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Los Angeles Times

Many Greeks losing homes

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[**Greece,** from A1] clothes and you smell like 55 pigs?' It's not like that any-

Greece is seeking to pull itself out of a financial quick-sand. Talks between the country's ruling Syriza party and European creditors to release more than \$8 billion in bailout funds collapsed Sunday night. Shortly after-ward, Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras released a harshly worded statement that accused creditors of "pillaging" his country.

On Friday, Tsipras visit-ed an economic forum in Russia and suggested that russia and suggested that his country is "not afraid of heading to new seas and reaching new harbors." The remarks suggest that a fundamental gap ex-ists between the two sides

over austerity measures — and, with a major payment to the International Monetary Fund looming, make default and a Greek exit from the Eurozone seem more likely than they were even a few weeks ago.

In response to the grow-

in response to the grow-ing possibility of a run on banks, the European Cen-tral Bank on Friday in-creased its level of emer-gency liquidity. Tsipras has also held out

the possibility of a closer alli-ance with Russia. At the fo-rum, he closed a pipeline deal with Moscow, viewed as a means of both giving Greece more economic options and increasing its lev-erage with European credi-tors, who have not taken

kindly to the alliance But even as the toll of the crisis can be felt from the Mediterranean to the Mac-edonian border, few conse-quences are as insidious as the sudden emergence of scores of citizens without a place to live.

Estimates vary, but some experts peg the number of new homeless as high as 20,000. Moreover, nearly 20% of Greeks no longer have enough money to cover daily food expenses, according to a recent study by the Organi-zation for Economic Co-operation and Develop-

The nation's unemployment rate is 26%, the highest among 28 European Union members.

At Athens' many apart-ment buildings, stories are rampant of people delin-quent on so many months of rent that they simply leave behind keys and furniture, sneaking out in the middle of the night.

Until five years ago, it was Untilive years ago, it was hard to imagine masses of people living on the streets here; homelessness was so negligible that no one even bothered to measure. At the time, this was a strong wel-fare state with a rich tradi-tion of family bonds. But austerity has eroded the for-mer, and economic reces-sion has frayed the latter.

The crisis has played out in a kind of domino effect. What might begin as a hard-



A HOMELESS MAN reads a newspaper in Athens. Some peg the number of new homeless as high as 20,000. Greece's unemployment rate is 26%, the EU's highest.

'What we're seeing is the wiping out of a lower-middle class, or a former lower-middle class.'

— Roman Gerodimos, Expert on modern Greek society at Bournemouth

luck case or two soon cascades through families and social groups. At some point there are too few roofs for too

many relatives or friends.

Maria Gadov, the only child of a longtime Athens family, inherited her parents' export business. Her future seemed bright as she studied English at a University of Michigan satellite campus here.
But as Greece's economy

deteriorated, so did the export sector. (Because of the euro common currency, analysts say, costs are often too high in Greece for exports to be profitable.) Her business

went belly up.
Gadov, now 46, found kitchen work at a summer camp, along with a few other odd jobs. Soon those evaporated too, and she couldn't pay her rent. A friend took her in, but before long the friend lost her job and apart-ment. By the end of 2013, Ga-dov was out on the street.

dow was out on the street.
"The shelter gives us food
and a place to sleep, but I
worry if next month will keep
looking like this, or next
year," she said. "But at least
I'm not terrified like I was at the beginning. I know I will not die being homeless." Wholesale migration out

of apartments and into shelters is not common even in recession-struck countries. But what experts say is also notable about the newly homeless in Greece is that many have lengthy work his-tories and none of the addiction or mental health issues often associated with living on the streets. "What we're seeing is the

wiping out of a lower-middle class, or a former lower-mid-dle class," said Roman Gerodimos, an expert on modern Greek society at Bourne-mouth University in England. "And we're so in the middle of it we can't even know what it's going to mean, both for them and for society as a whole."

The issue has created a new cultural mind-set in which poverty is an omnipresent reality and a perva-

present reality and a pervasive fear.

"I see myself in them," said Christos Alefantis, a journalist who founded the street paper Shedia, describing the publication's sales force. "Take away two or three paychecks and they're me, they're so many of us."

Shedia — the name

Shedia — the name translates as "raft" — comes out monthly and chronicles Athens life. Its vendors are allowed to keep half of the \$3.50 price for each copy

Over time, the number of homeless seeking to sell Shedia rose far beyond the publication's needs. There is now an application and se-lection process for the posi-

Under pressure from European creditors to cut expenditures, the Greek govpenditures, the Greek gov-ernment has not provided the safety net its citizens once could rely on. A na-tional program to move some of the displaced back into their homes via a sti-pend of a few hundred euros monthly has faltered, and many of those selected last year say they have not re-ceived the money.

Instead, municipalities and community groups have

stepped in, creating soup kitchens and shelters. Lambros Moustakis, a large man with a jovial manner, lives in one such shelter, the Hotel Ionis, where Sa-molis and Gadov also reside.

A receptionist for more than 30 years, Moustakis found himself out of a job in 2010 when the hotel chain he worked for closed many of its properties. His savings dwindled, and eviction fol-lowed. He spent his first night on the street sleeping

night on the street sleeping in a central Athens square next to his suitcases. "I just prayed to God, be-cause I didn't know what else to do," he said. "I didn't know what it was not to work. I didn't know what it meant not to have a place to go at the end of the day." He soon found a space at a homeless shelter, one of the

country's first.

For all the challenges, many of those who find themselves struggling show little self-pity. Some even en-gage in a form of gallows humor. Shelters have started theater groups; the terror of the early days has settled into a kind of bearable reali-

"You have to spend your time thinking about the good side, because the bad side is too terrible," Gadov

Moustakis said it can be difficult to keep his spirits

"What makes me really depressed is when I see all these people come in," he said. "Every day, every week, every month. ... It never

seems to stop."

Asked what keeps him going, Moustakis paused.
"The idea that one day, I'll be back, with a key, in my own apartment. That's the dream," he said. dream," he said.

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