry do *something*?

Kratiki: 2) A Warmer Front

The State Orchestra's next concert was decidedly better. Conductor Nikos Athineos, who has followed a modestly successful career in Germany, sounds rather more promising than his posts indicate.

The program opened with Marios Varvoglis' Meditation for String Orchestra, written in 1936. Varvoglis was the Greek *verismo* opera composer, but this piece is an altogether restrained and stylish composition. It is based on two themes, the first slow and

McCormack Centenary Recital with Peter O'Leary

The late Elizabeth Schumann, the great soprano from the earlier part of the century, used to say to her pupils, "You have your career on your timbre" – meaning, it is the indefinable mystery ingredient of a voice which gives it its appeal, not the size but the quality. She used to display this theory by singing in the Albert Hall, London, where her small voice with absolute ease and authority would reach to the furthest limits of that inhospitable space to singers.

Mr. Peter O'Leary is a singer of this kind. While not large, his voice is sweetly in tune, carries well and has its own individual timbre. Taking place on December 8 at the American College

of Greece, his recital, a tribute to John McCormack, was as enjoyable as it was moving. McCormack, like Elizabeth Schumann, was a master singer whose timbre, with its Irish lilt, conquered the world before the media and video changes such things forever. The voice has "les larmes dans la voix" and it was in the second part that the McCormack magic used to work most potently. Ballads from the drawing-room era were not musically much better than they should be but are difficult to sing, and Mr. O'Leary's voice threaded its way with great taste through their voluptuous vocal lines, particularly in "Believe me if all those Endearing Young Charms" and in his own com-

position "A Song of Galway" which had the first requirement of a song: a strong, interesting vocal line.

In his opening selection, the central one, "Il mio tesoro" from *Don Giovanni*, Mr. O'Leary showed his skill even through this as well as other opera selections revealed that his projection of the fuller, more heroic operatic mode needed more forceful treatment. His voice, its quality of intimacy and penetration point perhaps to the fact that it is in the world of the *lied* that Mr O'Leary has his future. The songs of Schubert, Schumann, Fauré, Duparc and Grieg badly need such a lieder singer. He was accompanied by Helen Assimacopoulou. **Frank Brown**

sad; the second a Greek dance tune not entirely happy. The string writing is masterful and effective. The work's atmosphere is that of an elegaic, melancholy reverie. Athineos' conducting was impeccable. The dynamics were subtle and carefully scaled, and Athineos was able to bring out the work's inner life.

Chopin's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra no. 1 in E Minor, op. 11 followed. The soloist, Mirella Tillianaki, is only 22 years old. Her playing is sensitive, even mature on occasion, and her feeling for the composer decidedly genuine. All these qualities, coupled with a musicianship quite remarkable for her age, served her extremely well in the romanza and prevented her from faltering in the two fast movements. But the allegro maestoso, mainly – and the final rondo as well – betrayed her lack of power and the crippling problem of her inability to face major climaxes. I believe, nevertheless, that both these defects can be overcome with time, for Mirella possesses the supreme gift of musicianship and a marvelous instinct for Chopin.

Athineos is about the best *accompagnateur* amongst Greek conductors that I have heard lately. Mindful of Mirella's youth, he conducted the orchestra not merely correctly but also with a very fine feeling of unity with the piano. The tremolo accompaniment in the second movement was superb; so is his sense of shading and rhythm.

Athineos' virtues were particularly apparent in Schumann's Fourth Symphony in D Minor, op. 120: A captivating sense of direction, a full understanding of the underlying unity of the work, with marvelously decisive tempi and the part division extraordinarily clear. On the whole, the orchestra followed him faithfully, though on eight occasions the first violins were remarkably late in their entry when the first theme of the scherzo was returning, and the trumpets in the last movement came in blatantly early. Yet these and other mistakes do not diminish the achievements of both conductor and orchestra which, when all is said, is truly praiseworthy.

A Stylish French Program

Diplomat Alexis Stefanou is also a baritone who has a record of studies which many professional would envy, and on occasion he gives recitals.

At the French Institute late last year he was accompanied by Caroline Kester who plays for Mady Mesplé at her classes in Nice.

The program was extremely well



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chosen, opening with "Belle Hermione, hélas" from Lully's opera *Cadmus et Hermione* which he sang very stylishly and with remarkable fidelity to the baroque period. Stefanou's voice is rather small and thins considerably at the upper register, but he is an artist and his French is exquisite. All these qualities were equally evident in Theseus' aria from Rameau's *Hippolyte et Aricie* which followed. It is a huge step then to Ibert (1890-1962), but he did not falter stylistically, interpreting the "Chansons de Don Quichotte" with equal style and a feeling both for the melodic, legato line and the semi-conversational patter of the period. There followed three Ravel songs from "Don Quichotte à Dulcinée".

"Trois Poèmes de Tristan Klingsor" on the cat, the duck and the cock are

extremely funny; so are the songs by Jean Absil which demonstrated Stefanou's captivating sense of humor and clearly articulated patter singing in the rapid passages. More animal songs followed, this time by Francis Poulenc. By contrast, Fauré's "Poème d'un jour" is a tender, elegaic melody stirring deep human emotions.

"Lakmé, ton doux regard se voile" from the Delibes opera was followed, erroneously in my opinion, by highlying arias from Massenet's *Manon*, Berlioz' *Damnation of Faust* and –most unwisely of all – by "O sainte médaille" from Gounod's *Faust*. The last almost exhausts a powerful baritone's upper register and Stefanou's voice is not powerful. His qualities lie elsewhere, for his diction, sense of style and articulation are truly rare.

Australian Film Festival

Australian films have attracted large audiences and have enjoyed critical acclaim at international film festivals and in general release in a number of foreign countries including the United States. Film production, spurred by a period of direct governmental aid initiated by Prime Minister John Gorton in 1969, rose from five feature films in 1969-70 to an annual production of 22 features in 1983-84. Yet despite this increased production and interest from all corners of the world, the Athens area has been slow to pick up on the trend. Very few Australian movies have been released in Greece and despite the outstanding selection to choose from, no film festivals have been organized.

This situation will be corrected. The Australian Embassy in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture is sponsoring a film festival in February. The week long festival will consist of seven features and seven shorts. These represent a substantial proportion of quality productions from recent years. Hopefully, cinema distributors will take advantage of the festival and release some of the films commercially.

The Australian film industry had an early beginning with documentaries, with combination film/slide shows being made as early as 1896. The period of

1906-1914 was a prolific one with 90 features being made, including *The Story of the Kelly Gang* (1906) which is believed to be the first feature-length film made. The "Silent Era" from 1907-1928 was also highly productive, with well over 150 films being produced. It wasn't until 1929 that the combination of a monopoly by U.S. and U.K. distributors, the introduction of sound films from abroad and the crippling effects of the Depression caused a plummeting in filmmaking that would not be reversed for decades.

As a result of the direct government subsidy instigated in 1969, the early 1970's saw a flourishing of the film industry. During this period many new directors emerged such as Peter Weir with *The Cars That Ate Paris*, Fred Schepisi (*The Devil's Playground*), Henri Safran (*Storm Boy*) and Donald Crombie (*Caddie*).

The Australian Film Development Corporation (AFDC) was set up in 1970 and by 1975, through an act of Parliament, it was re-established with broader powers as the Australian Film Commission which administered government funds to assist film production. From 1970-1980 approximately 156 feature films were made with government funds as their main form of finance. At the end



SAMANTHA STENZEL

Richard Lowenstein

of this decade, a tax incentive plan was introduced, giving liberal tax breaks to lure more private investors. Films produced in this period include the work of some of Australia's best-known filmmakers such as Gillian Armstrong *Starstruck*, Bruce Beresford *Puberty Blues*, Dr. George Miller *Mad Max* and Peter Weir *The Year of Living Dangerously*, which was an official entry in the 1983 Cannes Film Festival. The undesirable effects of this production boom included a number of cheaply made exploitation films. To counteract this problem, the government in 1983 allocated a special fund of \$5,000,000 to encourage production of high quality films with commercial potential.

One film that fits this description is *Strikebound*, the outstanding first feature of 25-year-old Richard Lowenstein. Lowenstein spent three years on and off working on the script and production of this drama that was adapted from oral interviews collected by his mother Wendy Lowenstein, who is an oral historian.

Strikebound premiered at the 1984 Cannes Festival where I met with Lowenstein to talk about it. Lowenstein, a sincere likable fellow with a disheveled artichoke hairstyle, has made a remarkably mature film on a lean budget of \$750,000.

Strikebound is the true story of a Scottish immigrant party who helped to organize the first successful "stay-in" strike in Australia's coal-mining industry. Wattie and Agnes Doig seemed to be an unlikely couple since Wattie was a staunch Communist Party member and Agnes was a teacher with the Salvation Army. But the long and bitter struggle they waged to mobilize the miners to win their rights from the owners of the mines who locked them out and hired "scab" labor, drew them closer together. The "stay-in" caused a political awakening in Agnes and she later stood in the Senate as a member of the Communist Party.



Ivor Kants and Gosia Dobrowolska in "Silver City"

The couple is now in their 80's and still going strong.

"Film is definitely a tool for social change and I am very interested in exploiting its power for that reason," commented Lowenstein. "I wanted to combine entertainment with a social message."

The story is simply told and the mine atmosphere brilliantly recreated by the photography of Andrew de Groot and the sound effects of Dean Gawen. Because of his low budget, Lowenstein didn't think he would be able to get such accomplished actors as Chris Haywood and Carol Burns who gave fantastic but restrained characterizations. He had never seen Burns, a well-known stage and television actress perform but "as soon as she came in to see me about the role and started bossing me around I knew she had the perfect personality for the part," recalled Lowenstein.

The production was beset with problems from the start. There are no coal mines in existence now in Australia so they actually had to open an old mine. They were advised that it would take two weeks to drain out the water and re-timber the main tunnel. Actually it took six months with a construction crew working round the clock to pump out 60 million gallons of water. During the eight weeks of shooting, another setback occurred when the metal trolleys in which Richard and other crew members were riding in hurtled down the tunnel in pitch blackness at a speed of 50 miles an hour before they jumped off the track and smashed through the upright pillars causing the ceiling to collapse. "It was the most terrifying thing that ever happened to me and it was only a miracle that none of us got severely injured or killed," said Lowenstein. He did suffer a broken collarbone and ribs. "The producers gave us the day off because of that, but we were back shooting the next day", he said with a wry smile.

Lowenstein is interested in exploring the roots of Australia's labor movement, especially the leading role of the women involved. Yet he does not want to alienate himself from a general audience. "It's not a heavy-handed film. You can walk in there without giving a damn about the Australian labor movement - just to be entertained." But he added hopefully, "At the same time you may say Oh, I never knew about these things," and become interested."

Another notable film which is expected to be shown in the festival is Sophia Turkiewicz's *Silver City*, a love story set in the period after World War II when a young refugee from Poland falls in love with a married man she meets in



Manganinnie is a lone aboriginal woman seperated from her tribe during the Black Drive in Tasmania in the 1830s. Manganinnie is played by Mawuyul Yanthalaway.

the migrant camp. Turkiewicz has drawn from her experiences as a migrant to write the screenplay. The role of Julian is played by well-known Australian actor Ivar Kants and a charming young Polish immigrant actress Gosia Dobrowlska plays the lead role of Nina.

Today it is estimated that one-third of Australia's population was either born in another country or has parents born in another country. Gosia's experience - as a young wife and Solidarity supporter who left her country with her husband and one suitcase to come to a strange land in which she didn't know the language to live in a migrant hostel - has no doubt helped her create a very sensitive portrayal. "I feel very close to Australia and the people," she commented. "It's a very young country which is used to migrants from all over the world. It was very difficult at first, but this hardship helped me to find myself."

The other five feature films include Peter Weir's first feature *The Cars That Ate Paris* which is an original combination of science fiction, black comedy and Western about a young man who survives a car crash in the wilds of New South Wales to wake up in the very bizarre isolated township of Paris.

Hohn Honey's *Manganninie* is the rich

tale of an Aboriginal woman (Manganinnie) who is separated from her tribe during the genocide of her race in Tasmania in the 1830's. She develops a friendship with a young white settler who follows her into the bush. She teaches her the secrets of survival in the bush and initiates her into the mysteries of Dreamtime.

Paul Cox's *Man of Flowers* is an erotic story of a reclusive art collector who takes an artist's model to his sumptuous house where he pays her handsomely to do a striptease to operatic arias. *Monkey Grip* is a love story with a twist about a single mother who falls in love with a heroin addict. *Fast Talking*, directed by Ken Cameron, is the comic saga of Steve Carson, a charismatic 15 year-old con artist from a suburb of Sydney.

If there should be a change in any of these features, either Philip Noyce's *Newsfront* a dramatic adventure about the newsreel cameramen during its Golden Age (1948-56) in Australia or Paul Cox's *Lonely Hearts*, a tragi-comic love story between a middle-aged bachelor and an unmarried 30 year-old may be substituted. The festival takes place from February 21-27 at the Studio Cinema. There will be two screenings of one short and one feature film each evening.

katey's corner

Katey Angelis

And so we have arrived at the no-month month. Tucked away as it is between January with its promises for a bright New Year (not always kept) and March with its whiff of spring, it is just not all that noticeable. However, with Easter coming early in April, February immediately assumes a certain celebrity status. Carnival parties, a rash of weddings before Lent, a feeling of anticipation and the month suddenly seems all too short. Therefore, hail to February 1985; use each one of its 28 days judiciously...

The end of the year brought the departure of the **South African Ambassador H.E. Pieter Viljoen**, his wife Claire and their family. This active pair offered the use of the Residence many times for fund raisers (most notably for the St. Paul's Anglican Church) as well as fun affairs in the community and will be much missed. **Claire Viljoen** has been for this past year the Honorary President of the Women's International Club. During the Ambassador's tenure, the **South African-Hellenic Association** was actively launched in both Athens and Thessaloniki. Association President **Ian Vorres** organized a reception at the Vorres Museum in honor of the departing ambassador. The Viljoen family is united in expressing its enjoyment of the assignment in Greece, but are also looking forward to returning to their home in Pretoria... The diplomatic community recently welcomed H.E. **Beni Prasad Agarwat**, the new Ambassador from India to Greece, formerly ambassador to Somalia and most recently to Lebanon. He will be joined in the near future by his wife and their four children.

"The Youth Times" a newsletter put out by the American Youth Center (AYC) in Kastri announces lots of fun

activities. If your youngsters are not already members, why not give a call to the director, George Davis at 801-3971 and find out more about it? Apparently the kids eat a lot, for the words 'hot dogs' feature prominently throughout the newsletter pages.

Keep checking *Focus* and *This Month* for news of the **Athens College Theater (ACT)** – now in its second season. The ACT Committee, whose chairman is **Mimi Summerskill**, wife of the college president, has prepared a

p.m. and attracted quite an audience. Some criticism was levied against the sponsors for hurried research, but in general the installments were informative and interesting, as well as providing a forum for the ladies to speak of some of the very real problems they face.

Color me lucky – for lucky indeed was I to have been in Athens during the recent holiday season and attending lots of performances for my own enjoyment and on your behalf. Wish you



Under the direction of Marion Rowsell, and accompanied by Faye Sharabi, the Choraleers gathered around the Christmas tree to present a program of both traditional and contemporary Christmas music.

program including performances by British and Bulgarian theatrical groups, classical music, Byzantine choral music and popular Greek music concerts, art exhibitions and movie previews. This beautiful theater, located on the college campus in Psychiko, is distinctive in that there is *parking* available, but that is only one reason to go along and enjoy.

Did you catch any of the six sections of the ERT 2 production that featured foreign wives of Greeks living here in Athens? Several groups were featured, including women from various organizations of the Athens area, foreign students and artists. The program appeared on Thursday evenings at 7:30

could have been present betwixt the parties and the shopping, but in case you weren't, a quick rundown includes: Continuing the high performance standard now expected, the **Campion Choral Society** under the direction of **John Trevitt** presented Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana* with **Azy Gouziou** and members of the Percussion Class of the **Athens Conservatory** accompanying. Prior to this offering, the piano duo of John Trevitt and Stephen Atherton set the mood... The **United Chamber Orchestra**, under the direction of **George Skafidas**, gave a Beethoven concert featuring pianist **Cynthia Bromka-Skafidas**. This orchestra, now moving into its third season, is performing for ever-more-appreciative audiences at the Ursuline School... **Captain Beaky and his Band** provided a jolly pre-Christmas evening of family fun. Directed by Jane Vergo, **The Players** – as usual – turned in a fine performance. Congratulations to all who participated... The **Choraleers of the Women's International Club (WIC)** were invited to help create a Christmas away from home for the guests of the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel. Under the direction of **Marion Rowsell**, and accompanied by Fay Sharabi, the Choraleers gathered around the Christmas tree to present a program of both traditional and contemporary Christmas music... The **Symphony**



Congratulations to all who participated in *The Player's "Captain Beaky and his Band"* – especially those on stage (from left) Jane Vergo, Ian Graham, Joyce Simmonds, Peter Brandt and Diane Nash. Sparkling music was provided by the trio of Steve Atherton, piano; Becky Stone, flautist; Steve Akers, drums.

Orchestra of the German School (Dorpfeld Gymnasium) is a phenomenon in Athens as it continues to produce fine musicians at very young ages – including featured soloists... The Christmas carols which are now a tradition at the **British Council** brought pleasure to all. The choral director is **Roger Tilley**, and the group was accompanied by John Trevitt. Members of the choir obviously enjoyed the program as much as the audience – whose rousing participation singing helped deck the halls with Christmas spirit... On the occasion of the **John McCormack Centenary Recital** sponsored by **The American College of Greece** in cooperation with the Embassy of Ireland and the Greek-Irish Society, tenor **Peter O'Leary**, accompanied by Helen Assimacopoulou, gave a lovely program ranging from operatic arias to old favorites such as "Believe me if all those endearing young charms".

If you have been missing the delightful dinner-theater productions at the Athens Hilton Hotel, promise yourself not to be so recalcitrant in the future. According to **Elly Hadziotis**, Public Relations Director, the plan is to bring first-class current plays to Athens every two or three months. In cooperation

The recently established Parents' Association of the **TASIS Hellenic School** is organizing a dance at the Ekali Club on February 16 to raise funds for the purchase of computers for the school. There will be a lottery, live music and door prizes. For further information call Paul Minet, Tel. 801-4301

My friend this month has both a fun and a productive hobby. **Sherrill Fischer** and his wife Maraki were married in 1972 in Washington, D.C., and his hobby in effect reflects all of their travels together since that time.

Flying, as one did in those days, first class across the Atlantic on their way to Paris, the Fischers were given miniatures of various liqueurs as souvenirs. Unable to drink them, they put them in their flight bag to imbibe in the hotel upon arrival. Well, this was a honeymoon and therefore champagne was most indicated, thus making the small bottles again surplus. Travelling on to Athens, some Greek miniatures were added – Metaxas brandy and the beginning of a fine ouzo collection. Ergo, a hobby was born.

A collection usually begins with just such an accident of fate. Like elephants; you are given one, you buy another, and pretty soon someone says

to be lucky enough to be stationed here in the country he has adopted as home.

Asked for a particularly notable bottle from the collection, Sherrill mentions two – one of them contains a banana liqueur from St. Croix, Virgin Islands, which his wife brought home and gave to him after their return. Shaped in the form of a monkey holding a banana, it truly is distinctive. The other one was a soccer ball from Spain. A friend of his went off to the World Cup Finals in Barcelona and was sure that he would not have this particular miniature in his collection, as it was only available as a souvenir of the games. A few of the bottles have been given to Sherrill as gifts, but in general he collects each one as a memory of a particular time and place. He and his wife have another hobby – travel – and this gives them many opportunities to acquire unique additions to the bottle collection. Now with over 500 miniatures, there are 40 different Scotches, 15 Russian vodkas (one of which announces itself to be "strong"), 15 tequilas, the walnut liqueur comes in a walnut-shaped container, one has gold inside. There are representatives of Bangkok, Australia, South Africa, Japan...

So you see, it is a very simple hobby to take up – all you have to do is purchase an airplane ticket and you are started! Sherrill even has a suggestion for the first destination. If you are interested in launching an instant collection, head for Hong Kong. Firstly because it is a free port, and secondly because its clientele is totally international, the shops there have if not the biggest selection, then close to it, of any-



The Christmas Carols which are such a tradition at the British Council brought pleasure to all. The current director is Roger Tilley, and the group was accompanied by John Trevitt. Members of the choir are obviously enjoying the program – as did the audience. The rousing participation singing helped deck the halls with Christmas spirit.

with British Airways, the theater company travels the world from Singapore to the Gulf. Athens is fortunate to be "on the way home" for these British actors and therefore we benefit. It is readily evident that any project that **Derek Nimmo** undertakes is bound to please. Therefore, when you next see the dinner-theater advertised, trot right down, get your tickets and guarantee a place in front of the footlights. Our hat's off to a good idea, impeccably executed.

"Oh, you collect elephants" – and suddenly you do. But with Sherrill, the miniature collection has been a much more personal endeavor, for each one brings a memory.

Sherrill is a genuine New Yorker – born and raised. Joining the U.S. Air Force in 1957, he has served in France, Constantinople, Vietnam, Washington, D.C. – and especially Greece. Always enamored of Greece, even from his first posting outside of Paris, he managed to make a visit – never expecting



Sherrill Fischer indicates some of the special bottles from his collection of miniatures.

where in the world. However, then you are losing the "selectivity" factor – one bottle from here and one bottle from there – that brings the memories along with the collection. On second thought, perhaps you had better buy several airline tickets... ■

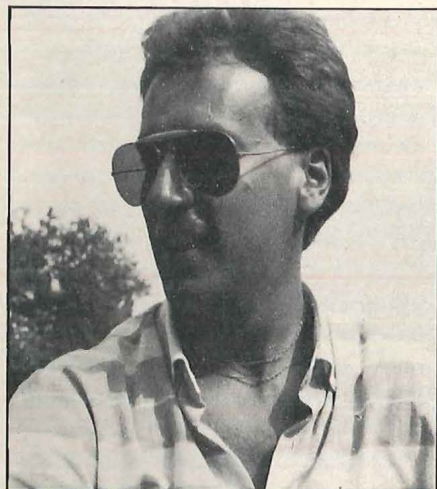
Good Listeners

"We were very insecure at first," says John Tanner, co-founder and current director of the SOS Telephone Support Line. "I remember we opened up the first day and nobody called."

They've been in operation two years now and have a group of about 20 volunteers who work three-hour shifts answering calls from people with a variety of problems. "On some evenings, there are still no calls, on others the phone rings constantly, and on others the first client is a two-hour call. We never hang up," he adds. "We wait for them to finish."

John got involved with a similar organization (the Samaritans) in England while at university and when he came here as a teacher five years ago wanted to start a Samaritan branch.

"I put the feelers out and came up against all sorts of barriers - registering here as an established charity, finding a building, and becoming Samaritans



John Tanner

meant operating a 24-hour service, which requires at least 150 volunteers - it was all just too much."

Then a couple of years later he met a woman who had been in the Samaritans for 12 years and they joined forces. Since there was an existing Greek telephone service, a branch of the Swiss-based SOS, they contacted the director, a psychiatrist, and eventually became legal through that organization.

Confidentiality is a key aspect of the group. "Athens is such a small world, we all know people in common. Clients might hesitate calling in if they thought they'd be recognized, so the whole thing is anonymous and we're very strict about it."

The volunteers use first names only, often ones they've chosen specifically for SOS and the center is "a secret place because we cannot deal face-to-face with

clients. We just don't have the room or the people."

John would like to see it get bigger, to have the phones covered part of each day, and that means more people. "The trouble is, a lot of our volunteers tend to be in the floating population. We lost five this year because they were transferred or going home."

His Volunteer Training Program is along the lines of the Samaritans and they send him all their information and teaching materials. It meets at XEN once a week for eight weeks and involves what he calls four gears. "First is easy-going. We just talk about the work of SOS. Then we talk about problem areas which we might come up against. In third we start role-playing in pairs and small groups. And then in fourth, when the volunteers have got to know each other, we do public role-playing. I get people to ring in as clients and amplify the whole thing so everyone is being critical of each other."

He stresses that SOS is apolitical, areligious and aphilosophical. They're looking for people who are open minded, with a sympathetic manner, good listeners. "We don't like the Lady Bountiful type of volunteer who comes forward with lots of advice. We're there to listen."

The volunteers give clients information on available services using the Network Directory (which John was a contributor to) plus any additional sources they find.

"Generally Greece is not the best place for a client who's not feeling well. It doesn't have the back-up services we have in Britain and if they exist they are expensive."

The group operates solely through private donations. Anyone interested in volunteering, either on the phone line or as a fund raiser, can write SOS, c/o St Paul's Anglican Church, Fillelinon 29, Athens, or call 644-2213.

Spreading the Word

"To send the financial manager of a company to learn English with a group of 14-year-old children isn't going to help him or the children or the company," says EFL (English as a Foreign Language) teacher and language school owner, Mark Palmer.

Palmer, 35, came to Greece about 10 years ago with his Greek wife, Anna, and has taught for Hambakis Language Schools and Pierce College, worked as a teaching consultant for Longmans Publishers and set up a business program and teacher training program for the Helle-

nic American Union. In 1979 he opened his own school aimed specifically at adult language learners.

"It was a virgin market, that was my biggest problem. Most companies weren't aware that there was such a thing as adult language training." His best advertisement has been word of mouth.

The school now has three areas of study, adult-oriented general English, on-site courses in various banks and cor-



Mark Palmer

porations and such special courses as English for sales & marketing, English for financial management and English for executive secretaries. As textbooks are virtually non-existent, Palmer has had to develop teaching materials himself.

Although the school has grown considerably, it is not without problems. "Teaching children here is so exam-oriented that you know you'll have them for a number of years, but adults have so many pressures on them - professional social and personal - you have them for only a period of months."

Finding competent teachers is another problem. He's had up to six part-time in the past and is now down to two. "To be within the law they have to have Greek nationality but English as a mother tongue. That usually means foreigners married to Greeks and it's a very competitive market."

Mark was born in Malaysia and educated in Britain. He taught in Brazil for several years and met his wife while teaching in a language school in Britain. She now runs the administrative side of the Palmer School.

They started out speaking English together, then as he began to pick up the language became "ambi-lingual" and now speak mostly Greek. "When a foreigner comes to Greece he can live in one of two ways, either as an expatriate or try and make the adjustment to Greek lifestyle. That was my choice. All my friends and acquaintances are Greek, my life as far as it is possible is Greek, but it's taken

a tremendous amount of adjustment."

"The British tend to be hypocritical in the way they express themselves. We're overly polite, extremely sensitive as to how people are going to react. So we begin everything with a nice preamble, 'I wonder if you could possibly...' ...Greeks express themselves more directly; they're blunt and have a tendency to speak loudly. Raising your voice in Britain is something terrible, which meant we had a tremendous number of misunderstandings in the first years. Anna would express herself in a way that was direct and honest and I couldn't understand why the hell she was angry with me." (The Palmer School, tel.: 363-6524.)

Lucky 18s

"It's a good luck number for me, eighteen," says Simone Choremi, past owner of the 18 Restaurant in Kolonaki which closed in 1984. "Somebody bought the building to sell shoes."

And this past October, the 18th of course, Simone reopened behind the Caravel-Bistrot le 18—which is at number 21 Kritonos but happens to face no 18.

"It was not the moment now to start over. I've passed the age of being energetic," she says in that sing-song lilt

of French film stars. She works six days a week from one in the afternoon to one in the morning with Anna in the kitchen ("she is my right arm") and a barman who had pneumonia at the moment of writing, which means Simone—with a little help from her accountant—was also running the bar.

She is waiting for various permits ("there is always an *adeia* missing in this country") but plans to offer hot and cold hors d'oeuvres plus homemade soup and eventually a Sunday lunch ("all my friends tell me they have nowhere to go on Sunday"). She serves a four-star club sandwich, plus smoked trout, a cheese platter, shrimp and mushroom dishes. There are two little bars salvaged from the old 18, one upstairs and one down.

Simone was born in France and grew up in Alexandria where her father had business. While working for the American Red Cross in Cairo during the war, she was married briefly "to a Hershey. We thought he was Hershey Chocolate and he spent a lot of money pretending he was. His name was Hershey no doubt, but he must have been from the poor Hersheys. He promised me mountains of lovely things and my family said 'Take him, you'll have villas in Hershey Town.' I didn't love him really, he was very handsome and I was young and stupid."



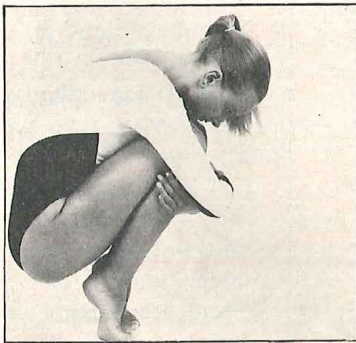
Simone Choremi

Then she married a Greek from Egypt in the cotton business and they lived in Sudan until her son couldn't take the climate of Khartoum. She took him to Switzerland for about six years and in 1963 came to Greece.

"Suddenly I wanted the sun and sea, and for the first three years I was a woman of leisure. I used to go to the little place in Kolonaki called the 18, full of old people, Athenians from good families. One day the owner told me she was tired and wanted to retire. I thought why not? I don't know how to do an egg, but she left me a very good cook. Then I was involved."

Erratum: A printer's error inadvertently scrambled the titles in last month's column. Our apologies to those involved and to our readers.

Jenny Colebourne's BODY CONTROL CENTER



M. Hionos

Director Jenny Colebourne Cert. L.S.C.D. Dip. WYC

Ms. Colebourne is a former performing arts lecturer at the Middlesex Polytechnique where she taught courses in yoga and modern dance. She is also a former lecturer in modern dance for the Inner London Education Authority and former lecturer in Body Control at the London School of Contemporary Dance.

The center offers

BODY CONTROL SESSIONS

This is a special exercise technique using specially designed equipment to improve posture, muscle tone, flexibility and stamina. Classes are by appointment and there is an emphasis on individual attention. Each person is given a programme designed to

meet his own needs. Sessions are suitable for men and women from all walks of life. The technique can also be adapted to help people for back problems etc. and is often recommended by osteopaths and physiotherapists.

YOGA COURSES

Morning and evening courses in small groups. The emphasis is on

mastering the "postures," breathing, relaxation and meditation techniques.

BIRTH WITHOUT VIOLENCE and SHANTALA (Massage Indian mothers give their babies).

Please call to book your place to see these enlightening films. There will be no charge.

Dimoharous 18, KOLONAKI, Tel. 723-1397

Make Athens An Open Book: A Shopper's Guide To Foreign Language Bookstores

text and drawings by Elizabeth Herring

Very modern Greek proverb: He, or she, who wants a book, and knows not where to find it, read on!

There are two **Turtle Bookstores** in Athens, one at 24 Patriarchou Ioakeim (7230.786) and the other in Kifissia's Shopping Land (8082.392). Children's books in English, French and Greek are Turtle's specialty, but there are also hardcover giftbooks in English and French, and English encyclopedias. A large assortment of oversized children's books includes titles in the sciences, basic educational topics and computers, in addition to fairy tales. You'll find some puzzles, games and activity books, too.

At 23 Amerikis, **The American Bookstore** (3624.151) is one of six permanent bookshops in a chain. In the main store, English books predominate, and you'll find an impressive array of hardcover books on all topics, guidebooks, the widest assortment of foreign language periodicals in the city, an extensive pattern section downstairs (*Vogue*, *Burda*, *Neue Mode*), art books, romances, science fiction and comics.

At 11 Amerikis (3623.673) **Pantelides** maintains two shops, one primarily for EFL books, the smaller, in the arcade, for the social sciences and children's books. Bestsellers and literature are also stocked,



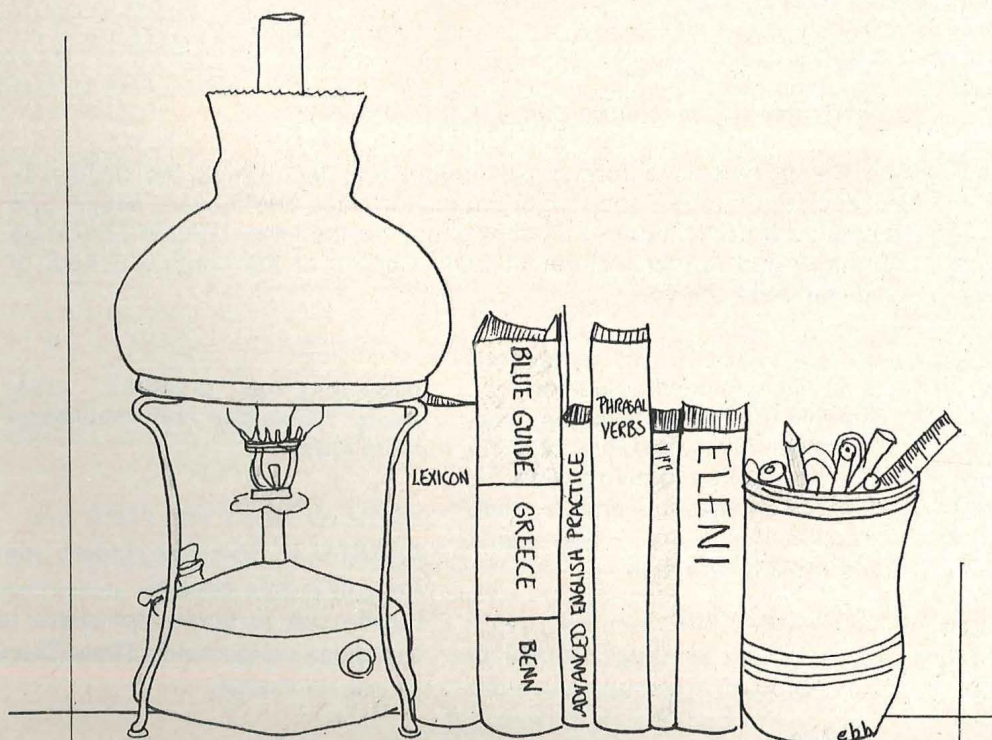
and this is the place to go for BBC English Courses; self-taught programs with accompanying cassettes and video-cassettes.

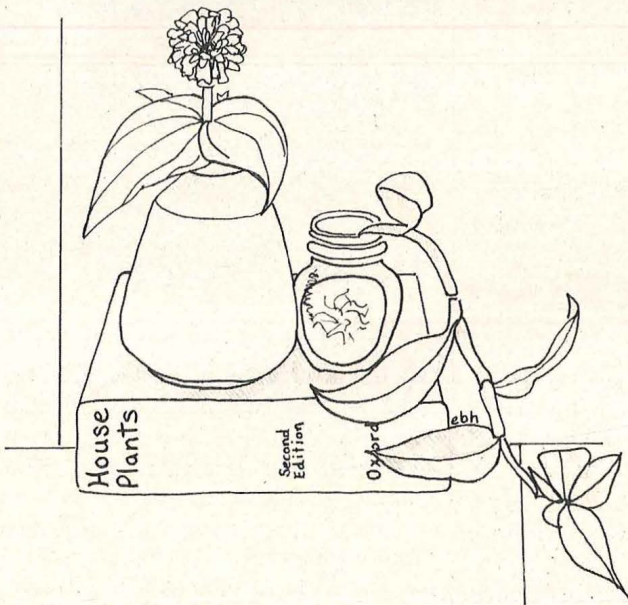
Eleftheroudakis, at 4 Nikis (3221.231), with a smaller branch at the Athens Tower in Ambelokipi (7708.007) offers mainly English stock, some European language

titles, some Greek. The ground floor is devoted to literature, the social sciences, the arts, crafts, Greek titles in translation, and children's books. On the mezzanine, are paperbacks, guides, maps and posters. Upstairs (3231.401) is a most comprehensive collection of technical and scientific texts on everything from anatomy to zoology.

At this writing still at 33 Nikis, **Compendium** soon should be in their roomy new digs at 28 Nikis (326.931). This is a bookshop with heart, offering titles in English on everything under the sun. There are bargain books and used books, too, and you may exchange your used books for credit. Compendium offers computer hardware and software as well, and gives EFL teachers a discount on their teaching books. There's no mark-up on special orders, either.

The Booknest, at 25-29 Panepistimiou (3231.703) stresses books in English, and has good sections on Greek subjects, classical antiquity, politics, com-





puters, childrens's books and humor. A new store in the arcade will feature art books.

Lexis, at 82 Akadimias (3645.823) is a new English language bookstore built around an old Ionian column which supports the mezzanine. EFL books predominate, but cassettes, technical texts, paperbacks and comics are also on Lexis' shelves.

Briefly:

German books are to be found at: **Notos**, at 5 Omirou (3636.737); **Panitoglou**, at 74 Akadimias (638.124); **Johannesbuchhandlung**, at 7 Fidiou (3622.768); and at **Deutschebuchhandlungsturm**, 4 Omirou and 10 Stadiou, in the arcade (3225.294).

French Books: **Kaufmann**, at 28 Stadiou (3222.160),

and **The French Library**, at 40 Sina (3633.626), across from the French Institute.

The Women's Bookstore, corner of Massalias and Skoufa (3611.423), offers a limited number of English titles only.

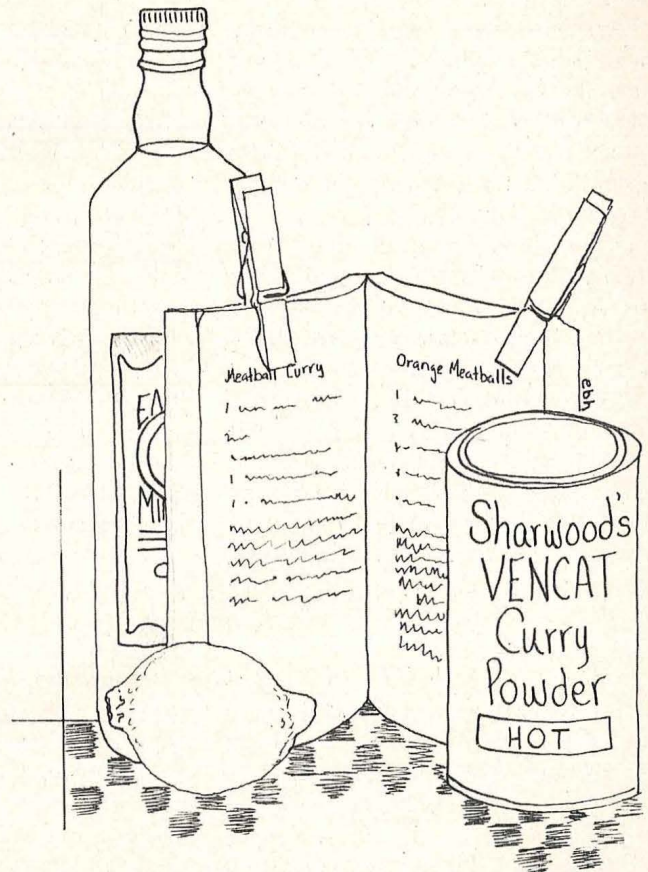
Kikunoya, at 2 Skoufou (3220.588) is a Japanese bookstore.

The Newsstand, at 36 Kiriazi, Kifissia (9221.213) has lots of paperbacks and magazines, plus hardcover

The House of Books, at 15 Dimokritou (3630.450), is the place to find Spanish books.

Al Manar, at 28 Asklepiou (3612.584) is Athens' Arabic bookstore. **Cultura**, at 6 Georgiou Ghenadhiou (3601.348) features books in Russian, Russian books in translation, and art books.

For a wide selection of EFL books, and a visit to Longman's showrooms, visit **Gnosis**, at 26-28 Grig.

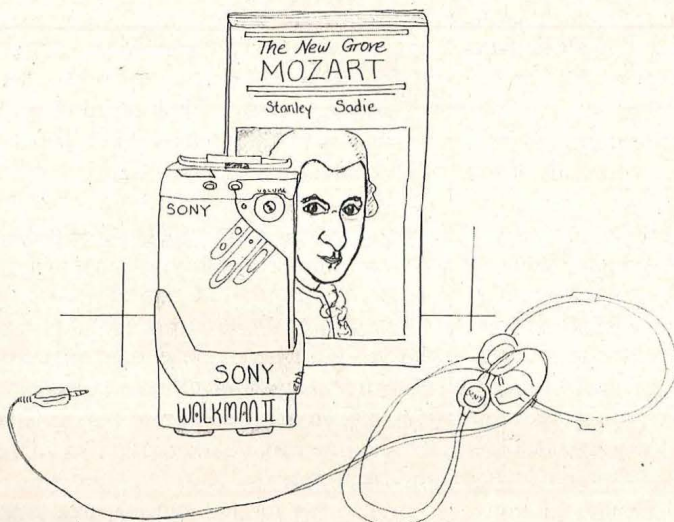


giftbooks.

Photohoros, at 44 Tsakalof (3615.508) is a combination gallery-book-library-photoshop, with some 900 photography books on display and for sale. A reading area near a bright window is a comfortable place to leaf through books or magazines.

Afxentiou, in Ilissia (7787.997).

(Let the buyer beware, however. Booksellers' prices can vary widely, and it pays to call about them. This bookworm found that the price of Nicholas Gage's *Eleni*, in paper, ranged from 530 to 690 drachmas, for the same edition.)



The Best of '84

Once again it's time for our annual look back to the athletic events in Greece of the year which has left us.

The highlight of 1984 in sports for this country was the hosting of the 26th Chess Olympiad in Thessaloniki, the northern Greek capital. For two-and-a-half weeks in November and December Greece was the chess capital of the world as hundreds of competitors representing dozens of nations came here to play their favorite game.

Greece played such good hosts that the International Chess Federation decided to award Thessaloniki the rights to hold the Chess Olympiad permanently from now on.

The Soviet Union picked up both the men's and women's title in the 26th Chess Olympiad.

Perhaps the best individual performance of the year from a Greek athlete came during the summer in the Los Angeles Olympic Games when Greco-Roman wrestler Dimitris Thanopoulos captured the silver medal in the 82-kilograms weight class.

Thanopoulos was not the only Greek athlete to come back with a medal from Los Angeles. Another Greco-Roman wrestler, Babis Holidis, won the bronze medal in the 57-kilograms category.

George Posidis captured the Greco-Roman 90-kilograms weight class bronze in the European Championships held in Sweden earlier in the year. Also of note was the fourth place finish in the Olympics of the Pikilidis brothers, Panayiotis (Greco-Roman 100-kilograms) and George (Greco-Roman heavyweight).

Probably the best team showing of 1984 was the unexpected eighth place finish of the Greek National polo team in the Olympics. The water polo squad was the lone team representative of Greece in the Games.

Ethnikos of Piraeus for the 13th straight year, and the 33rd time in 53 seasons, won the Greek water polo championships.

Another excellent showing in 1984 of a team came from soccer club Panathinaikos which advanced to the quarterfinals of the European Club Championships which begin in March. The Athenian team also won its 10th league championship last year and made it a double by also winning the league cup, downing Larisa 2-0 in the final in June before 75,000 fans at the Athens Olympic Stadium.

Larisa, however, was not a total loser in 1984. It has also advanced to quarterfinal competition of the European Cup-winners Cup and will play Dynamo of Moscow in March.

Two basketball teams have also advanced to quarterfinal play in European competition. They are PAOK and Aris, both of Thessaloniki. Panathinaikos beat Aris in a playoff for the Greek league crown while PAOK took the league cup title. Nick Galis, a product of Seton Hall University in New Jersey (U.S.), for the fourth straight year led the league in scoring, dumping in 948 points in 26 games for a 36.4 points average per game.

Getting back to the Olympics, three Greeks captured sixth place showings each in sailing. They were Elias Hatzipavlis (Star category), Tasos Bountouris (soling) and Kostas Kontomanolis in canoeing.

Boxer George Stefanopoulos (91-kilograms) reached the final eight in his category in Los Angeles. Stefanopoulos also won a gold medal, as well as two other colleagues, in the Acropolis Tournament in the old Olympic Stadium which last year had 89 boxers from 12 countries participating.

A very distinguished fourth place finish in the heavyweight division of the weight lifting competition of the Los Angeles Games came from Yiannis Tsintsaris while Nikos Iliadis captured sixth place in the 90-kilograms category.

George Andreadis distinguished himself well in the European sailing championships with a first place medal in the lighting division.

In track and field, the big embarrassment of gold medal javelin hopeful Anna Verouli in the Los Angeles Olympics failing an anti-doping test, was the big news.

The only good performance from a Greek athlete in the track events of the Games came from Kostas Georgakopoulos who finished 11th in the discus.

Elias Kelesidis took the gold medal in the Balkan Championships bicycling race while fencing star Zisis Babanasis took 27th place in the world championships and 11th in the Olympics.

Closing out the year, young tennis star Tasos Bavelas came through with a sparkling performance winning the Rolex Junior Tennis Tournament crown in New York. He also finished second in the European junior championships during 1984.

The Three Musketeers Ride Again - on Bikes

By Elaine Priovolos

Most people dream about adventure but few ever attempt to live out their fantasies. Ed Bulmar, Morris Brighty and Dan Daniels are three young Canadians who decided to fulfil theirs by cycling around the world.

Dan, 23, came up with the idea when he was trying to decide on a topic for his senior thesis at university. Having studied filmmaking, a film documentary of the proposed two and one half year journey seemed appropriate. "I always wanted to see the world ...and cheaply," said Dan while explaining how he thought of the idea. He added that "cycling through a country forces you to see how people really live."

For Morris, the financial brain behind the tour, the attraction is the physical challenge. "I like collapsing after a day of hard physical labor," he said. The 26 year-old, who studied business and marketing, worked two years in order to save up for the trip. He also arranged barter agreements with various business enterprises such as McDonalds and JCB. Thanks to Morris, the three can eat free of charge at any McDonalds throughout the world.

The third musketeer is Ed, a childhood friend of Dan's who worked on oil drilling rigs in Canada. The idea of seeing the world fascinated him and he decided to go along.

This 15-month-old trek began in Toronto. New York was the first major destination as it was the launching point to Europe and northern Africa. Twenty-three thousand kms later, our daring trio arrived in Athens, a main objective according to Morris because it was from here they were able to plan "...the itinerary for the Asian leg..." of their journey.

Asked for impressions of their tour thus far, Ed said "Spain was super. The people were really friendly, they clapped and cheered us along the way."

St. Lawrence College

The British School in Greece



ARETTA SEVASTAKIS

"They called us el macho," added a grinning Dan. He went on to say that he was impressed by the hospitality they had encountered, "We've only had to sleep outside very few times." Smiling mysteriously, Morris admitted "I loved Germany but I left my heart in Finland."

As for Greece, two weeks of touring left all three with nothing but kind thoughts about the people, especially those in the provinces. "We found the Greeks to be very friendly. People took us off the street and gave us a meal," said Dan. It helped to have the Canadian flag waving behind their bicycles in the Peloponnese because a lot of Greeks in the region have relations in Canada and treated the trio with enthusiastic hospitality.

Of course, there have been misadventures and accidents. "North Africa was the most difficult part of the journey," according to Ed. "Groups of children threw stones at us as we rode by." Morris noted that "wild dogs were another pest - but amazingly enough a children's water pistol was enough to scare them away."

Both Ed and Morris were involved in traffic accidents, which, luckily, were not serious. Dan, in fact, said he was more worried about the condition of the bicycles than he was for his pals.

The trio left a bit of advice before they took off for Sri Lanka for bikers coming to Greece. Having had problems about where to leave their bikes at some of the places they stayed, all three recommended The Athenian Connection at Ioulianou 20, tel. 821-3940. According to Dan, "The people there were very accommodating and allowed us to take our bikes inside, unlike some other places we stayed at."

After Sri Lanka, Ed, Dan and Morris hope to go to India, tour the rest of Asia, then on to Australia and Japan. If all goes well, the group should be home by Easter of 1986.

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Filothei: 7, Streit Street, Tel. 6812096

Halandri: 3, Navarinou Street, Tel. 6822828

Headquarters: 3, Streit Street, 15237 Filothei

Tel.: 682-2100, 683-4111

After hours and holidays: 692-8836

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A small computer centre has recently been completed. In addition to preparing pupils for Common Entrance, G.C.E. (O and A levels University of London Board), S.A.T., T.O.E.F.L., the School operates as an examination centre for the Southern Regional Examinations Board and represents the Royal School of Music, London, here in Greece.

Special Announcement

As part of our expansion programme the Board of Governors announce with pleasure the establishment of 20 half fee scholarships for really promising G.C.E. level candidates (all subjects) as from September 1985.

These scholarships will be tenable by agreement either at Halandri or at our new VIth form College in Glyfada which will be opening in September.

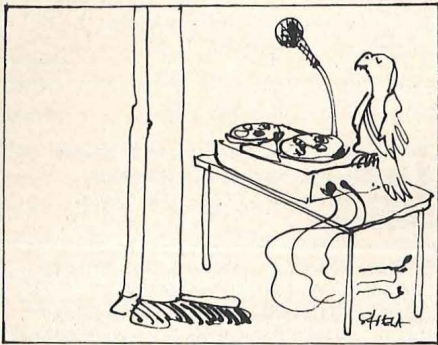
They will be based on school records, intelligence tests, recommendations and interviews to be held as from now.

Enquiries from the above telephone numbers.

Dis'n ata

Offshore TV Response

Connie Soloyannis



There's talk that the New Democracy party is seriously thinking of possibly operating an offshore TV station to counteract the PASOK-monopoly of the government stations... The machinations behind the recent Florakis-Stearns-Papandreou controversy over certain bombings in the Greek capital would make intriguing Robert Ludlum reading.

Michael Jackson is tentatively set to make his professional debut in Athens come late spring – if all the required arrangements can be ironed out. That is proving a very big *if* as the hotelier who would-be an impresario is learning... Robert Redford's personal barber, Antonio Maracos, has bought a house in Agia Agalina on Crete with some of the heavy loot he has been making with his scissors and combs in his mid-Manhattan shop – at \$25 a trimming. Aside from Redford, Antonio, who was born on the island of Cephalonia, has a host of other celebrity regulars... Among special delights to be anticipated this summer in afterdark entertainment in Athens is Andreas Modenos, who has made a fine reputation in the States as a singer. The younger brother of opera singer John Modenos, Andreas is succumbing to Athenian offers to make his professional debut here. There's talk that Jenny Drivala, the operatic singing sensation, who is Andreas' sister-in-law, may make a special guest appearance with the Lyriki Skini to open the Athens Festival this year.

Tony Woolf, who is to be seen on local cinema screens later this year in two new locally-produced films, *Bordello* and *Delphi*, is now singing with a newly-formed jazz group. A man of many talents, obviously... On the heels of *See How They Run*, Derek Nimmo may now become a semi-annual visitor

to Athens – with a new comedy each time... Beautiful and talented Janet Taylor, who played one of the leads in *Sky High*, the film comedy made aboard Epirotiki Lines luxury cruise ships last summer, has been so "smitten" with Greece that she's planning to return this summer. Full figured Janet should certainly brighten up both Athens and Mykonos (her main target)... Which somehow reminds us that a monthly beauty contest is one of the projects of the Athens office of Reuters, which bought out the UPI picture service worldwide. So, start preening, ladies.

Undisputed reigning beauty of local diplomatic circles is Tatiana Andropov, wife of the new Russian ambassador.... IBS' Sascha Brewis had a very emotional meeting at Heathrow Airport recently, which may well become an emotionally-charged motion picture... The Helena Smith who is here on a year's sabbatical "to brush up on the language and local customs" is the daughter of the celebrated English author and journalist Colin Smith... Be wary of any challenges you may make to Panos Pernanas, the quiet E.F. Hutton manager in Greece. By night he is a black belt karate teacher...

Niovi Tzallas exhibiting a one-woman show in Geneva while simultaneously being represented in the prestigious biennale in São Paulo (Brazil) with a group of French painters. Although born here, Niovi is considered a French painter on the international scene.... Michael Kapsalis, of Epirotiki Lines, had a successful one-man showing of his latest abstract paintings in New Orleans, and is now mulling a "retrospect" exhibition in Mykonos (where he started painting) and then Athens, for the fall of this year... There are now two "18's" in



which to dine since the two partners (Yanni and Simone) in the original at 18 Tsakalof Street split up – there's an "18" in Kolonaki and a second near the Caravel Hotel... Menu Morsels: There's the statement on the menu at a Glyfada taverna, "Five percent for the mayor."

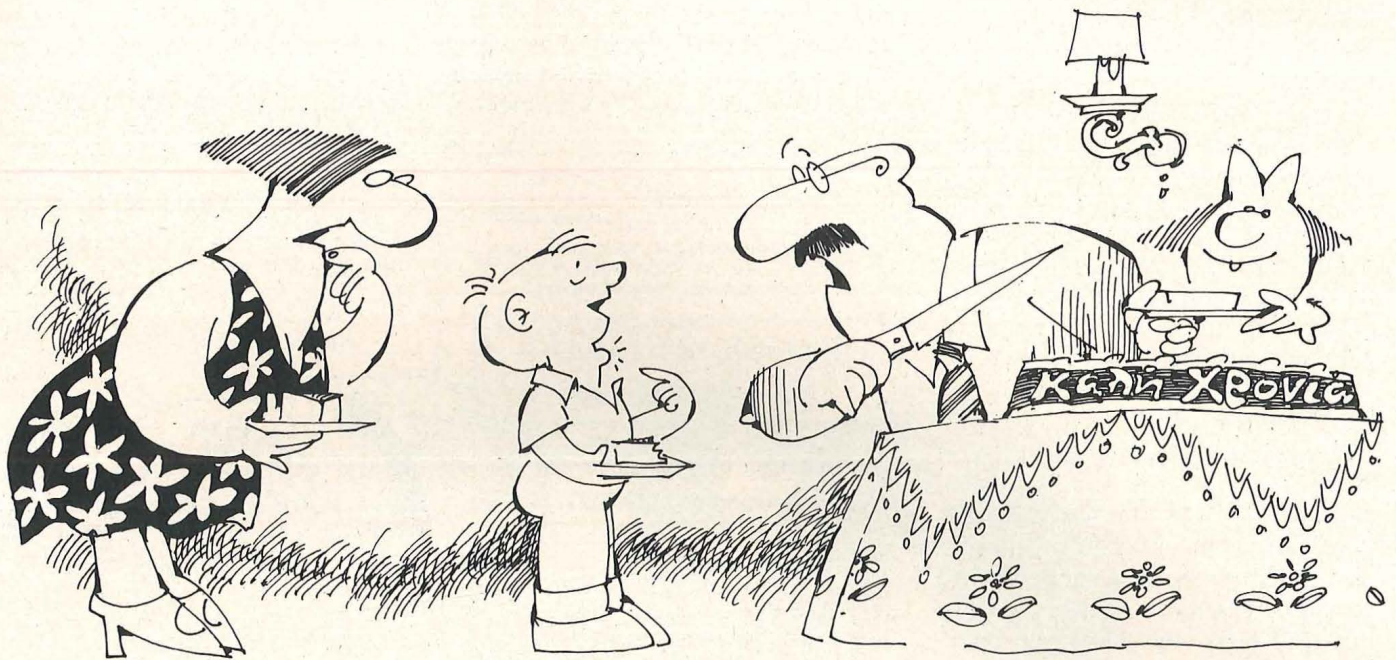
Incredible as it may sound, in a recent survey of dutyfree shopping around the world, the international airports of Athens, Rhodes and Crete were rated to be cheaper for booze and cigarettes than Amsterdam's Schiphol, which has been enjoying the reputation of being the cheapest anywhere... And, surprisingly, Olympic Airways in-flight dutyfree sales (of alcohol and fags) was said to be some ten percent less ex-



pensive than Schiphol as well... The next time you are frustrated trying to find a taxi, contemplate that there are supposed to be some 40,000 taxis officially operating in the greater Athens area.

When asked if the new *Eikones* magazine, published by *Ethnos*, was worth a book, Paul Anastasi, who became embroiled in legal battles with the newspaper publisher due to claims made in his book, *Take the Nation in Your Hands*, concerning Soviet influence in publication of *Ethnos*, had an immediate report: "It's not even worth a chapter."... On the personal side, Paul recently welcomed another offspring, and is now the father of two girls and a boy... Septugenarian George Skouras, as sprightly as ever, tells old chums he expects to be coming out of his "temporary hibernation" to start publishing the *Athens Daily Post* once again "sometime in 1985."

In these days of warming up for national elections, both PASOK and New Democracy seem to be favoring the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel for various rallies and other functions. Prime reason is the large accommodation of the main ballroom of 2,000 persons. No preference has been shown by the management because they've not as yet faced any conflicts on dates requested.



Antonis Kalamaras

Pitta-cutting in February

The cutting of the *vassilopitta* is a ceremony that usually takes place on January 1st in Greek homes. The round and flat brioche is cut into slices by the *paterfamilias* and distributed to all the members of the family in order of precedence, with due consideration for the house (the first slice) and Jesus Christ (the second slice). No sooner has each member of the family received his slice than he proceeds to break it apart and search feverishly among the crumbs for the gold piece or the lucky charm the *paterfamilias* has hidden in it. The finder is guaranteed a whole year of good luck and felicity.

If none of the family finds the charm, then the slices laid aside for the house and Jesus Christ are duly demolished. If the coin is in the house's slice, there is rejoicing that the house, at least, will be safe for a year from earthquakes, floods, bailiffs and other disasters. If it falls to Jesus Christ there is a general feeling that He will be immensely pleased and shower all kinds of blessings on the family for the next twelve months.

In order to give a second chance to those who did not get the charm or the gold coin or whatever symbol has been placed in the domestic *vassilopitta*, almost all the various clubs and associations in the country hold a *vassilopitta* - cutting ceremony at some convenient date after the new year. And since most of January is spent recuperating from year-end festivities, the ceremonies are mostly held in February and sometimes even as late as March. This seems so ludicrous that this year I thought I would

try and find out why the Association of Argoporimenon (inhabitants of the small Aegean island of Argoporimeno who, like almost all the inhabitants of various islands and other towns in Greece, have formed their own club in Athens after migrating and settling in the capital) held its pitta-cutting ceremony on February 20th last year and was planning it for around the same date this year. I approached the association's secretary and he told me the following story:

A meeting of the executive committee was held on January 15th at which a discussion was held on what would be the best place and date for the ceremony, what kind of pitta to have and what charm to put in it.

Normally, the association made use of the small hotel in the Omonia area owned by a long-standing member and named "To Oreo Argoporimeno" - or "Beautiful Argoporimeno". But, alas, the long-standing member had passed on very shortly after the 1984 *pitta*-cutting ceremony and his widow's relations with the current executive committee were a little strained, to say the least. Indeed, she was firmly convinced that her husband had died of a broken heart after the election of a new executive committee in April at which, for the first time in twenty-three years, he had failed to be re-elected as President. The current committee considered this attitude rather unfair, considering the long-standing member had been 93 years old at the time of his death and in such an advanced state of senility that he had

drooled all over the *pitta* at the last ceremony while he was cutting it.

But since his widow, who was not an Argoporimenan in any case, would have nothing more to do with the association; another venue would have to be found for club functions. Moreover, she had changed the name of the hotel to Waldorf-Astoria, so there was nothing to link it to the club any more.

The secretary was charged with approaching other hotels and securing the best terms for hiring a hall for the function.

On the question of what kind of *pitta* to buy and what to put in it, one of the members of the committee complained that the *pitta* was stodgy last time and hinted snidely that considering it was always ordered from a pastry shop owned by the club vice-president's brother-in-law, the vice-president might prevail on him to make a more digestible *pitta* this time.

Taking umbrage, the vice-president retorted that the committee member could not possibly have known if the *pitta* had been stodgy or not, since nobody ate any of it after the late ex-president had drooled over it.

After much arguing, the president finally obtained a consensus to charge the secretary with finding another pastry shop that could produce a digestible *pitta* at a moderate price.

On the question of what to put in the *pitta*, the club treasurer remarked that the expense of hiring a hall (the late ex-president had never charged for the use of his hotel's facilities) and buying a

classifieds

better-quality *pitta* would put such a strain on the club's slender resources that it could not possibly afford the traditional gold trinket which cost 1000 drachmas.

There were many groans of disappointment among the committee members until one of them had the bright idea of using an English pound coin he had brought back with him from a recent visit to Oxford Street. It looked pretty, was fairly substantial and cost only 150 drachmas. His suggestion was gratefully accepted and the committee moved to the next item on the agenda which was the date of the ceremony.

The president suggested that an effort should be made to have it by January 30th at the latest, but the secretary rightly pointed out that he could not possibly visit hotels and negotiate terms, or take a sampling of pastry-shop *pitta* production in such a short time. Moreover, he reminded the committee that at the last committee meeting they had decided to invite as guest of honor at the ceremony the newly-appointed deputy secretary general of the undersecretariat of fisheries and lighthouses of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine who was married to the daughter of the president of the community of Argoporimeno. He further reminded the committee that a formal invitation had been sent to him two weeks before, asking him to officiate as *pitta*-cutter at the ceremony and to set whatever date for it that was most convenient for him.

No reply had been received from him so far and on calling his office, the secretary had been informed that the deputy secretary general was away attending various EEC and international conferences on fisheries and lighthouses during most of January and the first half of February and that a date could only be set on his return.

The secretary concluded by saying the deputy secretary-general was finally able to make it on February 20th; gave a forty-five minute speech on the achievements of the socialist government which was televised and transmitted in full on that day's nine o'clock news; made an expert job of cutting the *pitta* and was lucky enough to find the pound coin in his slice.

So now you know why new-year *pitta*-cutting goes on way into February and sometimes March and this will also give you a pretty good idea as to why state budgets are sometimes late and why five-year plans are announced some time during the third year of their application. The other name for it is "Greek reality".

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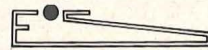
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guide

Where to go... what to do

- focus
- sports
- museums, sites

- music
- dance
- drama
- tourist tips

- matter of taste
- restaurants and nightlife

focus

film

After beginning his professional life as a photographer **Basil Maros**, who was born in Athens and studied abroad, received his first award in 1953 for the best film reportage of the year. In 1960, Maros directed a film about Katina Paxinou for the BBC. One year later he directed and produced *The Aegean Tragedy*, a historical-political film. Since then he has produced 20 films and received 38 Greek and foreign awards for his work.

Twelve of his films will be screened at the Goethe Institute this month. For details turn to *Screenings*.

International recognition and successful releases such as *My Brilliant Career* and *The Year of Living Dangerously* have created an international interest in Australian films. Thanks to the Australian embassy and the Greek Ministry of Culture, we in Athens can see some excellent Aussie movies beginning the end of this month. For details about the **Australian Film Festival** turn to *Cinema* on page 50.

music

One of Prince Charles's favorite singing groups, the **Three Degrees**, will be performing at a dinner-dance organized at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental on Feb 26. Although an American group, the Three Degrees



Joanna, played by Anna Ralph, finds a ceremonial burial place on the sacred island in the film "Manganinnie." She is seen here with a skull in her hands.

are extremely popular in Britain, where they have toured numerous times and have even performed for Prince Charles on the occasion of his 30th birthday. The price for dinner and show is 3,900 drs. For further information call

902-3666, ext 8776.

The **Odeion Athinon** is sponsoring a series of recitals every evening, except Mondays, from Feb 21 - Mar 5. Danae Kara, Maria Heroyiorgou-Sigara, Aliko Vatikioti,

Aris Garoufalis, Nellie Semitekolo and Dora Bakopoulou will give piano recitals. Chamber music will be performed by clarinetist Nikos Glinos with pianist Yiannis Papadopoulos, oboist Christopoulos with pianist Nata-



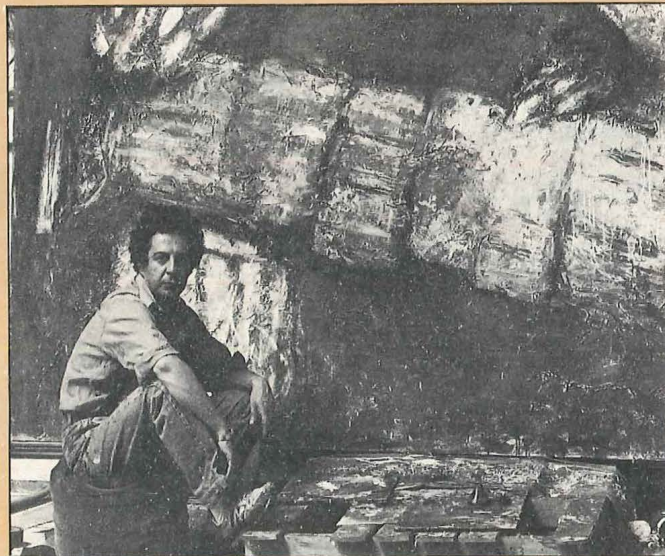
The Three Degrees (music)

lia Mihailidou, singer Marina Paschali-Krilo-vitch, Leteris Papastavrou with pianist Paris Verembeis, and flutist Stella Gadedi with guitarist Vangelis Boudounis. Dates were unavailable at press time. Telephone 822-2193 for the program.

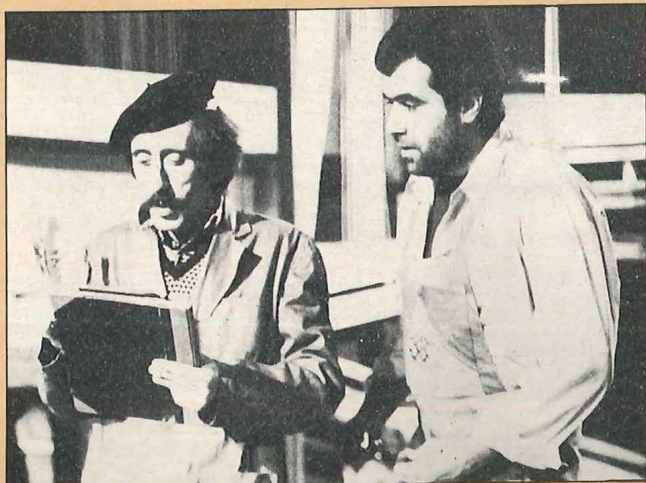
art

Art historian Chrysanthos Christou will be presenting the work of **Katy Kehaya-Theodorou** at Hydrohoos from Feb 11-28. What makes Ms Theodorou's work notable is the incorporation of real flowers and plants in to her compositions. This combination leads to a truly moving, and in some ways erotic, relationship between the artists' work and nature.

Zygos is currently hosting shows (until Feb 7) by two Greek artists who have recently graduated from British art schools. **Eleni Sarri** received her degree from the Byam



An exhibit of Minas' (pictured above) work will continue at Skoufa until Feb 20.



Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" by the State Theater of Northern Greece. See listings for details.

Shaw School of Painting and Drawing in 1984. The director of the school, Geri Morgan, says of Sarri: "Her use of color is striking, unusual. It is new, alive, often without any relation to popular coloring and harmonious conception." Sarri's themes center around family and sexual relationships.

Effie Thomopoulou's fascination with masks, also the title of her show, has led her to research the various meanings they have acquired throughout the centuries. Thomopoulou graduated last year from Newcastle Upon Tyne Polytechnic's School of Fine Arts. This will be her fourth one-woman show.

on display from Feb 2-21. Hours: Monday-Friday, 9:30 am - 2 pm and 4-9 pm.

Mihanorganosi '85: A Panorama of Office Technology and Furnishings will take place at the Expo Center, Leoforos Kifissias 124 from Feb 14-



Sculpture and painting by Babis Angelo at Aithousa Tehnis Lever, until Feb 2.

20. The exhibition is devoted primarily to the latest in office hardware, such as computers of every form, typewriters, calculators, photocopiers and more. Office furnishings will also be displayed. For further information telephone 682-7582 or 682-7588.

A most unusual exhibit will take place this month at Tholos. The artists are

Students from the Evangelical School in Nea Smyrni. A calendar, composed of works selected by art teacher Rena Anousi-Ilia, and pub-

exhibits

Heinrich Schütz (1585-1672), Handel (1685-1759) and Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) are considered, each in his own right, the first German composers to achieve world-wide recognition. In order to honor these artists the Goethe Institute has agreed to host an exhibit in **celebration of Schütz's 400th birthday and the 300th birthdays of Händel and Bach.** Fifty works which present the life of the three composers will be



Nora Charitos, founder of The Center for Family Learning. (education).

lished by the mayor of Nea Smyrni, will be on sale at the gallery. Proceeds will go to feed Ethiopian children. The exhibit will take place from Feb 10-28.

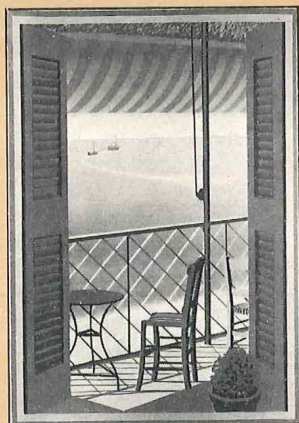


"Lady with Fan", an etching by Hanno Edelmann at Diogenes from Feb 1-20.

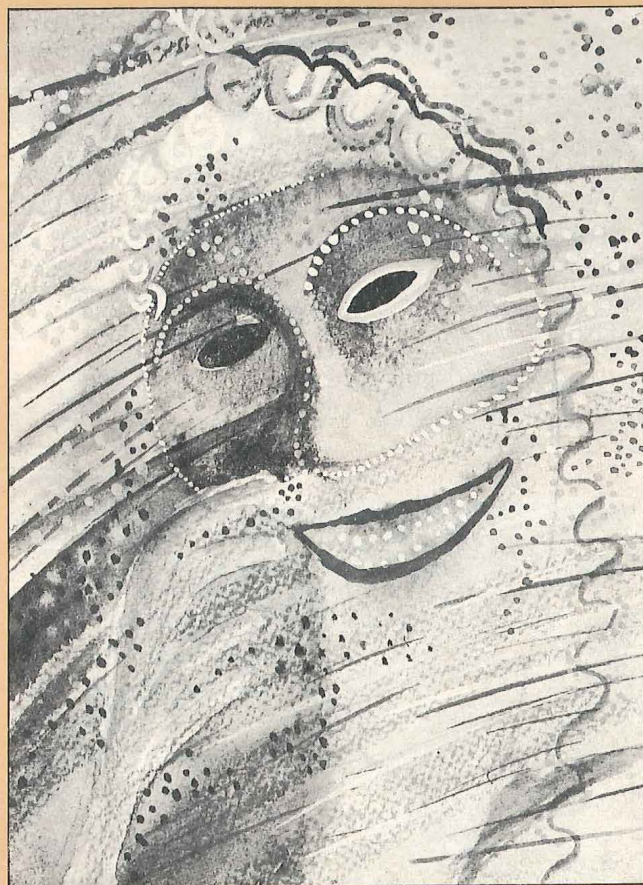
education

The Center for Family Learning offers an 8 week workshop on and for Women Abroad on Tuesdays, 11 am - 1 pm, March 5 - April 23. This enrichment course combines the personal experience of living abroad with key concepts of family

systems thinking. Topics will include Myth and Reality of the Country; Coping; Physical and Emotional Reaction; Life Cycle Stages and their Impact; The Family Emotional System I; The Family Emotional System II; Stabilizing/Destabilizing Factors; Extended Family and Social Network; and Loose Ends and Open Questions. Nora Charitou's goal is to build on the attendants' existing resourcefulness and to expand their understanding of themselves. Ms Charitou received a Ph. D. from the University of Zürich in 1976 and has worked as a family therapist in the US. For information telephone 808-3120.



"Halcyon Days" by Hilary Adair on display at Jill Yakas Gallery from Feb 7 - Mar 2.



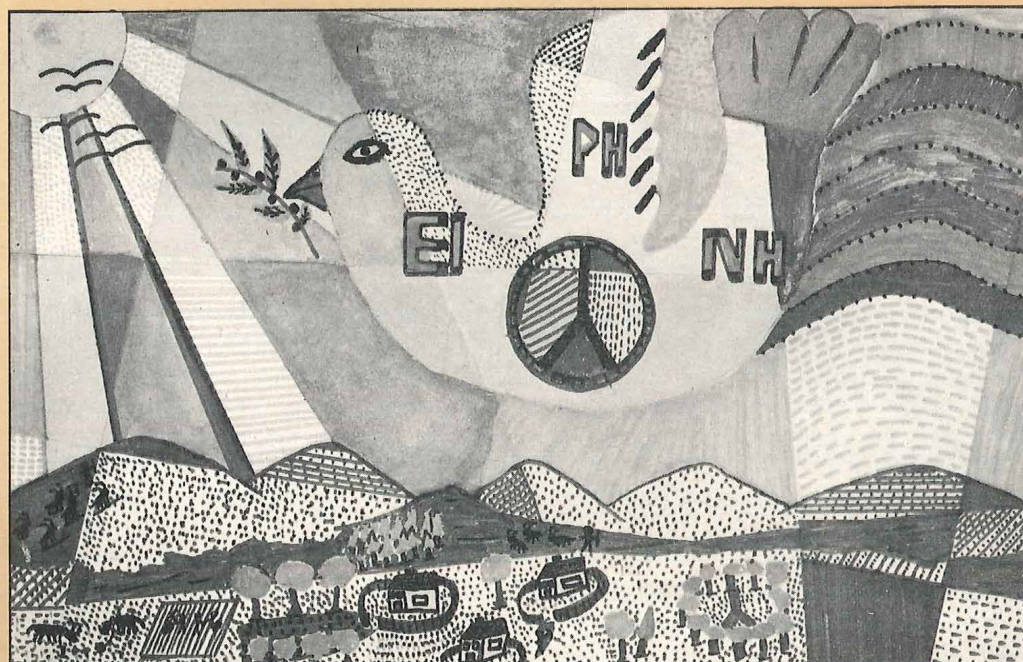
One of Effie Thomopoulou's masks painted in 1984. (art)

The Modern Greek Studies Association, based in the US, and Anatolia College will co-sponsor a scholarly conference July 2-5 on the Anatolia campus in Thessaloniki. **Greece and Asia Minor since the end of the Byzantine Empire** will be the theme of the conference.

Scholars are invited to submit proposals for papers to a member of the program committee. Participants will be selected on the basis of previous scholarly work or current research and the relevance of their topic. Papers will be strictly limited to 30 minutes, followed by discussion, and may be read either in English or Greek. An abstract of the paper should reach the committee no later than May 10.

Migrations in Modern Times, Asia Minor in Greek Literature, The Straits and Great Power Strategic Considerations and The Armenian Experience in Turkey and Greece are among the topics tentatively identified as focal points of the conference. This does not limit or exclude other subjects which relate to the overall theme.

Sponsors anticipate outside financial support to cover the costs of room and board for speakers.



A drawing by Kostas Karmiris from the Evangelical School of Nea Smyrni.

Dormitory facilities will be made available for non-participants. The rate for bed and board will be \$15 per day.

Papers can be sent to: John O. Iatrides, Department of Political Science, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, Connecticut 06515; P. Nikofores Diamandouros, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New

York, NY 10158; Paschalis Kitromilidis, Director, Center for Asia Minor Studies, 14 Navarinou Street, 106 80 Athens; John Koliopoulos, Anatolia College, PO Box 10143, 541 10 Thessaloniki; William McGrew, Anatolia College, PO Box 10143, 541 10 Thessaloniki.

For those interested in **learning about compu-**



A composition by Katy Kehaya-Theodorou (art)



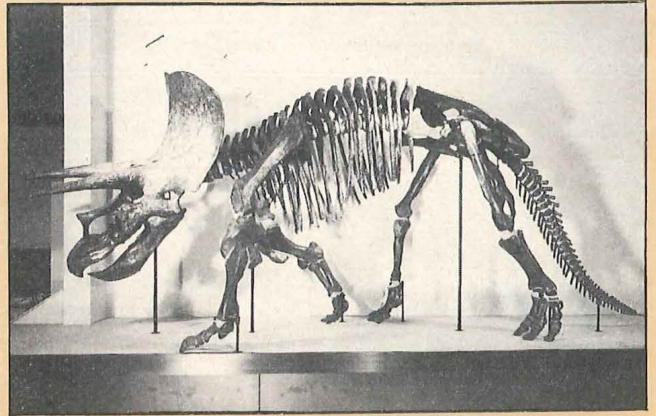
Georgia Lambert at Aithousa Tehnis Aixon until Feb 3.



Aithousa Tehnis Aixon will exhibit Hari Mavros' work until Feb 3.

ters, Deree College will be offering a seminar and two workshops this winter. *Computers for Managers* is a seminar designed for managers and business executives who wish to obtain the basics in business Data Processing and familiarize themselves with the latest developments in the field. The seminar will be conducted through lectures, discussions and transparency projection as well as by following the run of real business applications programs on the College computer. Classes will be held on March 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 11 from 9 am - 1 pm at the downtown campus near the Athens Towers, at 6 Sinopsis and 11 Evinou Streets.

BASIC Language Programming Workshop I will introduce students to BASIC through lectures and case studies. Emphasis will be given to practical work on the compu-



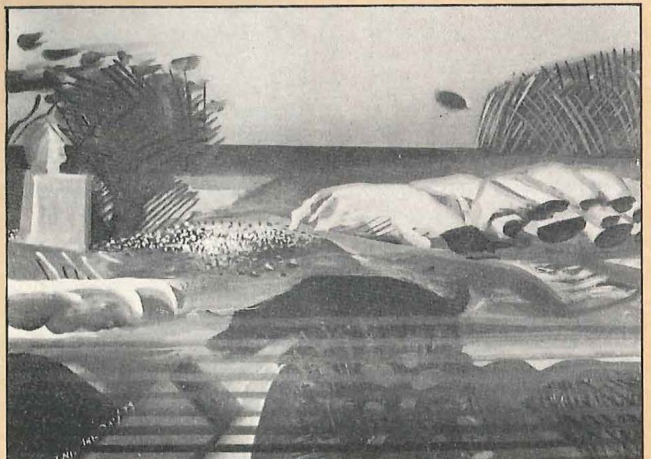
Can you name this dinosaur? (kids)

ter and the terminals. Participants will work on various microcomputers, including the IBM-PC, the WANG-PC and the TRS-80. The workshop is offered from 5-9 pm at the Aghia Paraskevi campus (6 Gravias St.) on Feb 11, 13, 15, 18, 20 and 22 and will be repeated at the downtown campus on March 22, 23, 29, 30 April 5 and 6.

Participants must have completed Workshop I or

acquaint the beginning secretary with the varying demands of her position and to allow the experienced secretary to review objectives within the framework of her position through the multidisciplinary characteristics of the profession, the office environment and career self-fulfillment.

For further information call the Admissions Office at 659-3250 or 659-3259.



Painter Yiorgos Nikolopoulos will continue his show at Nees Morphes until Feb 16.

have equivalent knowledge in order to enroll in *Advanced BASIC Programming and Applications Workshop II*. Classes meet at Aghia Paraskevi from 9 am - 2 pm on April 22, 23, 26, 27 and 29.

Three-day *Secretarial Seminars* will be offered by the College on Feb 4-6, 11-13 and 18-20 at the downtown campus. The goal of the seminar is to

kids... kids...

Joseph Pear's and Leo Spatsel's *The Mischievous Doll* has been translated by Triantafilos Kyriakidis for the State Theater of Northern Greece. The puppet company of Anna Kyriakidis, with music by Georgi Genkof, will give performances on Feb 3 and 10.

The Museum of Natural History in New York re-

cently donated the **dinosaur Triceratops** to the Goulandris Natural History Museum. The skeleton of the last and one of the biggest dinosaurs with horns measures 7.16 m in length.

Triceratops was a huge plant-eating reptile, its hoofs, horns and general proportions suggesting a

dance

The Rites of Spring set to Igor Stravinsky's score and choreographed by Daniel Lommel will be performed by the Aenaon Dance Company at the State Theater of Northern Greece on Feb 5, 12, 19 and 26. The program will



Eleni Sarri's view of family life. (art)

giant rhinoceros, but with a set of shearing teeth. Its estimated weight was 10 tons or that of the average Indian Elephant.

The Goulandris is currently asking for name suggestions. Anyone can submit his or her suggestion by mailing it to the museum at Levidou 13, Kifissia.

theater

A new type of theater, **Open Stage**, will be opening in mid February, at Witowski, on the corner of Kallidromiou and Ioustinianou Sts. Performances will include drama, sketches, pantomime, etc. Anyone who is interested in performing should call 883-6746 in the evenings. Language is no barrier.

also include a brief work entitled *Springtime* by composer Dimitri Lekkas, based on Yiorgos Sarantatis' poems, and choreographed by Daniel Lommel.

photography

August Sander was born in 1876 and acquired his first camera when he was 16. Six years later he became a professional photographer while simultaneously studying photographic portraits at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden. Sander viewed his work as historical research, an attempt to portray the sociological-economic relationships between the two world wars. His only photo



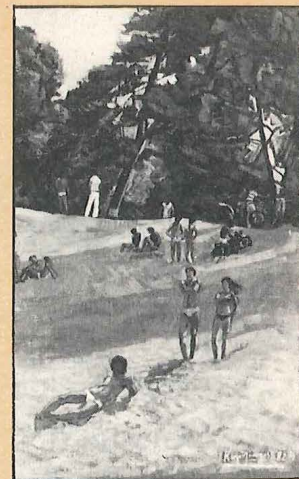
Tryouts for "The Rights of Spring" (dance) The cast of "The Mischievous Doll" (kids)

essay to be published, *The Face of the Epoch*, circulated in 1929 and showed an attempt to divide German society into seven different groups. Persecuted by the Nazis during the Third Reich, Sander finally became recognized and honored after World War II.

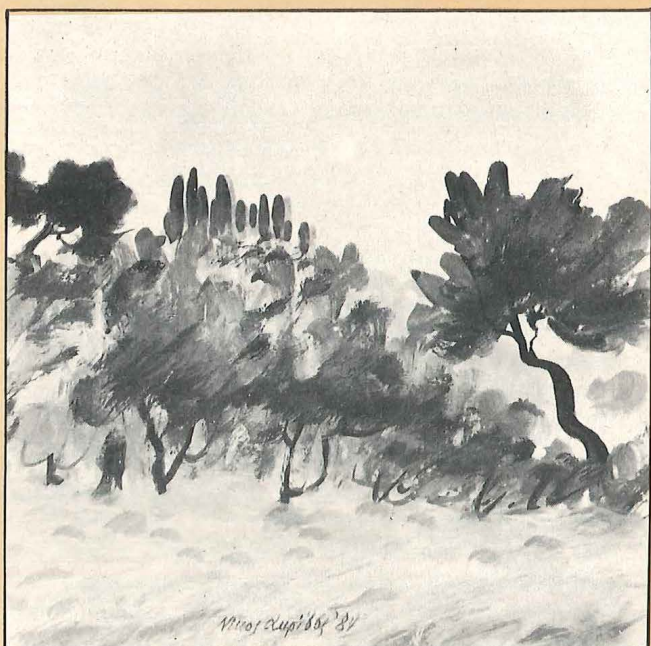
carnival

The mayor's office will be celebrating Carnival with a variety of events culminating in a **parade** on Sunday, Feb 24. Floats representing Athens' seven districts, magazines and newspapers, and other organizations will

begin to parade at 3 pm along Athinas St. The pa-



"The Sandhill and the Pine Trees" by Pavlos Kalatzopoulos, part of his show at Aithousa Tehnis Iakinthos from Feb 11 - Mar 2.



Nikos Akrivos at Nees Morphes, February 18 — March 6.



Dada presents the work of Andrea Karabela until Feb 15.

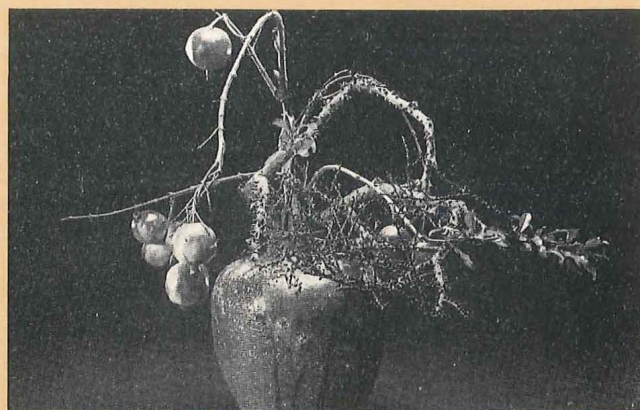
rade will then proceed to Omonia Square, Stadiou St, Syntagma Square, Fil-lellino St, Leoforos Amalias and end at the ancient Theater of Dionysos. The seven districts will be celebrating on their own turf the weekend before, Feb 17-18. Keep your eyes posted for more details in the Greek press.

notes

Democrats Abroad in Greece was organized under the chairmanship of James F. Demos on Nov. 13, 1984. By-laws of the organization were approved and forwarded to Democrats Abroad headquarters in Geneva and to the Democratic National Committee in Washington, DC.

The association was formed to enable American citizens living in Greece to participate directly in the political processes of the US and to have a voice in formulating Democratic Party policies.

A Washington's Birthday celebration is planned



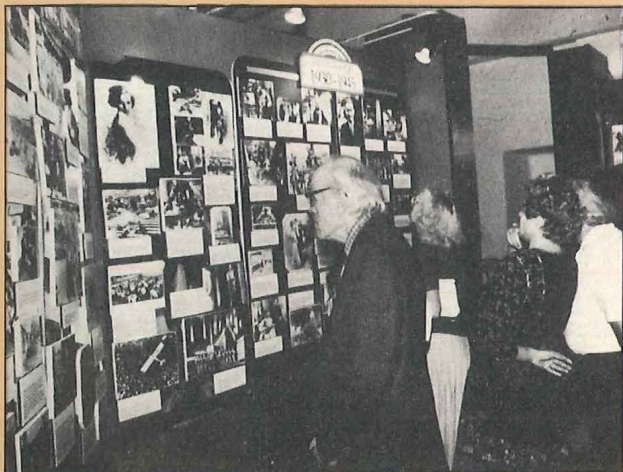
Ikabena Flower Show at the Grande Bretagne from Feb 4-6. See listings for details.

to applaud the formation of Democrats Abroad and to cap off its membership drive on Feb 22, 7 pm, at the Ambrosia Nectar Room of the Hilton. Everyone who supports the principles of the

Democratic Party is invited. There will be a cash bar, snacks and musical entertainment.

For information call Joyce Klingen, Executive Vice-Chairperson, at 721-6521.

The Legend of Hollywood Comes Alive in Athens



American Film Exhibit at the Pinakothiki.

Film Making in America, an exhibit on the American and the Hollywood film industry, opened at the National Gallery on Tuesday, January 29, 1985. The exhibit will provide unique insights into American life as reflected through the history of movies in America and will also pay tribute to the many Europeans who, as immigrants or refugees, did their part to raise Hollywood to greatness.

The visitor to the exhibit will take a nostalgic stroll through a gallery of movie posters which features stereophonic movie music and filmstar voices. Several areas of the display will concentrate on immigrant contributions to the industry; included will be a portrait gallery paying tribute to Hollywood greats who came from Greece. Another area will deal with the spectacular special effects for which Hollywood films are famous. A gallery of currently active stars and directors are introduced in still and videotaped profiles and recent developments in the marketing of motion pictures through cable television, videotape and videodisc are also presented. The exhibit ends with an exciting


glimpse of new movies from America through "trailers" of future Hollywood features.

Performances of classic full-length American "oldies but goodies", subtitled in Greek, are to be shown at the Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22. The films to be shown include: Elia Kazan's *On the Waterfront* (1954), the forceful melodrama about dock workers in New Jersey featuring the brilliant performances of Marlon Brando, Eva Marie Saint and Rod Steiger; Vincent Minelli's *An American in Paris* (1951), a vibrant musical in which Leslie Caron debuts and Gene Kelly stars as an ex-G.I. who stays on in Paris after World War II in order to make it as an artist; Michael Curtiz's *Yankee Doodle Dandy* (1942) about the life of Broadway playwright George M. Cohan in which James Cagney does some very impressive hoofing; Frank Capra's *Lost Horizon* (1937), the moving story of four escapees from a revolution who find refuge in a valley where the only rule is "be kind", stars Ronald Coleman and Sam Jaffe; Multi-directed *If I Had a Million* (1932), an enjoyable comedy starring W.C. Fields and Gary Cooper about an eccentric millionaire who wills his fortune to people picked randomly from the phone book; Frank Capra's *You Can't Take It With You* (1938) with James Stewart and Jean Arthur starring as members of an unusual family at odds with a rich one; Donald Siegal's *The Verdict* (1946), an amiable Victorian murder mystery starring Peter Lorre and Sidney Greenstreet; and Gregory La Cava's *My Man Godfrey*, a screwball comedy starring the lovely Carole Lombard as a madcap heiress who finds a down-and-out William Powell and transforms him into the family butler.



Visiting hours at the National Gallery for *Film Making in America* are from 10 am-1 pm and 5-9 pm Tuesday through Sunday. Check *Listings* for the film schedule at the Hellenic American Union.

B. Samatha Stenzel

Pointers



 The Athens Hilton hosted a show of the latest **POLAROID** sunglasses for Summer 1985 on Jan 14. There was a slide show, in addition to short speeches, which presented the different styles for men and women. The selection, which includes classic styles and the navy look,



will suit every taste. As Polaroid's representative said: "Polaroid continues to offer a unique product. Our unique seven-layer lens offers an unmatched combination of eye protection, comfort and durability of construction. Our lenses are press polished to exacting standards and conform exactly to the shape of the human eye... Protection from glare is of particular importance whilst driving, engaging in water sports or skiing... Polaroid provides up to the minute fashion styles to complement the quality of our product... with styles from top designers around the world."  Leather Salon **REDEVAL**'s presentation of its collection was a big success. Tasteful coats, dresses, suits and jackets can be worn in the office or for evening functions. The color range includes brown, ecru, olive green, grey and black. There is also a big selection of leather accessories, such as belts, bags, portfolios, etc. Redeval is located at Patriarchou Ioachim 1, Kolonaki.  **IN-**



TERGOLD and its collaborator cut, not one, but five pites on Jan 13th at Karolou Dil. Jewels instead of coins were placed in the pites by Mssrs Stergio Stergiadis, Maramenos and Pateras. In-

tergold's Center of Gold Information organizes special offers, competitions, exhibitions and fashion shows. Fashion journalists, photographers and designers will soon be able to rent jewellery from the top Greek designers through a jewellery rental service that it has created. For information contact International Gold Corporation, Mitropoleos 26-28, Athens, tel 322-9223.  Yves Saint Laurent has given his newest perfume the name of **PARIS**. The floral perfume's base is a bouquet of roses. The light chords of the rose petals are enhanced by the vibrant note of mimosa, then the tender mayflower, woody violet, distinctive iris and the blended notes of musk and amber. Rose, pink, black and gold are the colors of Paris by Yves Saint Laurent. 



GIORGIO ARMANI, known for his perfumes and clothes, thought of creating a new series of products for body care. Time for a bath... A good opportunity for new pleasures in those private moments. All the products in this series harmonize perfectly with any bathroom style. It is an ideal collection for "after bath" beauty care. Armani products for the body include: Creme Parfumé pour le Corps, Lait Parfumé pour le Corps, and Spray Deodorant.

Dimitra Vassiliou-Fotopoulou

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

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday: an open-house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *hronia polla* (many years).

Feb 1	Tryphon
Feb 3	Simeon
Feb 5	Agathi, Agatha
Feb 10	Haralambos, Harilaos, Haris, Harry, Hariklia
Feb 11	8Vlasios

DAYS TO REMEMBER

Feb 2	Candlemas
Feb 3	Carnival begins
Feb 6	Waitangi Day (New Zealand)
Feb 12	Lincoln's Birthday
Feb 14	St Valentine's Day
Feb 20	Washington's Birthday
Feb 25	Clean Monday (first day of Lent)
Mar 1	St David's Day (Wales)

WINTER COURSES

THE CENTER FOR FAMILY LEARNING offers an eight week workshop from March 5 - April 23 on and for *Women Abroad*. See focus.

COMPUTERS FOR MANAGERS at Deree College. See focus.

BASIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING WORKSHOP I and ADVANCED BASIC PROGRAMMING AND APPLICATIONS WORKSHOP II at Deree College. See focus.

SECRETARIAL SEMINAR at Deree College. See focus.

GERMAN LESSONS at the Goethe Institute. For information call 360-8111 in Athens; (0821) 23778 in Hania; (031) 272644 or 226189 in Thessaloniki; and (061) 273446 in Patra.

TAPESTRY WEAVING at the Hellenic American Union. Class A meets Wednesday mornings from 9-12 for 6 weeks beginning Feb 20. Class B meets Friday afternoons from 6:30-9:30 for 6 weeks beginning Feb 22. Call the Greek and other Studies Department at 360-7305 for further details.

SPINNING covers the basics including the sorting of fleece, the use of hand carders and spinning with a drop spindle. Class meets at the Hellenic American Union on Wednesdays from 12:30-2:30 for 6 weeks beginning Feb 20.

NATURAL DYEING also meets for 6 weeks at the Hellenic American Union starting Feb 22. Class meets Friday mornings from 9-12.

MODERN GREEK FOR FOREIGNERS at the Hellenic American Union beginning Feb 5 and Mar 8. Registration for the former took place on Jan 20 and will take place on Feb 20 for the latter. All levels.

DRAWING LESSONS from Lou Evstathios at the Hellenic American Union beginning Feb 27. Classes meet every Tuesday and Thursday from 9:30-11:30 am. A second class which uses live models meets every Tuesday from 5-7 pm.

FOLK EMBROIDERY lessons beginning on Feb 20 at the Hellenic American Union. The course will last until May 29 and meets every Wednesday from 4-7 pm.

PLAYGROUP FOR MOTHERS at the Hellenic American Union from Feb 15 until June 28. The group meets every Friday from 4-6:30 pm.

ACCELERATED GREEK I and II at the Athens Centre beginning Feb 11. The 4 week course meets Monday through Friday from 12-3 pm. Call a 701-2268 or 701-5242 for details.

INTENSIVE GREEK I and II at the Athens Centre starting Feb 4. One class meets on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9-11:30 am and a second from 7-9:30 pm on the same days. This program lasts 8 weeks.

INTENSIVE GREEK III meets for 8 weeks at the Athens Centre starting Feb 4. Every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 6-8:30 pm.

REGULAR GREEK I meets for 15 weeks at the Athens Centre beginning Feb 4. Two classes are conducted on Tuesday and Friday from 11 am - 1 pm and 5:30-7:30 pm.

REGULAR GREEK II meets on Monday and Wednesday from 11 am-1 pm and on Tuesday and Friday from 5:30-7:30 pm starting Feb 4 at the Athens Centre.

REGULAR GREEK III meets on Monday and Wednesday at the Athens Centre from 11 am - 1 pm and 5-7 pm beginning Feb 4.

REGULAR GREEK IV meets on Tuesday and Thursday from 9-11 am starting Feb 4 at the Athens Center.

REGULAR GREEK IV/V meets on Monday and Wednesday from 5-7 pm starting Feb 4 at the Athens Centre.

REGULAR GREEK V meets at the Athens Centre on Tuesday and Thursday from 9-11 am beginning Feb 4.

MACRAME will be taught by Ann Citron at AFI from Feb 19-22. One class will meet on Tuesday and Friday from 5-7:30 am and a second will meet on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 am-12:30 am. The seminar costs 2500 drs. and includes materials. Telephone 324-7146 for details.

GALLERIES

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka. Tel 324-7146. Macrame lessons with Ann Citron from Feb 19-22. See *Winter Courses* for details. Dutch potter Sjoera Sievers exhibits from Feb 26 - Mar 16.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS PSYCHIKOU, Vas. Pavlou 30. Tel 671-7266. Matta, one of the most important surrealists of the 20th century, until Feb 1. A recent graduate of the School of Fine Arts, Gavrilos will mount his first exhibit from Feb 6 - Mar 6.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel 801-1730. Pavlos Kalatzopoulos will exhibit 25 oils depicting the sea shores of Attica, Feb 11 - Mar 2.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki. Tel. 721-3938. Chronis Botsoglou will exhibit his paintings throughout the month of Feb.

JEAN BERNIER, Marasil 51. Tel. 723-5657. Group exhibit until Mar 3. Artists include Baumgarten, Kanidris, Kounellis, Long, Meaz, Samara, Schütte, Webb and Zodio.

DADA, Antinoros 31. Tel. 724-2377. Constructionist Eleni Stafridou and painter Andreas Karambelas until Feb 15.

DIOPENES, Nikis 33. Tel. 323-1978. Philhellene Hanno Edelmann shows engravings.

ENGOPOULOS, Dinokratou, 53, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-3888. Painter Thomas Doubris from Feb 4 - 24.

GALLERY "F", Fokilidou 12, Kolonaki. Tel. 360-1365. Photographer Vasilis Netas all month long.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3. Tel. 362-8230. Vana Xenou until Feb 1. Chronis Botsoglou will exhibit the rest of the month.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16. Tel. 722-3684. Painting by Maria Soliri until Feb 7. Katis Kehaya-Theodorou from Feb 11-28. See *focus*.

KOURD, Skoufa 7. Tel. 361-3113.

KREONIDES, Iperdiou 7. Tel 322-4261. Painters Artym Artanyan and Niki Nikolaidou until Feb 9. From Feb 11-26, painters Menis Katsoulas and Palaiologos Soulikyas.

MEDUSA, Xenokratou 7. Tel 724-4552. Yiannis Dimitrakis' *Bullfight* continues until Feb 9.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a. Tel 361-6165. Painter Yiorgos Nikolopoulos until Feb 16.

ORA, Xenofondos 7. Tel 323-0698. Painter Eduardo Sakeyan until Feb 12. Iro Kanakani from Feb 14 - Mar 2.

POLYPLANO, Lykavittos 16. Tel 362-9822. Foula Sakelli will show plaster objects and dolls until Feb 10. An exhibit entitled *Art Journals in Greece, 1974-84*, from Feb 10-25.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4. Tel 360-3541. Minas continues to exhibit until Feb 20.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4. Tel 724-5136. Group show featuring engravings until Feb 5.

THOLOS, Filellinon 20. Tel 323-7950. Children's exhibit from Feb 10-28. See *focus*.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratou 33. Tel 722-9722. Painter Kosmas Xenakis from Feb 5-23.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kriezotou Sts. Tel 361-2277. Petros Zoumboulakis exhibits theatrical backdrops in miniature until Feb 1. Artists Spyros Koursaris, Feb 4-22.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square. Tel 360-8278. Yiannis Psychopaidis.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel 722-9219. Painter Eleni Sarri and Effie Thomopoulou until Feb 7. See *Focus*.

EIKASTIKOS HOROS, Dimokritou 21. Tel 361-1749. Yes-thmani Seferopoulou and Eleni Kalamara, students at the School of Fine Arts, present their first show, until Feb 14.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS LEVER, Alexandroupoleos 25, Ambelokipi. Babbis Angelos exhibits drawings and ceramics until Feb 2.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS AIXONI, I. Metaxa 35, Glyfada. Artists Georgia Lambert and Hari Mavros until Feb 3.

ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93. Tel 902-3666. A group exhibit by artists from the 30's generation, Feb 4-27.

LECTURES AND SEMINARS

DRAMA THERAPIST AND AUTHOR SUE JENNINGS will talk on *Remedial Drama in Education* at the British Council on Feb 4, 8 pm.

ION ZOTTOS will give a lecture with musical examples on *Handel's Greek Oratorios* at the British Council on Feb 11, 8 pm.

PERIPHERAL DEVELOPMENT - Important Established Programs is the title of a seminar at the Goethe Institute which will take place Feb 19-22. Greek and German specialists will discuss peripheral development, drawing on the experiences of a program set up in Komotini and Xanthi six years ago.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, a seminar lecture series with Rea Malaraki, a sociologist from the Catholic Institute in Paris, at the KEO. Program: Feb 7, 7 pm - "The Political Character of Socrates as interpreted by Plato in *The Apology*"; Feb 14, 7 pm - "The Political Character of Socrates as interpreted by Plato in *The Crito*"; Feb 21, 7 pm - "The Political Persona of Socrates: Comments"; and Feb 28, 7 pm - Argiris Protopappas will lecture on "T.S Eliot and the Consciousness of Modern Man." (*in Greek*).

LIBERATION THEOLOGY, an open discussion at the KEO on Feb 10, 7 pm.

GREEK CINEMA APPRECIATION, a course at the Hellenic American Union beginning Jan 28 until Feb 20. The course, led by film scholar and critic B. Samantha Stenzel, will be held every Mon and Wed from 7-10 pm. It will offer in-depth analysis and evaluation of thematic trends in classic and contemporary Greek films from 1950 to the present. Regular guest appearances and informal discussions with leading Greek directors, producers, actors, and technicians are an essential feature of the course. Since all films are subtitled in English and many are not available

for public screenings, the course offers a rare opportunity for an insight into Greek history and culture. For further information call Greek and Other Studies Dept. at 360-7305 or 362-9886, ext. 53.

CHRISTIAN PROBLEMS - BELIEF AND RESEARCH, a seminar sponsored by the Morphotiko Kentro Ekthiloseon-Omilion (KEO), Mihail Voda 28, on Feb 4 and 11, at 7 pm. The first lecture is entitled *Man and Woman in the Old Testament* and the second *Man and his Life*, an anthropological view of the Old Testament (*in Greek*).

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATER

PIANIST JOHN TREVITT and VIOLINIST DIMITRA ANGELOPOULOU will give a recital with works by Bach, Schubert and Franck on Feb 7, 8 pm, at the British Council.

PIANIST DANAE KARRA and VIOLINIST MATTHEOS KARIOLOU perform works by Handel, Brahms, Beethoven, Paganini and Sarazate at the British Council on Feb 14, 8 pm.

HARPSICHORDIST KATERINA KTONA performs works of Bach and Handel at the Goethe Institute on Feb 7, 8:30 pm.

OLD TIME MUSIC HALL revue recreated by The Players at the Moraitis School on Feb 1 and 2. A short melodrama entitled *Temptations Sordid, Virtue Rewarded* will be directed by Peter Rose. For ticket information call 682-5790.

THE MISCHIEVOUS DOLL, puppet show. See *focus* for details.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM at the State Theater of Northern Greece until Feb 17.

THE RITES OF SPRING, dance at the State Theater of Northern Greece. See *focus*.

ODEION ATHINON is sponsoring a series of recitals this month. See *focus* for details.

PIANIST MOLLY DODRATZ at the ACS auditorium, 129 Aghia Paraskevi, on Wed, Feb 20, 7:30 pm. The recital is being sponsored by the ACS Teachers' Association.

Skiing Centers in Greece

Skiing Centers in Greece

Skiing is not just a recent fad in Greece but has been around since the 1930s. What is fairly recent is the number and quality of ski resorts that Greece has to offer.

It is always advisable to call ahead to check if roads are blocked or whether the slopes are open. Most of the smaller centers are only opened on weekends and holidays. Roads are not always well maintained and, in some cases, turn into dirt roads. Be prepared for a bumpy ride. Always bring along tire chains.

Perhaps the most impressive of all the centers, certainly the closest, is **Parnassos**. Public transportation is available as far as Arachova, where one can arrange for a ride to the slopes. For those who intend to drive, there is plenty of parking available. In all, there are 12 runs of varying difficulty at the **Fterolaka** and **Kellaria** centers. The only cross country run in Greece is at Fterolaka. For information about lessons and rentals call (0234) 22689 or 22695. Telephone the same numbers for information about weather conditions. The Parnassos centers are usually opened from Dec 15 - Apr 30, and sometimes until May. Restaurant facilities are available. Lift tickets are 500 drs. A third center on Parnassos, but run by the Athens Ski Club, is **Yerontovrahos**. A school, snack bar, restaurant, medical and rental facilities are located here. Members pay 600 drs weekends and 300 drs during the week, non-members pay a higher rate. For information telephone 643-3368 in Athens or (0267) 31391. For those intending to stay overnight, hotels and pensions are located in Arachova (35 minutes away) or Delphi (50 minutes away).

Ostrakina Ski Center on **Mt Menaleon** offers 6 pistes in all, from professional class to one 400 m in length for children. The season lasts from Jan 1 - Mar 31. Parking is available and one can get there from either Vitina or Tripoli, both 30 km away. There is no public transportation. Amenities include a restaurant and shelter. Lift tickets are 400 drs. For information call (071) 226624, 237458 or 232243.

Imposing **Mt Velouhi** is the site of **Tymfristos** Ski Center, 12 km (only 7 km of which are paved) from Karpenissi and about a 5 hour drive from Athens in good weather. Snow lasts until May, providing some of the best ski conditions in Greece. Tymfristos offers two advanced pistes and one for beginners. Lift tickets are 500 drs. Amenities include a snack bar, ski lessons and rentals, tel (0237) 22002. For information telephone (0237) 23506 or 23051 in the evening. Living accommodations can be found in Karpenissi or one of the nearby villages.

Twenty-seven km from Volos one finds **Pylon** Ski Center on **Mt Agriolefkes**. Parking facilities are available. Public transportation is also available - take the Volos-Zagora bus and get off at Hania, Pyllo. The five runs include two down hill, 2 beginning runs and an endurance run. For information telephone (0421) 25696 in the evening or 25022. A refuge with 80 beds is located close by but telephone (0421) 99136 for reservations. Details about lessons and rentals can be obtained by telephoning (0421) 99154. Lift tickets are 600 drs. The seasons lasts through March.

There are three ski centers on **Mt Vermion** in the north of Greece where, according to a colleague, one can find "some of the best sleeping, eating and lift facilities in all of Greece." One can get to the **Seli** Ski Center, 27 km from Veria and 18 km from Naoussa, by car. Skiing conditions are good from Dec - Apr. There are several pistes of all categories, as well as a refuge with plenty of bunks, tel (0332) 71209, and ski school, tel (0332) 71201 or 71244. Amenities also include a snack bar, restaurant and rentals. Lift tickets are 500 drs. Students are entitled to a discount. Telephone (0331) 26237 or 26970 for general information. **Tria Pigadia** Ski Center is also 18 km from Naoussa and 100 km from Thessaloniki. Again there is no public transportation available but there are parking facilities. All three runs are difficult. Ski rentals and lessons are available. The general information number is (0332) 28567. Call (0332) 28560 for details about the refuge. Lift tickets are 600 drs. The season lasts from Dec - Mar. A private ski resort, **Hriso Elafi** is 26 km from Veria and

PARISIAN CHOIR MINI-HOSANNA at the Morphotiko Kentro Ekthiloseon-Omilion, Mihail Votha 28, on Feb 19 at 8 pm. Mini-Hosanna has toured France and Europe. This will be the first time the 50 boys and girls (aged 10-18) will perform religious and popular music in Greece.

EXHIBITS

MIHANORGANOSI '85, an exhibit of office machinery. *See focus!*

PAINTINGS AND PRINTS by Hilary Adair will be on exhibit at Jill Yakas' Gallery from Feb 7 - Mar 2. The gallery is opened on Mon, 5-8 pm, Tue-Fri, 10 am - 2 pm and 5-8 pm, and Sat 10 am - 2 pm and is located at Spartis 16, Kifissia. Tel. 801-2773.

AGROTICA, international fair for agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies at the International Trade Building in Thessaloniki from Feb 3-10.

PANORAMA OF THE ATHENIAN PRESS, Athens' anniversary continues to be celebrated by the mayor's office with this exhibit of periodicals from 1900-1950 at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, Pireos St. until Feb 5. Part of the previous exhibit dealing with newspapers from 1834-1950 will also be on display.

SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION, an exhibition of recent British books on sports at the British Council until Feb 6. Hours: 10 am - 1 pm and 6-9 pm, Mon-Fri.

JOHN CRAXTON, a British artist who lives in Hania, will show his work from Feb 14-28 at the British Council.

BACH-HANDEL-SCHUTZ, the Goethe Institute celebrates the European Year of Music with this exhibit. *See focus.*

AUGUST SANDER, photography at the Goethe Institute. *See focus.*

ATHENS 1839-1900: EARLY PHOTOGRAPHIC WITNESSES, the Benaki hopes to premiere its photo exhibit of early Athens within the first two weeks of this month.

IKABENA FLOWER SHOW sponsored by the Greek Chapter of the Ohara School of Ikebana at the Grande Bretagne from Feb 4-6. Hours: Monday - 5:30-9 pm, Tuesday and Wednesday - 10:30 am - 2 pm and 5-9 pm.

FOLK ART AND TRADITION OF THRACE at the Center for Folk Art and Tradition, Angeliki Hadzimihali 6, tel 324-3987, until May. The exhibit, held in cooperation with several museums from Thrace, is made up of traditional clothing and accessories, embroidery and woven fabrics.

LAMBROS KOUMANDINOS, who studied at the Fine Arts School in Warsaw, will be exhibiting his work at the Morphotiko Kentro Ekthiloseon-Omilion, Mihail Voda 28, until Feb 11. Thirty percent off all sales will be donated to a fund for Ethiopia.



TOURS

OSSIOS LOUKAS, ARAHOVA, DELPHI, and ITEA in a day. Sponsored by the Morphotiko Kentro Ekthiloseon-Omilion on Feb 16. Reserve by Feb 11 by calling 883-5911.

boasts 2 lifts, a restaurant and snack bar. For information call (0332) 71220.

The site of historical battles, **Mt Vitsi** is now also the site of the **Vigli Pissoderiou Ski Center**. Both public transportation and parking facilities are available. Vigli Pissoderiou is located 18 km from Florina, 160 km from Thessaloniki, 40 km from Kastoria, 70 km from Ptolemaitha, and 90 km from Kozani. There are two runs, one for advanced skiers and the other for beginners. A special area for children has been set aside. A hiker's refuge has room for 50 people, telephone (0385) 22354. For information on rentals and lessons call the same number. The season here begins in Dec and lasts through Mar. The lifts operate only on weekends and holidays. Call (0385) 22082 or 22461 to make sure the Center is open before going up.

Twenty-seven km from Serres, one finds the **Ai-Lia Ski Center on Mt Vrontou**. There is parking available but no public transportation. A shelter has room for 70 individuals - call (0321) 62400. A cafeteria, restaurant and ski rentals (no lessons) are found here. One of the prettiest locations in Greece. For information telephone (0321) 23724. Conditions are good from Dec - Mar. Lift tickets are 400 drs.

The **Leiri Ski Center on Mt Dirfy**, 40 km from Halkis, is small, with only one run suitable to all levels. Parking is not available but the only way up is by car on a dirt road, 7 km from Steni. A shelter with room for 30 people is available. Keys for the shelter can be obtained from Mr. Stephanis by calling (0221) 82321 or 20555. Mr. Stephanis can also arrange for ski rentals. There are none at the site. The season begins in Dec and lasts through Mar. Information can be obtained by telephoning (0221) 25230. Mt Dirfy is not very far from Athens.

The **Kanatos Ski Center of Mt Kissavos**, 42 km from Larissa, has only one piste also for both advanced and beginning enthusiasts. Parking, but no public transportation, is available. The refuge, which houses 30 people, is run by the Alpine Club of Larissa, tel (0495) 51485. Skiing conditions are good from Dec - Mar. Lift tickets are 200 drs. Call (041) 220097 or 238682 in the evenings for information.

Another small ski center is **Olympus-Elassona**, 40 km from Elassona and 20 km from Olympiathia. Public transportation only takes you as far as the latter city. Parking facilities are available. One piste. Telephone (0493) 22121 for information about the shelter and (0493) 22261 for general information. The season lasts from Dec - Mar.

Mt. Pindos, 2 km from Metsovo, has parking facilities. Public transportation takes you as far as Metsovo from Yiannina or Trikala. Skiing conditions are good from Dec - Mar. The only amenity is a bar-restaurant. For information telephone (0656) 41249 or 41205. One difficult and one easy piste. Lift ticket is 300 drs.

Pertouliou Ski Center, 30 km from Trikala, is small with one easy piste. Public transportation and parking are available. For information about lessons and rentals call (0431) 82459 or 33650. For general information call Mr Karamanli at (0431) 28359 or 82459. A restaurant is located at the Center. Conditions are good from Oct through Apr.

Mt Falakron is located 40 km from Drama and has one all-level piste at **Aghio Pnevma Ski Center**. Two refuges are located at Kouri and Bartissova. Lessons and rentals are available, as well as a snack bar and restaurant. For information telephone (0521) 33054, 33049 or 23691. Lift tickets are 400 drs.

Koilada Orpheia Ski Center is located on **Mt Pagaon**, 40 km from Kavala. There is a piste for professionals as well as one for beginners. Rental and sleeping facilities are available. For information telephone (051) 835952, 223938 or 227159. Lift tickets are 250 drs.

The ski center on the north side of **Pindos, Vasilitsa**, is located 45 km from Grevena. An all-level piste and a shelter can be found here. Telephone (0462) 28602 or 22726 for details.

For information on skiing events and resorts contact: the Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7, tel 323-7666; National Tourist Organization (EOT), Amerikis 2, tel 322-3113-5; and the Tourist Police, tel 171.

HOTEL EVENTS

GERMAN CULINARY WEEK is co-sponsored by Luftansa at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental's Cafe Pergola from Feb 23 - Mar 3. Entertainment will be provided by the Bavaria Quartet from Munich.

THREE DEGREES at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental.

See focus.

VALENTINE'S DAY special menu at the Athens Hilton's Supper Club.

SCREENINGS

British Council

Feb 21, 8 pm *Billy Liar*, directed by John Schlesinger and Joseph Janne and starring Tom Courtenay, Julie Christie and Helen Fraser.

Feb 28, 8 pm *Cymbeline*, a Shakespearean work directed by Shaun Sutton, produced by Elijah Moshinsky and starring Richard Johnson, Claire Bloom, Helen Mitten and Michael Pennington.

Goethe Institute

Greece on German Television, 12 films by director Basil Maros. *See focus* for a brief biography of Mr Maros. All the films are in Greek with German sub-titles.

Feb 12, 7 pm *Origins of Greek Folk Dance* (1984)
The Aegean Tragedy (1961)

Feb 13, 7 pm *Heinrich Schliemann* (1967)
Easter on Mount Athos (1966)

Feb 14, 7 pm *And Orpheus Sings* (1965)
The Bouzouki (1972)

Feb 15, 7 pm *Sighs* (1966)
Crete and Modern Greek Poets (1976)

Feb 18, 7 pm *Kalina Paxinou and the Ancient Greek Theater* (1960)

Sinai - One God, Three Prophets (1969)

Feb 19, 7 pm *The World of Icons* (1971)
Hadjiyriakos-Ghikas, a Greek Artist (1979)

Hellenic American Union

Three films a day will be shown at the HAU from Feb 1-17 in connection with *Filmmaking in America*. *See focus* for further details.

Feb 1, 4:30 pm *An American in Paris*
7:00 pm *Lost Horizon*

9:30 pm *On the Waterfront*

Feb 2, 4:30 pm *You Can't Take it with You*

7:00 pm *If I Had a Million*

9:30 pm *My Man Godfrey*

Feb 3, 4:30 pm *The Verdict*

7:00 pm *Yankee Doodle Dandy*

9:30 pm *An American in Paris*

Feb 5, 4:30 pm *Lost Horizon*

7:00 pm *On the Waterfront*

9:30 pm *You Can't Take it with You*

Feb 6, 4:30 pm *If I Had a Million*

7:00 pm *My Man Godfrey*

9:30 pm *The Verdict*

Feb 7, 4:30 pm *Yankee Doodle Dandy*

7:00 pm *An American in Paris*

9:30 pm *Lost Horizon*

Feb 8, 4:30 pm *On the Waterfront*

7:00 pm *You Can't Take it with You*

9:30 pm *If I Had a Million*

Feb 9, 4:30 pm *My Man Godfrey*

7:00 pm *The Verdict*

9:30 pm *Yankee Doodle Dandy*

Feb 10, 4:30 pm *An American in Paris*

7:00 pm *Lost Horizon*

9:30 pm *On the Waterfront*

Feb 12, 4:30 pm *You Can't Take it with You*

7:00 pm *If I Had a Million*

9:30 pm *My Man Godfrey*

Feb 13, 4:30 pm *The Verdict*

7:00 pm *Yankee Doodle Dandy*

9:30 pm *An American in Paris*

Feb 14, 4:30 pm *Lost Horizon*

7:00 pm *On the Waterfront*

9:30 pm *You Can't Take it with You*

Feb 15, 4:30 pm *If I Had a Million*

7:00 pm *My Man Godfrey*

9:30 pm *The Verdict*

Feb 16, 4:30 pm *Yankee Doodle Dandy*

7:00 pm *An American in Paris*

9:30 pm *Lost Horizon*

Feb 17, 4:30 pm *On the Waterfront*

7:00 pm *You Can't Take it with You*

9:30 pm *If I Had a Million*

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CLUB Kastri. Tel 801-2988.
AWOG (American Women's Organization of Greece). Tel 865-2780.
ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB. Tel 360-3111.
CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS. For information call Margaret Murphy at 323-6677.
CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Tel 691-8182. Theater evening on Wednesday, Feb 13. For booking call Wendy at 652-2144 by Feb 6.
DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE. Tel 822-0197. Feb 13: Coffee at 5:30 pm; General business meeting - chapter members vote on potential members - at 6 pm; Feb 16: Executive Board's Valentine's Day tea for members at the home of Becky Kalevas at 6 pm; Feb 22: Opera/drinks (optional).
DEMOCRATS ABROAD. Telephone Joyce Clingen at 721-6521 for information. See community bulletin board.
INTERNATIONAL CLUB. Tel 801-2587 or 801-3396.
MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION. Tel 281-4823.
HELLIANTHOS YOGA UNION. Tel 671-1627.
PROPELLER CLUB. Tel 522-0623. Annual dance at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental On Feb 1.
ROTARY CLUB. Tel 362-3150.
REPUBLICANS ABROAD. Tel 681-5447.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valaoritou 17, Tel. 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon-Fri, 8:30-2:30. Closed Sat.
ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko Tel. 671-4628, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-4 pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.
AMERICAN LIBRARY (USICA, Hellenic American Union, Massalia 22 (4th floor). Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes and U.S. Government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. The New York Times, Time, Newsweek and Scientific American available on microfilm. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2pm and Mon-Thurs, 5:30-8:30 pm.
BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 363-3211. Lending Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30. Reference Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30.
BENAKI, Koumbari 1, Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures, and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2 pm, Sat. closed.
FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French, Mon-Fri, 10-1, 5-7:45. Sat. closed.
THE GENNADIUS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61, Tel. 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri, 9 am-5 pm, Sat, 9 am-2 pm.
GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 12-14, Tel. 360-8111. Mon-Sat, 9 am-1 pm. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2 pm and 5-8 pm.
MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos. Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel. 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm.
NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St, Tel. 361-4413. Open Mon-Fri 9 am-2 pm. Manuscripts, books, periodicals in several languages. For reference use only.
NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request Mon-Fri, 7:30 am-2:30 pm; 4-8:45 pm; Sat. closed.
PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030, Mon-Sat, 8:30 am-1 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National Historical Museum.
The Hellenic American Union Greek Library, 22 Massalia St., 7th floor, tel. 362-9886 ext. 51, is opened Mon.-Fr. 9am.-1pm. and 6-9pm., and closed Saturday. A general-public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6,000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collection of English books on Ancient Greek Literature and Drama, Modern Literature, Greek History and Greek Art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs. per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2-5 books for a period of 2-3 weeks.

MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

Peloponnese

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from prehistoric through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Saturday from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. and Sunday from 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Admission 100 drs.
MYCENAE, ruins of the most important Mycenaean palace on top of a citadel. Open daily from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. and Sunday and holidays from 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Admission 100 drs.
EPIDAUROS, museum and Sanctuary of Asklepeios. Tel. (0753) 22009. Major ruins of the sanctuary, dedicated to healer god Asklepeios, date from the late classical period. Well preserved ancient theater seats 15,000 people; used throughout summer for festival events, is famous for excellent acoustics. Museum contains finds from the site, including interesting examples of reconstructed architectural fragments. Open daily 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday and holidays 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Closed Tuesday. Admission 100 drs.
MYSTRAS, fascinating ruins of a Byzantine city located in the foothills of Mt. Taygetos, near Sparta. It is said that Constantine XI Palaeologos, the last Byzantine emperor, was crowned in the cathedral here. Museum is located in one of the cathedral's buildings and contains mostly architectural fragments. Open 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sunday and holidays. Admission 100 drs.
OLYMPIA, the "Sacred grove of Altis", dedicated to Zeus, was considered the most important sanctuary in Greece. Olympic games were held here every four years. Museum contains outstanding works of ancient sculpture, including the pediment sculptures from the Temple of Zeus, the statue of Hermes reputedly by the sculptor Praxiteles, and a 5th century Nike (winged victory) by Paionios. Weekdays 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday and holidays 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. 100 drs admission to the site and 100 drs. admission to the museum.

Central Greece

DELPHI, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. on weekdays and 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Admission 100 drs. for site; 100 drs. for museum.
OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century A.D. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sunday and holidays. Admission 50 drs.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. The entrance fee of 150 drs. includes the museum.
ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-6 p.m. Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.
ANCIENT AGORA, 7:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday. 100 drs. entrance fee, half price for students.
AGORA MUSEUM, tel. 321-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tuesday. Price includes entry to both. A replica of the 2nd century B.C. Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.
BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias). Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. 100 drs. entrance.
BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22. Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9 a.m.-3:15 p.m. Closed Monday, holidays and Sunday opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 100 drs., 50 drs. for students.
CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimirali 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Free entrance.
D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Avenue, Glyfada. Tel. 865-3890. Open Monday and Wednesday from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.
GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levadiou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Friday, from 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Entrance: 70 drs. for adults and 20 drs. for students.
GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levadiou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Friday, from 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Entrance: 70 drs. for adults and 20 drs. for students.

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

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St., Athens. Tel. 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries old Judeo-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sundays through Fridays from 9-1. Saturday closed.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 Pappargopolou, off Klafthmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6146. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, Plaka, (near Niki St.). Tel. 321-3018. Open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday. Free admission. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th and 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patission & Tossitsa Sts. Tel. 821-7717 for information in Greek, 821-7724 for information in English. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collection of ancient Greek art. Open weekdays (except Monday) 8 a.m.-6:00 p.m. and Sunday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 150 drs. entrance, 70 drs. for students.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel. 323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Monday) and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. weekends. 50 drs. entrance, 20 drs. for students, free Thursday.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, (Ethniki Pinakothiki), Vass. Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel. 721-1010. Permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from 16th century to present, as well as a few European masters. Open Tuesday-Saturday from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday.

SPORTS

BADMINTON

The Halandri Badminton Club, Halandri. For further information call 652-6421 or 682-9200.

BASKETBALL

For information call the **Basketball Federation**, Averof 30, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinio Athletic Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., after 3 p.m., tel. 823-3720 or 823-3733.

BOWLING

The following bowling alleys are open to the public in Athens with prices for games between 120 and 140 drs., usually including shoe rental.

Blanos Bowling, Vas. Yiorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, tel. 971-4036, open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Game prices are 120 drs. before 6 p.m. and 140 drs. after 6 p.m.

Bowling Center Piraeus, top of Castella, Profitis Ilias, Piraeus, tel. 412-0271, open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.

Holiday Inn, Bowling Alley, Mihalakopoulou St., tel. 721-7010. A 12 lane Brunswick alley with snack bar. Open from 10 to 2 a.m. daily and from 10 to 3 a.m. on the weekends.

Bowling Center Kifissia, snack bar and bowling alley, Kolokotroni and Levidou Sts., Kifissia, tel. 808-4662, open 10 to 2 a.m. Competitions every Monday at 6:30 p.m. for 'B' class; Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. for 'A' class. Prices between 90 and 140 drs. depending on the time and day, shoe rental 10 drs. extra.

BOXING

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., tel. 823-3720, 823-3733. Lessons offered three times a week.

BRIDGE

General information from the Hellenic Bridge Federation, 6 Eripidou St., 4th floor, tel. 321-4090. Also gives free lessons in the winter.

Tournaments are held at:

Athens Duplicate Bridge Club, 32 Akadimias St., 7th floor. Every Monday and Tuesday at 9 p.m. Tel. 363-4283.

Filotheti Tennis Club, Kaliga & Dafni Sts., tel. 681-2557. Tournaments every Monday at 8:30 p.m.

Panellinios Athletics Association, 26 Mavromateon St., tel. 823-3773, 823-3720. Tournaments every Saturday at 10 a.m.

CAMPING

Alipedou Voula A. Tel. 895-1646

Agia Parton, near Patra. Tel. (061) 424-1313.

N. Kifissia. Terma Eleon. Tel. 801-6435. Private.

Cococamp, Rafina. Tel. 0294-23775, 23413, 28480, 22794

Private.

CRICKET

The Ramblers Cricket Club, amateur cricket club playing in Halandri. Call Jonathan Weber, its treasurer, between 9 am and 3 pm, at 363-3617 for information.

CYCLING

Detailed programs and further information are available from the **Greek Cycling Federation**, 28 Bouboulinas St., tel. 883-1414.

CHESS

For general information and details on lessons, contact the **Greek Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St., 7th floor, tel. 522-2069, 522-4712.

Lessons are available at:

Ambelokipi Chess Club, 6 Kolhitos, tel. 643-3584.

National Bank of Greece Chess Club, 9 Neofytou Douka St., Kolonaki, tel. 723-0270.

FENCING

General information from the **Greek Organization of Fencing**, 57 Akadimias St., 6th floor, tel. 720-9582.

Athens Club, Panepistimiou St., tel. 324-2611.

Athens Fencing Club, 11 Doxapatri St., tel. 363-3777.

Athens Club of Fencers, 13 Pouliou St., Ambelokipi, tel. 642-7548.

FIELD: TRACK

Information on events, participation, etc., from **SEGAS**, 137 Syngrou Ave., tel. 934-4126.

Panellinos Athletics Association has daily exercises. Apply to their offices (see above).

FISHING

Piraeus Central Harbormaster's Office, tel. 451-1131.

Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club. Akti Moutsopolou, Piraeus. Tel. 451-5731.

GOLF

The Glyfada Golf Course and Club near the eastern International Airport bus terminal, tel. 894-6820, 894-6875. Open from 8 a.m. to sunset.

HIKING

Ipehrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vassilis. Sophias, tel. 361-5779, is a non-profit mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at minimal cost. No special equipment needed except good walking shoes and a rucksack.

HOCKEY

FIELD HOCKEY CLUB OF ATHENS. For further information call 681-1811. 13-2853.

GYMNASTICS

Contact **SEGAS** for information, 137 Syngrou Ave., tel. 934-4126.

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon., Wed., and Sat. at 2:30 p.m. at the **Faliron Racecourse** at the terminus of Syngrou Ave., tel. 941-7761. Entrance fees are 500 drs. - 1st class seating; 100 drs. - 2nd class seating; 30 drs. - 3rd class seating.

HORSEBACK RIDING

For general information contact the **SEGAS Horseback Riding Committee**, Syngrou 137, tel. 231-2628.

Athens Riding Club, Gerakas, Attikis, tel. 661-1088. Has two open air and one indoor track. Non-members are accepted for a minimum of ten lessons. Greek and English language instructors. Open 8-11 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. (afternoon hours vary according to season.)

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou St., Maroussi, Tel. 682-6128. Has three open-air and one indoor track. Non-members admitted. Open 7-10:30 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. (hours vary according to season).

Tatoi Riding Club, Tatoi and Dekelia Sts., near airport, tel. 808-3008. One track for racing events and three smaller ones for riding and jumping lessons. Non-members admitted. Open 8-11 a.m. and 7-8 p.m.; Lessons cost 500 drs. per hour or 12 lessons for 5,000 drs.

ICE SKATING

Athens Skating Club, 20 Sokratous St., Vari, tel. 895-9356. Offers lessons. Open daily from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 4 p.m.-12 and weekends from 10-2 a.m. Skating cost includes rental, 300 drs for adults and 200 drs. for children.

JUDO

For general information contact **SEGAS**, 137 Syngrou Ave., tel. 934-4126.

Lessons are given at the **Panellinos Stadium**, Leforos Alexandras.

Panellinos Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., tel. 823-3733. Gives lessons three times a week.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Greek Alpine Club, 2 Kapnikareaas/Ermou Sts., tel. 323-1867. Outings are organized every weekend, open to members, trial members, and members of foreign alpine clubs. Climbing lessons are given every weekend at Varibopi, open to all.

PARACHUTING

For information, call the **Parachuting Club**, Lekka 22 (near Syntagma), tel. 322-3170, between 6 and 7 p.m.

ROLLERSKATING

Blue Lake, 166 Karamanli Ave. (Parnitha), tel. 246-0106. Swimming pool, rollerskating, playground and disco.

Rollerskating and Bowling, 81C Vass. Yiorgiou and Dousmani, Glyfada Square, tel. 893-2322.

TENNIS

National Tourist Organization Courts are located on three beaches in the Athens area: Voula Beach, Alipedou A, tel. 895-3248, 895-9569; twelve courts at Vouliagmeni Beach, tel. 896-0906; and four courts at Varkiza Beach, tel. 897-2102, 897-2114.

Aghios Kosmas, tel. 981-21212, on Vouliagmenis Ave., near the airport.

Voulis Tennis Club, tel. 893-1145, Posidonas Ave., Glyfada.

Panellinos Athletics Club, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts.

Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi, tel. 681-1458.

Kifissos Athletics Club, tel. 801-3100.

Summer Tennis Camp, 1 July - 8 September, weekly period, groups of 10, children 8-14. Price 26,000 drs., all inclusive. Call Mr. and Mrs. Karafillides, tel. 651-7419 for information.

A MATTER OF TASTE

Wet Paint

Penny Poole

If you've got company from out of town and want to paint Athens red, here's an itinerary for a guaranteed good time during Carnival. The establishments described here are, conveniently, a crawling distance apart.

Go to the Plaka and head for the **Sunset Cafeteria** at Tripidon 17 to warm up the evening. This cozy pub with a fireplace and well-padded love seats is a comfy nook with an excellent selection of stereo music. An international ambience is accented by a decor of foreign paper money hanging from above the bar. It's a perfect place to curl up with a brandy and chat about old times with established, seldom-seen friends or start making memories with new ones. Until recently the **Sunset** offered live folk-entertainment, but, sadly, one of the prices paid for cleaning up the Plaka was a new set of laws which limits live music to a handful of establishments. The **Sunset** has a friendly feel to it, aided by its size - it seats only a crowded 50 - and has the quiet charm and intimate aura of a neighborhood pub.

Once warmed up, lead the party next door to **To Gerani**, one of Athens' finest ouzeries. The lively, largely Greek clientele which fill the halls with cheer attests to **To Gerani's** excellence, making you feel it's been placed in a tourist center by mistake. Superb and substantial *mezes*, which more than make a meal, should accompany your ouzo or *hyma*. Try the sausages, which you cook yourselves in a dish of flaming brandy, and all the tasty salads. So home-like is the pub that drinks are poured directly from bottles at the table, then later counted

half-heartedly by a blasé waiter.

When you've had enough, window-shop your way along **Adrianou Steet** and turn left on **Kydathineon** to the square on the side of which stands the café **Filomousa**. This grand old building has been renovated inside and out and crammed with collectibles. Take your choice of the intimate rooms upstairs or on the ground floor.

From the square, continue up **Kydathineon** to **Nikis Street** and turn left until you reach **Xenofondos Street**, near the corner of which (no. 6) you'll find **The Traveller's Inn**, an elbows-touching pop-spot for young Greeks and travelers alike. The latest modern music blares at decibels that make conversation nearly impossible, letting you feel you've entered a non-stop party. Unsurprisingly, the pub games of pool and darts proclaimed at the street-level entrance to the first floor bar have vanished. (Apparently the pool table was removed to make room for more people and the darts kept going walkabout and were never replaced.)

Following this itinerary, it'll be closing time when you're ready to quit the party at the **Traveller's**.

So if you're still in the mood, perhaps the most colorful place for live after-hours entertainment is one of the two all-night tavernas inside the meat-and-fish market on **Athinas Street**. (You'll have to take a short cab ride or walk 20 minutes). Here you may rub shoulders with prostitutes and pimps, transvestites and guzzlers as well as nightclub performers or others, like yourselves, who find the alternative of a hotel coffee shop insipid.



CHINA restaurant

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restaurants and night life

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL

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

DELPHI, Nikis 13. Tel 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices, 11 am-11 pm

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. Tel 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi-purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open from 8 am-2 am, except Sundays.

EVERYDAY, Stadiou St 4 and Voukourestiou corner. Tel 323-9422. Spacious and central, serving moussaka, grills and salads. Also convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open 7 am-2 am (Restaurant-cafeteria, pastry shop)

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave 46. Tel 361-4604, 361-3596. "The Restaurant of Athens" founded in 1922. Pleasant atmosphere in a succession of well decorated rooms, discrete stereo music, attentive service, extensive menu. Open for lunch at 12 pm. "Ideal" for late diners. Don't let the unobtrusive entrance put you off.

LENGO, 29 Nikis Tel 323-1127 Charming bistro restaurant, now has an outdoor garden dining alley; white tablecloths, white-jacketed waiters, good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12 pm-1 am

SAVORIES, (formerly Earthly Delights), Panepistimiou 10, (in the arcade). Tel 362-9718. Lunch and cocktails in a personalized environment. Nikos and Gail offer high quality and savory mezes accompanied by their own popular Santorini wine. Open daily, except Sun, from 12:30-5:30.

STAGEDOOR, Voukourestiou 14. Tel 363-5145. Cosmopolitan ambience, oyster and sandwich bar on the ground floor, superb seafood and Greek specialities.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia. Tel 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others, rabbit stifado (stew with onions) souvlaki with bacon and quail. Closed Sunday.

HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou. Tel 644-215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Entirely personal, inventive approach to food. Daily from 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton). Tel 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and oriental specialities. Daily from 12-5 pm

LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Michalakopoulou 50, Ilissia. Tel 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano, Teris Ieremias, songs old and new.

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel). Tel 729-1689. Bar, snacks and full-course meals. Daily 12 pm - 2 am and Sundays, from 6 pm-2 am

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia. Tel 729-1481. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily, from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton). Tel 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

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

THE ANNEX, Egnitou 6 (between the Hilton and U.S. embassy). Tel 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia; (near the Holiday Inn). Tel 721-2044. Dartboard; English cooking, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am, kitchen closed on Sundays.

TABULA, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel). Tel 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek, and international specialities plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish daily. Nightly from 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sundays.

PLAKA

ANGELOS'S CORNER, Syngrou 17 near Temple of Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine served in salon atmosphere. Seats 50 max, reservations necessary. (922-9773/7417). Serves dinner from 6 pm to midnight.

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41. Tel 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

DAMIGOS, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty bakaliaro with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service. Closed August.

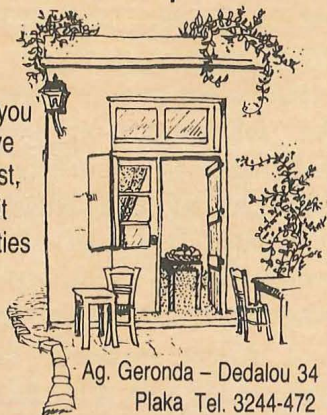
FIVE BROTHERS, Aioulou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. A clever gimmick: put a blackboard outside the establishment announcing special discount menus and you'll draw a crowd. Open daily from 8-1 am.

HERMION cafe and restaurant, in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St cafeteria square). Offers outside dining under colorful tents; a delightful, shaded spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), tan-jacketed waiters, friendly service. Open daily from 8-12 am.

MC MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka; Tel 324-9129, air conditioned restaurant and bar; hamburgers, steaks, a few unusual salads; has had higher hopes, but will still satisfy your need for an American hamburger; outdoor dining on the sidewalk. Daily from 12 pm-12 am.

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PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimichali and Kydathinaion, opposite church. The best pizza in town, the special with suzuki sausage, bacon, peppers, ham, cheese, etc, also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The outside tables are packed nightly and the host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily from 9-12 am.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. Tel 325-0285. An old favorite; great for Sunday lunch. Swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

THESPIA, taverna on Thespidos Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitesized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from 12 pm-2 am.

THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices brings Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded papercloth-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am daily.

XYNOS, Agg. Geronda 4. Tel 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare including stuffed vine leaves, fricasée. Wine from the barrel. Guitur music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

KARAVITIS, Arkinou 35, Pangrati. Tel 721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving wine drinker's meze and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.

MARKIZA, Proklou 41 (Varnava Square), Pangrati. Tel 752-3502. Known for its wine lover's meze, onion pie, Cypriot meat balls. Wine from the barrel. Closed Monday.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS, (Magic Flute) Kalevkou and Aminda 4 (across from the Truman Statue). Tel 722-3195. A gathering place for the theater and after theater crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialities include lemon pie and an unusual saurkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake. It also sells pies and pastries to take out. Pleasant chalet atmosphere.

MYRTIA, Markou Mousouri 35, Metz. Tel 701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialities include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.

ROUMBA, Damareos 130. Tel 701-4910. Specialities include filet à la crème with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesdays.

THEMISTOKLES, Vas. Georgiou 31, Pangrati. Tel 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, Tel 722-0201.

Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music. Open daily from 8:30 pm-1 am (last order taken at 12:30 am). Dinner and buffet lunch.

Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs. Music. International.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel 902-3666.

La Rotisserie, highest quality French food prepared by Executive Chef Hervé Merenet. Lunch 12-3, dinner from 8-30. Gastronomic menu and 5 special VIP menus, on request.

Cafe Pergola, open daily from 6 am-2 am for breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks. Rich lunch and dinner buffet 1,295 drs Special Sunday Brunch 12-3 pm to tunes of D Krezos Jazz Quartet, 1,350 drs and 800 drs for children up to 10 years old.

Kava Bar, open daily from 11 am-2 am. Happy hour from 5-7 pm (drinks half price). From November 8, Mitchell on the piano, starting at 9 pm.

The Taverna, serving wide range of Greek and Cypriot mezes, meat and fish from the grill. Open for dinner from 9 pm. Music by D Krezos Trio.

ASTIR PALACE, Athens, Syntagma Square. Tel 364-3112.

Apocalypsis Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes Greek favorites like *avgolemono* soup. Extensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12:30-4:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 pm.

Asteria Coffee Shop, open every day for breakfast, 7-11 am, lunch 12:30-4 pm, dinner, 7:30 pm-1:45 am.

Athos Bar, open every day from 11 am-1:30 am. Piano music.

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-1:30 am.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, Tel 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialities. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-12 am.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL. Tel 952-5211.

Ledra Grill, lunch daily except Saturday and Sunday, 12-3 pm; dinner daily except Monday, from 8 pm-12 am. Sophisticated traditional gourmet restaurant serving a wide selection of international dishes and seasonal specialities; prime U.S. beef with three imported select cuts; sirloin, tenderloin filet, and prime rib; crêpes and salads prepared at the table.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am Expensive but well worth it. Tepannyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30 am-1:30 am; breakfast from 6:30 am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty eggs a la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar, geared to businessmen lunches, wide selection of international local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1:30 am; Sunday brunch, 11 am-3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house, guitar music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL. Tel 325-5301-9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service. Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12:45 am.

The Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialities, daily from 7-2 am. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, Tel 941-4825.

The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, a la carte, drinks, music by the Trio Amantes, 9 pm-1 am.

KOLONAKI

BRUTUS, Voulgarakonou St 67, Lofos Strefi. Tel 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meat balls, a "plat du jour" which changes daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yogurt with sour cherry sauce.

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.

DEKAKOITO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. Tel 723-561, 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6:30 pm-2 am.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabian main dishes.

GEROPINIKAS, Pindarou 10. Tel 362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and vegetables, rich sweets. Specialities include lamb with artichokes and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Str 21. Tel 362-7426. Restaurant, Snack bar, Spagetteria.
REMEZZO, Haritos 6, Kolonaki. Tel 722-8950. A bar and lounge as well as dining area. Nightly from 8 pm.
ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Square. Tel 722-7934. Set off on a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Well-deserved popularity: good food. Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.
VLADIMIROs, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 724-1034 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Specialty entrées are pepper steak and spetsofai (sausages and green peppers in tomato sauce) from the Pelion area. Piano music and songs. Bar.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi. Tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken sti gastra. Daily, except Monday, from 8.15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8.15 pm-3 am.
DENI'S DEN, Sarantaporou 5 (make right turn at Mesogeion Ave 200). Tel 652-0243 - mornings Tel. 647-2109. Piano restaurant. Greek cuisine. Guitars and singing.
DOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou Neo Psychico. Tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).
HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital). Tel 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.
KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave/Frangoklissia. Tel 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, dolmadakia beyerdi (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays, from 8 pm-12 am and Sunday from 12 pm-12 am.
KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri. Tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine, music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am, closed Sundays.
NICHOLAS, 28 Evangelistrias, Nea Erythraea, (left of the traffic lights. Tel 801-1292. Open nightly from 8 pm - 2 am.
PAPAGALO, Plateia Ayia Paraskevi. Tel 659-1627. Same menu as the original Papagalo in Eden.
ROUMBOS, Aghiou Antoniou, Vrillissia. Tel 659-3515. Closed Fridays, pork with olives, beef au gratin, *gardoumba* (casserole liver, heart, etc.)
STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos Frangoklissia. Tel 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.
THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico). Tel 671-7775. Pleasant «village» atmosphere, good service. Specialties lamb cooked over grapevines, frigandeli, charcoal broiled quail.

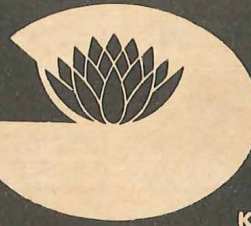
PALEO FALIRO/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria-Trattoria, Posidonos 54 Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled "house wines" Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.
GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, *plaki* (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.
KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4.30 pm and 7.30 pm-1 am.
MOUNA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Specialty: young pigeons. Retsina from the barrel.
PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden. Tel 983-3728. Menu which will accomodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.
PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.
PANORAIA, Seiriron/Terpsihoris Sts, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for dish and meat; shrimps.
SEIRINES, 76 Seiriron, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).
STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas Georgiou, Kalamaki. Tel 981-0093, open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs (kavouria), octopus on charcoal, various fish.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada. Tel 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, wild boar, octopus charcoal grilled.
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.
CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada. Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; specialty, Steak Tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate, fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

NOUFARA



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Snack Bar
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pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

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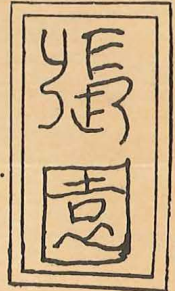
Fully air-conditioned.

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

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Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.
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restaurants and night life

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

EL ARGENTINO, I. Metaxa, Voula. *Parilla* - specializes in delicious barbecued meats of atypical cuts. Lovely garden. Central firepit surrounded by classic Argentinean decor. No phone but open evenings. Reasonable prices.

EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Strs., Glyfada. Tel 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

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.

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

KANATAKIA, 1 Metaxa/Pendoras Strs, Glyfada. Tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hliopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary. Tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards done on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

KYRA ANTIGONI, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool). Tel 895-2411.

L'AMBIANCE, 49 Friderikis Ave, Glyfada. Tel 894-5302.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada. Tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including baby beef liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo). Tel 895-1298. Constantinopolitan mezedes, lobster, fish of all kinds.

RINCON, corner of Pringippos Petrou 33 and Ermou, Glyfada. The menu is limited to a handful of entrees, mostly Spanish, but there are some basic British dishes like roast beef. Open every night except Tuesday and for lunch on weekends.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou. Tel 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine.

BARBARA'S, Ionias St, Kifissia. Tel 801-4260. Quiet, relaxed ambience in a converted modern house. Carefully thought-out menu. Unusually good veal dishes. An attractive bar and soft piano music. Closed Sunday.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. Tel 901-2969. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sun.

CAPRICCIOSA, Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. Tel 801-8960. Open daily from 10 am-1.30 am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali. Tel 813-2685. Piano. French and Greek specialties.

EMBATI, at the 18th kilometer of the National Road, Lamias. Tel 807-1468. Turn off at Varimbombi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10.30 pm, program at 11. Closed on Sunday.

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 Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia. Tel 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. Tel 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Dimitris Layios.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with bread and garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

LOTOFAGOS (Lotus Eater), 4 Aghias Layras, Kifissia, behind the train station. Tel. 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soup or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres, one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Very special «A» rating. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia. Tel 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

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

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.

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

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

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

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias Ave 217, Kifissia. Tel 802-0437. Phone for Reservations. Piano-Restaurant with French cuisine. Main dishes include médaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

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.

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia. Tel 801-3335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

STROFILLI, Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and international cooking.

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37, Ionias str. Kifissia Tel. 80 14 260*

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria. Tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

KALYVA, No. 60 Vassilis Pavlou. Tel 412-2149. Colorful cartoon wall murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano. Established reputation for the excellent quality of their meats, with extras. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina. Tel 452-5074. Open for lunch from May to October and for dinner all through the year. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikiou 72. Tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. Wide variety of special appetizers. Nightly 7-11.30 pm. Closed Sunday.

VLAHOS, 28 Kolytety, Freates. Tel 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifeiki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 pm-2 am.

ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1. Tel 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

SEAFOOD

MICROLIMANO, (or *Turkolimano*, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts twenty-two seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxidriver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the metro to Falliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Falliron train station. A few of the more popular tavernas:

ZORBA, (No. 1). Tel 412-5501; specialty is the tray of mezedes, offers stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.

THE BLACK GOAT, at No 6, an old favorite, and one of the first tavernas in the marina, choice of fresh lobster, crayfish and clams. Yachtsman's hangout.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at *Freates* around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive sea-food menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). Tel 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7.30 pm-12 am.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. Tel 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily 10 am-1 am Closed Mon.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. Tel 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants, open year round, one of Karamanis' favorite haunts for Sunday lunch; on the marina, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful pocket-book.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. Tel 883-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned. Open from 2 pm-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 from 7 pm-1 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St. Tel 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays, businessmen's lunch menu (main dish beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Loukianou 6 Kolonaki. Tel 723-7902. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12-3.30 pm and 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Eginotou 6, (between Hilton and US Embassy). Tel 721-7445. Same premises as The Annex, but more luxurious. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable

DISCO

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

AKROTIRI, Agios Kosmas. Tel 981-1124. Disco music, food drinks, (restaurant).

AMNESIA, 45 Kifissias Ave, Paradissos, Maroussi. Tel 6823-326. Closed Tuesdays.

BARBARELLA, 253 Syngrou Ave. Tel 6425-601-2. Disco music, new wave.

ERGOSTASIO, 268 Vouliagmenis Ave. Tel 971-2852. The latest in European new wave.

DISCO 14, Kolonaki Sq., Tel 724-5938.

DIVINA, Kifissia Shopping Center. Tel 801-5884.

MAKE-UP, Panepistimiou Ave. Tel 364-2160. Disco music, new wave, rock.

RETRO, Mihalakopoulou 206. Tel 7701-618.

SAN LORENZO, A beach EOT Voula. Tel 895-2403. Open Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

VIDEO DISCO, 255 Syngrou Ave. Tel 252-5391. Disco music, new wave.

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

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous St and Dido St (corner). Old, neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialties: Shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.

PHADRA, Metsovou 14. Tel 883-5711. Neoclassic house decorated (as of this year) by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesdays.

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St, Kolonaki. Tel 364-1977. Specialties: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI, (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Square. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Square, Kifissia. Tel 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" (filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms) chicken crêpe with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 am-2 am.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square), Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am., except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

ESCARGOT, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Tel 723-0349. Piano. Open daily from 7.30 pm-1 am. Specialties: frogs legs, snails, filet of sole stuffed with lobster, duck à l'orange, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables, filet of veal with mushrooms and cream, steak with mushrooms and cream, entrecôte. Café de Paris homemade desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almond and crème anglaise.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. Tel 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.

RIVA, Mihalakopoulou 114. Tel 770-6611. Stereo and piano music. A winter restaurant (open October to May) nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou, (opposite the Caravel). Tel 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), rizotto mediterranée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton). Tel 722-7379. International cuisine. Full variety of seafood.

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: pasta and scaloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. Tel 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scaloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square. Tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provencal.

CAMINO, Pizzeria-Trattoria, Posidonos 54 Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled "house wines". Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki. Tel 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise sauce madera, profiterolles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

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

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am, Sundays and holidays from 12.30-3.30 pm.

LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou and Grigori Lambraki, Glyfada. Tel 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Daily from 12:30 pm-2 am. Saturday 12:30 pm-2:30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

LA BOUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. Tel 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Bussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la diabolio and "Trittico à la Bussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 and Palaologou Sts, Halandri. Tel 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices. Quick service.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kallithea. Tel 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12:30-3:30 pm and 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun lunch.

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

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave and G Olympiou 27-29. Tel 923-2315, 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily for 12:30-3:30 pm and from 7:30 pm-12 am.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3. for lunch



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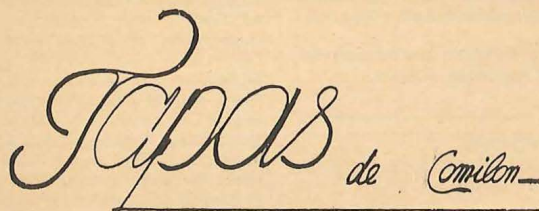
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Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(Behind Olympic Airways)

restaurants and night life

and 7-1 in the evening. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LOON FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. Tel 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou and Leoforos Alexandras 3. Tel 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawn, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fried bananas, fresh mango in season and sweets.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. Tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinon Sports Center), tel 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

LEBANESE

MARALINAS, Vrassida 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels). Tel 723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner from 12 pm. Lebanese meze, charcoal grills. Three and a half hour program (10:30pm-2 am) with live belly dancer and Lebanese singers.

JAPANESE

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

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 am. Closed Sunday.

SHOGUN, Asimakí Fotila 34 and Alexandra Ave (Pedion Areos). Tel 821-5422. Specializes in sushi tempura and sashimi. Open for lunch and dinner.

KOREAN

ORIENT, Alimos Ave 45, Aryiroupolis. Tel 991-5913. Korean, Chinese and Japanese food. Korean beef, a specialty. **SEOUL**, 8 Evriatianas, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), 692-4669. Specialties: beef boukoui (prepared at the table), yatsé bokum (hors d'oeuvre), haimon gol (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

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.

ARABIC

KASBAH, (Caravel Hotel). Tel 7290-721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and chickpeas with tahini. Closed Sunday.

CYPRIT

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

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

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5. Tel 922-2278. Specialties include "moghul", "ladouri", curries.

PHILIPPINESE

MANILA GARDEN, Peristratou 60. Tzitzifies. Tel 942-5912. Philippine, Chinese, Japanese specialties.

SPANISH

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia. Tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closes.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag. Sostis Church). Tel 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos). Tel 901-8389. Specialties: sbitkova, knedlik, palatinka etc. Closed Tuesday.

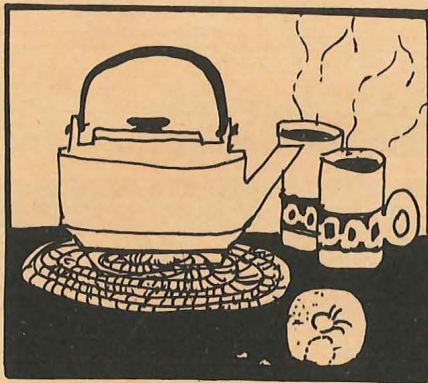
GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35 Kefalari. Tel 808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 pm-2 am.

RITTENBOURG, Formionos 11, Pangrati. Tel 723-8421. Boiled and grilled susage, Pork with saurkraut.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Hologros. Tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.



SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Paleo Phaliron. A specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu, chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kaimak ice cream; Ekmek, Turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiterole; creme puffs topped with chocolates sauce. Take-out service.

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie, Messinias 4 Ambelokipi. Tel 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in baklava with wainut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8.30 am-9 pm.

TEA AND MILK SHOPS

BRETANNIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours; fried eggs, sizzling hot, steamed pink and served in two minutes; tubs of yogurt with honey, rolls, butter and honey; hot milk and strong cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Anghelikis Hatzimihali St. Tel 721-4959, 10:30 am-2:30 pm, 6 pm-2 am, cafe/night with French decor and French pastries; English teas, French, American and Greek coffees; classical music on the stereo. Closed Aug 1-20.

FILOMUSA, Filomousou Etairias Square and Kydathinaion, Plaka. Tel 322-2293. Remodeled neoclassic house on square. Fruit juices with or without alcohol, sweets, a large variety of teas, Discreet jazz-rock music. Open from morning to night.

OREA ELLADA, (Beautiful Greece), the charming mezzanine cafe of the Center of Hellenic Tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki; coffee, drinks and snacks; sit among pottery handicrafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis, 9:30 am - 7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

LOTOS, Glafkou 14 and D. Vasiliou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-7461. Sweet and salty pastries and tarts, natural fruit juices, teas of all kinds (jasmine etc) Also serves sandwiches, crepes. Recently enlarged.

TITANIA HOTEL, coffee shop, 52 Panepistimiou, in the obscure and dark recesses away from the sun of pedestrian-crowded Panepistimiou, you can enjoy a full breakfast; bacon, ham and sausages, with eggs, rolls, butter and margarine.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag. Geronda-Dedalou 4 Plaka. Tel. 324-4472 Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialties, cakes, sweets, coffee.

OUZERIES

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

ATHINAIKON, Santarozza 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.

ORFANIDES, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0184. In operation since 1916, it has long been a gathering place of lawyers, politicians and intellectuals. Open daily 8 am - 3pm and 6-11 pm. Sunday from 10:30 am-2 pm.

GENOVEFA, 17th of November Ave 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Hologros. Tel 653-2613. Large selection of appetizing appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb tongue with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese etc. Closed Sunday.

BARS

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki. Tel 721-5412. Candlelit rooms with a bistro bar; fluffy omelettes, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good rendez-vous spot. Open nightly from 9 pm.

ENTRE-NOUS, Alopekis 9, Kolonaki. Tel 729-1669.

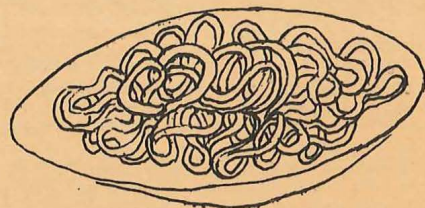
GALLERIES, Amerikis 17. Tel 362-3910.

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou and Ahaio, Kolonaki. Tel 721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music (often "retro"). Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30-2:00 am.

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Better known as Ratka's, named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamps, 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 pm-2 am.

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. Open daily from 11 am-2am.

TAPAS de Comilon, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways). Athens wine bar, cold plate.



FAST FOODS

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level) Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

JOLLY'S HAMBURGERS, 122 Alexandras Ave and Asklipiou St. Tel 644-4013-4. The Fast Food restaurant in Athens. Hamburgers, Jolly's burger, fried chicken, milk shakes. Open until 2 am.

PAPA GEORGE, 2 M. Karsoli St, Daphni. Tel 970-4279. Specialties: sausages, snitzel with bacon.

SI, Panepistimiou 9B. Tel 322-4190. A quick stop: sandwiches, pastries, croissants, coffee, ice cream and fruit juices. Open 7 am-2 am.

WHITE SPOT, 152 Alexandras Ave. Tel 644-8754. Specialties: deep fried chicken, breaded chicken livers, hamburgers.



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INNOMedia

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