

September 1975

THE

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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



S. Panayiotou

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community calendar

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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28	29	30				

SEPTEMBER 1

Deree College - Downtown Campus — First interim (intensive) term begins. For information, Tel. 779 - 2247, Mon. - Fri. 4 - 8 p.m.
St. Catherine's School — Until the beginning of term the Headmistress will be available for consultations, by appointment, 9:30 - 1.00.

SEPTEMBER 2

Rotary Club — Dinner meeting. King's Palace Hotel. 8:45 p.m. Information: Tel. 623 - 150.
American Community Schools — Fall term begins for grades 1-12.

SEPTEMBER 3

Deree-Pierce College — Registration begins (through September 5).

SEPTEMBER 7

Lycee Francais — Registration begins.

SEPTEMBER 8

American Community Schools — Fall term begins for Kindergarten.
Deree - Pierce College — Fall term begins.
Hellenic International School — Registration begins (through September 12).
Ursuline School — Fall term begins.

SEPTEMBER 9

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Luncheon meeting. Athenee Palace Hotel. 2 p.m. Information: Tel. 601-311.
Rotary Club — Dinner meeting. King's Palace Hotel. 8:45 p.m. Information: Tel. 623-150.

SEPTEMBER 12

Athens College — Registration begins (through September 16).
St. Andrew's Womens' Guild — Membership coffee at the home of Mrs. Stella George, Valaoritou 10, Nea Politia, 9:45 a.m. All English - speaking women are welcome regardless of church affiliation. There are a

The programs at the Institutes will begin in October.

meeting with a program each month and a variety of interesting projects. The emphasis this year will be on members' handicrafts. The new president of the Guild is Mrs. Karen Simopoulos, Tel. 651-5327.

SEPTEMBER 15

Hellenic International School — Fall term begins.

SEPTEMBER 16

Rotary Club — Dinner meeting. King's Palace Hotel. 8:45 p.m. Information: Tel. 623-150.
Campion School — Examinations begin for new students.

SEPTEMBER 17

Lycee Francais — Fall term begins.
St. Catherine's School — Fall term begins.

SEPTEMBER 19

Campion School — Fall term begins.



SEPTEMBER 21

Greek State Schools: elementary (*dimotika*) and high schools (*gymnasia*) — Fall term begins.
Italian School — Fall term begins.

SEPTEMBER 22

Athens College — Fall term begins.

SEPTEMBER 24

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner meeting. Athenee Palace Hotel. 9:45 p.m. Information: Tel. 601-311.
Rotary Club — Dinner meeting. King's Palace Hotel. 8:45 p.m. Information: Tel. 623-150.

SEPTEMBER 26

Dorpfeld Gymnasium — Fall term begins for elementary school.

SEPTEMBER 30

Rotary Club — Dinner meeting. King's Palace Hotel. 8:45 p.m. Information: Tel. 623-150.

OCTOBER 1

Dorpfeld Gymnasium — Fall term begins for high school.

The addresses and telephone numbers of the institutes are listed in the Athenian Organizer.

SCHOOLS

The following is a list of schools and colleges that may be of interest to the international community of Athens:

- AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS**, 129 Agia Paraskevi, Ano Halandri, Tel. 659-3200. The largest and oldest of the 'international' schools. American system. This is the centre for all SATs. Preparation also for the GCEs, O and A Levels. Elementary School: K (two years)-grade V. Middle School: grades VI-VIII. Academy: grades IX-XII.
- AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL**, Ellinikon Campus (Athinai Air Base), Tel. 894-6282. U.S. citizens only.
- ATHENS COLLEGE** (Kollegion Athinon), Psychiko, Tel. 671-4621. A private Greek elementary and high school for boys which follows the Greek cur-

The English language foreign schools in Athens follow the British or American systems or a combination of the two, and prepare students for university entrance examinations. Examinations for the (British) General Certificate of Education at both the ordinary and Advanced Levels (GCE, O and A Levels) are given at the British Council, Kolonaki Square 17, and at several of the schools listed here. (More information can be obtained from the British Council.) The Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT) which are usually required for entrance to American universities are administered at the American Community School in Ano Halandri.

riculum. Grades III through XIII. Admission on the basis of extensive examinations (in Greek) given in the preceding academic year. Athens College is frequently referred to as 'Amerikaniko Kollegio — Arrenon' (not its official name).

- ATHENS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**, Dimitriou Vassiliou 16, Psychiko, Tel. 671-3997. Prepares students for the GCEs and SATs.
- CAMPION SCHOOL**, King Constantine 23, Paleo Psychiko, Tel. 671-8194. Registered in the State of Massachusetts but based on the British system. Preparation for GCEs, O and A Levels and SATs. Primary and Secondary schools.
- DEREE-PIERCE COLLEGE**, Agia Paraskevi, Tel. 659-3250. A private, Greek high school (Gymnasium) for girls. Greek system. Extensive examinations necessary for admission. This school is frequently referred to as 'Amerikaniko Kollegio — Thileon' (not its official name).
- DEREE COLLEGE**. A coeducational college awarding Bachelors and Associates degrees in Liberal Arts and Business Administration. Most classes conducted in English.
- DEREE COLLEGE**, Downtown Campus, Athens Tower Building 'C', Tel. 780-329. Day and evening classes for Bachelors and Associate degrees in Business Administration. Courses in Greek for foreigners.
- DORPFELD GYMNASIUM** (GERMAN SCHOOL), Amaroussion, Paradissos, Tel. 681-9173. Telephone for information.

Lessons at the XAN (YMCA) Tel. 626-970, begin from September 15, at the XEN (YMCA) Tel. 624-291, from early October. Please telephone them for more information. (Greek for foreigners offered as well as other courses.)

- HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**, Grammou and Konitsis, Kastri, Tel. 808-0717. Incorporated in California. American and British systems, grades 7-12. Preparation for PSAT and SAT examinations, and GCE, O and A Levels.
- ITALIAN SCHOOL**, Mitsaki 18, Galatsi, Tel. 280-338. Nursery School through Gymnasium. Please call for further information.
- KASTRI COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL** (administered by the American Community Schools of Athens), Iras and Vitsi, Kastri, Tel. 808-1753. Kindergarten and grades I and II.
- LYCEE FRANCAIS** (French Institute School), Sina 29, Tel. 611-923. Call for information.
- ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL**, Kondoyannis and El. Venizelou, Lykovrisi, Kifissia, Tel. 801-0886. For holders of British and Commonwealth passports only. Children up to the age of 11 or 12.
- URSULINE SCHOOL**, Melissia, Tel. 802-0285. American system: Kindergarten through grade VIII. The sisters of the American Ursuline Order have announced that this American section of their school will close after June, 1976.

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publisher's note

August is the month favoured by Athenians for their summer holidays. The streets of Athens were emptied as its inhabitants went on vacation joined by an unexpected influx of tourists. The island of Hydra, located three-and-a-half hours from Athens, is popular the year round with Greeks and tourists alike. In 'Multi-Headed Splendour', George Dillon Slater describes the many facets of today's Hydra which are quite different from those of the multiheaded serpent slain by Hercules in mythology.

Thanos Velloudios' exploits as one of Greece's first airmen are now folklore, which seems appropriate to an Air Lieutenant Colonel who considers his most important accomplishment to have been his study in folklore and his monograph on the Thracian-Phrygian origins of the zebekiko folk dance. In 'Greece's Flying Ace', Sloane Elliott provides a glimpse of the man behind the myth and what it was like to be a navigator in the early days of the flying machine.

Whether they spent the summer meeting the demand created by heavy tourism, or vacationing, Greeks were preoccupied by the series of trials that marked the beginning of the legal proceedings against the Junta and its representatives. Many have been impatient, believing that the government has been too slow to act or shown leniency to the dictators and their collaborators. There is a value, however, in proceeding slowly... and remorselessly... while observing the strictest legal formalities. Many are weary of the prolongation of the ritual but it is necessary if the menace of facism is to be exorcized from the society. In 'The Bright Exception', Takis Prokas comments on some of the lessons to be learned from the trials.

While the country evolves, lifestyles change. Many of the traditions that are vanishing here in Greece were preserved, more or less intact, by those who emigrated abroad in the first half of the century. Coming full circle, many of the descendants of those emigrants now come to Greece where they rediscover familiar customs in their natural habitat. Vilma Liacouras Chantiles's earlier trips to her parents' homeland led to the publication earlier this year of The Foods of Greece. When she speaks of Greek food in 'A New Apartment in Athens', she is speaking of the genuine article so often confused with restaurant fare and the processed foods so easily available in Athens today.

goings on in athens

ATHENS FESTIVAL

Performances take place at the Odion of Herodes Atticus and begin at 9 p.m. The Festival runs through September 14. Children under ten are not admitted.

National Theatre of Greece

September 6 and 7: Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus*, directed by Alexis Minotis; with Olga Tournaki and Alexis Minotis.

September 13 and 14: Sophocles' *Antigone*, directed by Alexis Solomos; with Anna Synodinou and Stelios Vokovitis.

Thessaloniki State Orchestra

September 8: George Thymis conducting Mozart, Chopin, Dvorak. Bruno Gelber, piano.

Tickets and Information: At the Athens Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the stoa), Tel. 322-1459 and at the Odion, Tel. 323-2771, from 6:30-9p.m. before each performance.

WINE FESTIVALS

The Wine Festivals provide an opportunity to sample wines from different areas of Greece, all you can drink — included in the price of admission. Food, sold at stalls and tavernas around the festival area, is extra. There are music and dancing throughout the evening.

Dafni, through September 14. Daily 7 p.m. - 1 a.m. Admission 40 Drs. Tickets sold at the entrance to the festival.

Rhodes, through September 7. Daily 7 p.m. - 1 a.m. Admission 40 Drs. Tickets sold at the entrance to the festival.

Alexandroupolis, through September 7. Daily 7 p.m. - midnight. Admission 30 Drs. Tickets sold at the entrance to the festival.

MUSEUMS

THE AGORA MUSEUM, in the Stoa of Attalos, entrance from either Platia Thession or Adrianou 24, Plaka (Tel: 321-0185). The Stoa was reconstructed in 1953-56. Used in ancient times for promenading, retail trading, etc., it now houses the finds from the Agora excavations many of which were the everyday paraphernalia of the bustling market place. Originally built for the city by Attalos II of Pergammon (159-138 BC). Open daily: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

THE ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, located on the Acropolis (Tel: 323-6665). This museum contains all the portable objects discovered on the Acropolis since 1834 save for bronzes and vases which are housed at the National (see below). Open daily: 9 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Sundays and holidays 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

ATHENS NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, first floor, National Archaeological Museum (Tel:

TOURIST POLICE

For questions or problems of any kind, from information about festivals, hotels, beaches, shops, etc., to thefts, losses and other emergencies. All languages spoken. Open 24 hours. Tel. 171.

817-769). One of the world's finest collections of tokens, coins and seals from the 7th century B.C. to the present. Open daily: 8 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3 - 6 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Mondays.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Vassilissis Sophias and Koumbari St. (Tel: 611-617). A treasure of art — predominantly Greek — from prehistoric times to the present, housed in a fine neo-classical building. A unique collection of folk costumes and handicrafts, historical relics of Modern Greece, Byzantine and post-Byzantine icons, manuscripts, church vestments, etc., an unusual display of Chinese porcelain, to name a few. Open daily: 8:30 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vassilissis Sophias 22 (Tel: 711-027). In the Florentine-style villa built in 1848 for the Duchess of Plaisance. Byzantine and post-Byzantine icons; frescoes; illuminated manuscripts, church vestments with remarkable examples of the art of embroidery; church plates and jewellery. Open daily: 8 a.m. - 1 p.m., 3 p.m. - 6 p.m. Sundays and holidays 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Mondays.

GOULANDRIS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Levidou 13, Kifissia (Tel: 801-5870). The first centre in Greece devoted to the study of flora, zoology, entomology, geology and paleontology. Exhibition halls open daily and Sundays from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 5 - 8:30 p.m. Closed Fridays.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM, Ermou 148 (Monastiraki) (Tel: 363-552). Located in the ancient cemetery, it houses the finds from the excavation of the cemetery. Archaic and classical funerary sculpture and a collection of pottery from the pre-Mycenean period down to the Roman period. Open daily: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Mondays.

MUSEUM OF GREEK POPULAR ART, Kythathineon 17, Plaka (Tel: 321-3018). A

GEORGE SIKELIOTIS

the well-known painter, has a retrospective exhibit of his works September 5-October 7 at the Pinakothiki (National Picture Gallery, Vass. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton, Tel. 711-010). Until about ten years ago, Sikeliotis's main interest was in painting the human body. More recently he has also produced many landscapes and experimented with new colour combinations and compositions. The painter is not sending out invitations to the opening of this important exhibit — anyone who goes will be welcome.

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NAME DAYS OCCURRING DURING THIS MONTH:

It is traditional in Greece to send greetings to your friends on their Saints' days. These greetings may take the form of a phone call, a cable, or a gift of flowers, sweets, etc.

September 14 Stavros, Stavroula, Voula

September 17 Sofia

September 20 Efstathios, Stathis

We apologize to any Alexandros, Alekos, Alexis, Alexandra, Aleka or Aliki whose name-day was celebrated twice or, worse, not at all in August. Due to a typographical error, the date was given as August 23 instead of August 30.

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 1 Canada — Labour Day
U.S.A. — Labor Day
Libya — National Day

September 6 First day of Rosh Hashanah

September 7 First day of Ramadan
Brazil — Independence Day

September 9 Bulgaria — Liberation Day

September 15 Yom Kippur

September 16 Mexico — National Day

September 18 Chile — National Day

September 23 Saudi Arabia — National Day

limited but excellent collection of embroideries, traditional folk costumes, wood-carvings, jewellery, metal-work, and pottery attesting to the craftsmanship and traditions of pre-industrial Greece. Open daily: 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Closed Mondays.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tositsa and Patission Street. (Tel: 817-717). The world's finest collection of ancient Greek art - from the prehistoric Geometric period down to the Hellenistic. Finds from Santorini are on display on the first floor up. Open daily from 8 a.m. - 1 p.m., 3 p.m. - 6 p.m. Sundays and holidays 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Mondays.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, on Stadiou St. (near Syntagma) (Tel: 323-7617). Housed in the old Parliament Building, designed by Boulanger and built in 1858. A collection of relics, mementoes and memorabilia from the wars and revolutions which created the modern Greek nation. Open daily: 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Closed Mondays.

NATIONAL PICTURE GALLERY: Vassileos Konstantinou (opposite the Hilton Hotel) (Tel: 711-010). The permanent collec-

Marathon Museum, at Marathon, about 42 km. from Athens. No telephone as yet, but the guards at the Tomb of the Athenians (Tel. 0294-55-462) can give information. Going from Nea Makri to the village of Marathon, the first sign points to a road on the right which leads to the Tomb of the Athenians, and further along a sign points to a road running off to the left which leads to the new museum, the Tomb of the Plataians, and some tombs of the Helladic and Cycladic periods. In a building next to the Museum can be seen several excavated graves with skeletons preserved from the Helladic and Cycladic periods. The museum itself houses finds from the whole Marathon Plain, ranging from Neolithic material found in the Cave of Pan to late Roman artifacts found on the shore. Open daily 8 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m., Sundays 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m. Closed Mondays. The Tomb of the Plataians and the Cycladic tombs have the same hours.

tion includes works by Greek painters from the 18th century to the present, a few El Grecos and a collection of works by Italian, Flemish and Dutch masters; but not all are on exhibition. Of special interest: a collection of sketches, including drawings by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Watteau and others, and engravings — from Durer and Brueghel to Braque and Picasso. Open daily: 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 - 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

NAVAL MUSEUM Freattis, Akti Themistokleous (Tel: 451-6264). A collection of relics, models and pictures showing the history of Greek naval warfare, with the emphasis on the War of Independence. Open daily: 9 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays also 6 p.m. - 8 p.m., Sundays and holidays 10 a.m. - 1 p.m., 6 p.m. - 9 p.m. closed Mondays.

ART GALLERIES

ATHENS GALLERY (Glykonos 4, Dexameni, Tel. 713-938) Group show: seventeen Greek artists including Stamos, Sorongos, Kapralis, Apergis, Parmakelis (until September 26). Theodore Stamos (from September 26).

GALLERY DESMOS (Syngrou 4, Tel. 910-521) New works by Stathis Logothetis, with music by his brother Anastasios. The paintings have been done at Porto Rafti, where the canvases were exposed to the air, immersed in the sea, and buried in the earth for a month. They will be shown first at Porto Rafti as a memorial to Constantine Doxiades (September 13-14). The exhibit will then be moved to Athens (September 18-October 6).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL GALLERY, Kydathineon Street, Plaka, Tel. 322-4618. *The Child and the Kite*, watercolours, oils and drawings by Yannis Posnakoff. The exhibit will open about September 15 and run for three weeks. On the day before the opening at the gallery, Posnakoff and a group of children from a local orphanage will fly his hand - painted kites from the Acropolis or Lykavittos. The kites will be exhibited at the gallery during the exhibition, and the proceeds from their sale will go to the orphanage.

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL GALLERY (Kydathineon Street, Plaka, Tel. 322-4618) Open daily 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 6-10 p.m. Open Sundays.

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL GALLERY (Diogenes 12, Plaka, Tel. 322-6442) Open Sundays. Permanent group show.

GALLERY IOLAS-ZOUMBOULAKIS (Kolonaki Square 20, Tel. 608-278) Closed Sundays and Mondays. Matta (September 12- end of October).

NEES MORPHES (Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 616-165) Closed Saturdays from 2 p.m. Group show: paintings, engravings, sculptures by contemporary Greek artists (until the end of September).



GALLERY ORA (Xenofontos 7, Tel. 322-6632) Sandandonis: paintings (until September 20).

GALLERY PARNASSOS (Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 322-5310) Open daily 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-9 p.m. Open Sundays. Nikos Tamvakis: oils (September 4-24); Vasiliki-Maria Andrikopoulou: oils (September 10-30); Xanthoula Skarlatou: oils (September 10-30).

GALLERY ZOUMBOULAKIS-TASSOS (Kriezotou 7, Tel. 634-454) Closed Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 p.m.

MISCELLANY

SOUND AND LIGHT, Pnyx Hill. Daily, including Sundays, except on nights when there is a full moon. Performances: in English at 9 p.m. daily; in French at 10 p.m. Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Sun.; in German at 10 p.m. Tues. and Fri. General admission 50 Drs., students 25 Drs. Tickets are sold at the Athens Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the stoa), Tel. 322-1459 and at the box-office at the theatre, Tel. 922-6210. There will be no performances September 18, 19, 20, 21 (full moon).

DORA STRATOU DANCE COMPANY — Greek folk dances, costumes, instruments from various parts of Greece with Madama Stratou's explanations delivered in several languages. At Philopappou Theatre (near the Acropolis), Tel. 914-650; performances nightly at 10:15 p.m.; two performances on Sundays at 8 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. Admission 40, 60 and 80 Drs.

40TH THESSALONIKI TRADE FAIR August 31 - September 14. The 'World's Fair' of business — many booths and exhibits. Manufacturers and businessmen from all over the world meet to display their products, inspect others, exchange ideas and make contacts. At the Fair Ground in Thessaloniki.

KARAGHIOZIS, George Haridimos' Shadow-Puppet Theatre, Platia Lysikratous (off Adrianou, behind the Monument of Lysikrates). Every evening in good weather at 9 p.m. Admission 25 Drs. The dialogue is in Greek, but the traditional puppets are lovely, the humour is slapstick, and the plots are international (maidens in distress, etc.). Karaghiozis himself is the eternal 'little man' who gets into seemingly hopeless trouble but always comes out on top.

NATIONAL GARDEN (entrances on Amalias, Vas. Sophias, Irodou Attikou, and from the Zappion). Not just another city park — almost a labyrinthine jungle with unusual or interesting plants, and animals. There are nice shaded areas set aside with benches. A nice place to stroll on a hot day. Open 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THE ANCIENT AGORA is open every day from 7 a.m. to sunset.

THE ACROPOLIS is open every day from sunrise to sunset. On nights when there is a full moon it is open from 9 - 12 p.m.

THE EVZONES — On Sunday mornings at 10:50 a.m. the Evzones, led by a band, emerge from their barracks (diagonally across from the Palace on Irodou Attikou) and march in full regalia along Vas. Sofias to the Parliament Building at Syntagma Square.

XENAKIS WEEK

A series of concerts at the Odion of Herodes Atticus, September 15, 18, 19, will be the highlight of 'Xenakis Week', September 14-21. Yannis Xenakis, whose music is primarily electronic, has been living abroad for almost twenty-eight years, but feels that his work still has Greek 'roots'. The three performances at the Odion will be a retrospective of his work — fifteen pieces will be performed by the Strasbourg Symphony Orchestra, including his early *Metastasis* as well as the more recent *Pithoprakta* and *Polytropon*. Presented by the National Tourist Organization and the Hellenic Association of Contemporary Music, 'Xenakis Week' will coincide with the state visit to Greece of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

ACTIVITIES IN PIRAEUS

DIMOTIKON AMPHITHEATRON KASTELLAS, Kastella, Tel. 425-498. Jose Limon Ballet Company (September 3-7); Senegal Ballet Company (September 10-21).

LYRIKON DIMOTIKON THEATRE, Passalimani, Tel. 428-853. A musical revue by Manos Venieris, starring Nikos Xanthopoulos, Yanna Valendis, Georgia Vassiliadou (through most of September).

MONASTERIES

If you would like to get out of the city for a short break during the summer, why not visit one of these monasteries? They are historically and artistically interesting, situated in pleasant areas and easy to reach by car or bus.

KAISARIANI. An eleventh-century monastery among the pines at the foot of Mt. Hymettos. There are seventeenth and eighteenth century frescoes in the church. Open every day 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Bus 39/52 to the terminal and then a short walk; by car, take Leoforos Vas. Alexandrou and follow the signs to the monastery.

PENDELI. The monastery was founded in the sixteenth century. There are Byzantine paintings in the chapel, a small museum, monk's cell and 'secret school' (the three latter open daily 8:30 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 - 7 p.m.). The monastery grounds are open all day. There is a taverna near-by. Bus 105 from Athens or 191 from Piraeus; by car, via Halandri.

DAFNI. The eleventh-century Byzantine church has world-famous mosaics and some frescoes. Open daily 7:30 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3 - 7 p.m. There is a Tourist Pavilion. Bus to Eleusis or Aspropyrgos from Koumoundourou Square; by car, take the road for Eleusis and follow the signs.

RECREATIONAL

Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas (across from the old airport) Tel: 981-5572. Entrance fee 2 Drs. Open daily from sunrise to sunset. Tennis (court fee 10 Drs. Rackets may be rented; bring identification); volleyball, basketball, ping pong, mini-golf.

XAN-Kifissia, Athens Association of YMCAs, Tatoiou 1, Kifissia, Tel. 801-1610. Three lighted tennis courts, track, soccer, basketball, volleyball, rollerskating, ping-pong, playground, nursery school, and a full range of group and family activities. Annual membership: 200 Drs. for adults, 100 Drs. for youth, 500 Drs. for the family. Tennis membership is additional: initial fee 1,000 Drs. for adults, 500 Drs. for youth; annual fees: 900 Drs. for adults, 450 Drs. for youth, 2,000 Drs. for family. Please telephone for further information.

BEACHES

The following beaches are easily accessible from Athens by bus or car; the taxi fares run from about 100 Drs. (to Glyfada) to about 200 Drs. (to Lagonissi).

Astir, Glyfada (Tel. 894-6461). Open 8 a.m.-7:30 p.m. Adults 30 Drs., children 20 Drs., parking 20 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, tennis court, volleyball court, mini-golf, snack bar, restaurant, hairdresser. Bus: 84 (Ano Voula), leaving every 15 minutes from Vas. Olgas.

Astir Laimos, Vouliagmeni (Tel. 896-0211). Open 8 a.m.-8p.m. Adults 50 Drs., children 25 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 30 Drs. an hour. Restaurant and water-ski school. Bus: 89 (Vouliagmeni), get off at the terminal and walk for about 10 minutes.

Lagonissi (Tel. 895-8514). Open 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Adults 20 Drs., children 10 Drs.



Changing cabins, restaurant and snack bar, showers and umbrellas. Bus: Sounion bus, leaving every hour (from 6:30 a.m.) from the junction of Leoforos Alexandras and Patisision.

Varkiza (Tel. 897-2402). Open 8 a.m.-8 p.m. Adults 20 Drs., children 10 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Private cabins may be hired for 250 Drs. a day. Bus: 90 (Varkiza), leaving every 15 minutes from Vas. Olgas.

Voula A' (Tel. 895-3248). Open 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. Adults 10 Drs., children 6 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 20 Drs. an hour, tennis courts 40 Drs. an hour. Bus: 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni), leaving every 15 minutes from Vas. Olgas.

Voula B' (Tel. 895-9547). Open 8 a.m.-8 p.m. Adults 10 Drs., children 5 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, volleyball courts, children's playground. Bus: 89 (Vouliagmeni), leaving every 15 minutes from Vas. Olgas.

Vouliagmeni (Tel. 896-0906). Open 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. Adults 12 Drs., children 8 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 40 Drs. an hour, tennis courts 40 Drs. an hour. Snack bar. Bus: 89 (Vouliagmeni) or 90 (Varkiza), leaving every 15 minutes from Vas. Olgas.

SAILING

The Glyfada Sailing School, Glyfada Marina (Tel. 894-2115). Run by Mr. Karonis, National Olympic Sailing Coach. Four types of sailing boat: Optimist (8 ft.) 70 Drs. an hour, Zef (11 ft.) 120 Drs. an hour, Flipper (13 ft.) 140 Drs. an hour, Ponant (17 ft.) 180 Drs. an hour. Lessons provided free to those not qualified. A recognized diploma in sailing may be obtained after 10 to 20 hours of instruction. Open 10 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. daily including Sunday.

The Hellenic Offshore Racing Club, Papadiamantou 4, Tourkolimano (Tel. 423-357). Membership requires two regular Greek members as sponsors. Initial membership 2000 Drs., annual fee 1500 Drs. The Club has a Swan 36 for the use of members and students. Open daily 9 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., 3-9:30 p.m.

The Piraeus Sailing Club, Tourkolimano (Tel. 417-7636). Initial membership 300 Drs., annual fee 600 Drs. The Club owns

a number of Lightnings, Dragons and Solinz for the use of members. Open daily, except Tues., 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.; Mon. and Wed. also 5 - 8 p.m.; open Sun. morning.

The Yacht Club of Greece, Tourkolimano (Tel. 417-1823). Membership requires two regular Greek members as sponsors. Initial membership 14,000 Drs., annual fee 2500 Drs. Members of yacht clubs abroad may use the club's facilities for up to ten days. There are a bar, restaurant and mooring facilities. The Club owns a number of sailing boats for the use of members. Open daily from 9 a.m. to midnight. For information, phone Mr. Mersiniadis.

The Seahorse Sailing School, Glyfada Marina (Tel. 894-8503). Two types of sailing boat: Sangria (26 ft.) and Safari (27 ft.). A ten-hour course in offshore sailing costs 3000 Drs. for up to three students. Experienced sailors are given a short test before being allowed to sail on their own. Dutch, Swedish, German, French, English and Greek spoken. Open 9 a.m. to sundown daily including Sunday.

GOLF

The Glyfada Golf Club, Glyfada (Tel. 894-6820). An 18-hole course. Overall distance 6,125 metres. Clubhouse with restaurant. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Visitor's fees: 150 Drs. daily, 270 Drs. on weekends. Caddie fee, rental of golf clubs and carts, extra. Open daily from 7 a.m. to sunset. For information call Mr. Dedes.

TENNIS

Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas, Athens (Tel. 910-071). Five courts, restaurant, TVroom. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for up to one year (750 Drs. per month). Open daily 8 a.m. - 7:30 p.m.

Attica Tennis Club, Philothei (Tel. 681-2557). Nine courts. Initial membership fee: 5,000 Drs. for adults, 3,000 Drs. for minors. Annual fees: 2,400 Drs. for adults, 1,600 Drs. for minors. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for up to three months (500

Drs. monthly). Open daily 8 a.m. - 12 noon and 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.
 AOK, Tatoiou, Kifissia (Tel. 801-3100). Five courts. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for up to six months (1,200 Drs. for adults, 500 Drs. for minors per six months). Open daily 8 a.m. to sunset.

HORSE RACING

Hippodrome, Faliron, Tel. 956-6511. Races every Wednesday and Saturday from 3:30-7:15 p.m. (These times may change, however, so check before going.) Prices: Pavilion, men 150 Drs., women 50 Drs.; Class I, men 50 Drs., women 25 Drs.; Class II, 20 Drs.

EXCURSIONS

The activities organized by the following clubs include excursions (some lasting several days) around the Athens area and to various parts of Greece, hiking, mountain climbing and some trips abroad. The reasonable prices cover room, board, transportation and, often, the services of a guide. Please contact the organizations directly for further information.

The Greek Touring Club, Polytechnion 12, Patissia, Tel. 548-600. Annual membership 200 Drs.; enrolment 30 Drs. Members are entitled to a 10% reduction on the price for excursions, which are also open to non-members.

The Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7, Syntagma, Tel. 323-1867. Open 10 a.m. - noon, 6:30 - 8 p.m. Annual membership 450 Drs.; enrolment 100 Drs. The Club has several mountain refuges for the use of its members.

CINEMA

September and the coming of Autumn bring on a Spring for movie goers. After three months of re-runs, the 'new' films begin to appear. Listed below are a few first run films that will make their debut during the 1975-76 season. Greek titles are given for some. Where they are not given it is because the distributing agencies have yet to spawn the appropriate titles designed to lure potential Greek audiences. Very few of these films will appear in September; this listing is thus a preview of things to come in the next few months.

ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE (I Alikiden Meni Pia Edo) A hard-nosed, romantic women's lib social comedy starring Oscar-winning Ellen Burstyn.

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN (Oli i Anthropi tou Proedrou) Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman in the film version of the best seller by the *Washington Post* reporters who uncovered Watergate.

L'APCALYPSE NOW — Francis Ford Coppola's not yet completed work.

AT LONG LAST LOVE — A campy musical with Burt Reynolds as a bored millionaire, Sybil Sheppard as a spoiled heiress, and sixteen Cole Porter songs. Directed by Peter Bogdanovich.

BITE THE BULLET — directed by Richard Brooks with Gene Hackman, James Coburn, Ben Johnson.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER (Syntomi Synantisis) Noel Coward's play re-filmed with Sophia Loren and Richard Burton.

CHAPLIN — Re-releases of *Monsieur Verdoux* and *A King in New York*. (1957).

CHRONIQUE DES ANNÉES DE BRAISE (Ta Hronia tis Stahtis) The Algerian epic that captured Cannes this spring.

CONVERSATION PIECE (I Goitia tis Amartias) Burt Lancaster in a Visconti film.

THE DROWNING POOL (I Pissina tou Thanatou) Paul Newman and wife Joanne Woodward in a Ross McDonald mystery.

EMMANOUELLE L'ANTI-VIERGE (Emmanouela i Antiparthena) Sylvia Kristel. Need more be said?

THE FORTUNE — Warren Beatty, Jack Nicholson, directed by Mike Nichols.

FRENCH CONNECTION II — Gene Hackman once again.

THE GODFATHER, II — Francis Ford Coppola's significant follow-up to his money-making *Godfather*.

THE GREAT WALDO PEPPER — Robert Redford in a bi-plane adventure directed by George Roy Hill (*The Sting*).

HARD TIMES/STREET FIGHTER — Charles Bronson, James Coburn.

IL PLEUT SUR SANTIAGO (Aliente: Floyes Pan' ap'tin Hili) A French production about Allende's Chile; Jean-Louis Trintignant, Bibi Andersson.

LES INNOCENTS AUX MAINS SALES (Athoi me Vromika Heria) Claude Chabrol's film with Rod Steiger and Romy Schneider.

IVANOV SECRET AGENT NO. 1 (Ivanof Ip' Arith. '1' Praktor) A Polish film based on a true story of a Polish agent in Greece during World War II.

THE KLANSMEN (O Anthros tou Notou) Lee Marvin, Richard Burton in a new glance at the Old South.

TA KOKKINA FANARIA (The Red Lanterns) and OMPHALOS (The Navel) Rereleases of important Greek films by Vassilis Georgiadis.

THE LUCK OF BARRY LYNDON (I Tihi tou Mparry Lynton) Ryan O'Neil in Stanley Kubrick's most recent effort.

LUCKY LADY — Burt Reynolds, Gene Hackman, Liza Minelli.

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING — John Huston Directs Michael Caine and Sean Connery.

1900 — Bertolucci's (*Last Tango*) new work.

THE ROMANTIC ENGLISHWOMAN (I Romantiki Anglida) Glenda Jackson, Michael Caine, Joseph Losey's latest.

RUSSIAN BALLETS SERIES — *Le Duo, Nouvelles Choreographiques, Le Monde de la Danse*.

SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE (Skines apo ena Gamo) Bergman's critical study of a contemporary marriage.

THE SECOND GUN — Concerns Robert Kennedy's assassination.

SHAMPOO — Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in an American social-political creme rinse.

TERRE PROMISE — Polish director Andrzej Wajda.

THE THESSALONIKI FILM FESTIVAL will take place September 22-28. Twenty-six full length films and fifty shorts will be shown. Many of the Greek films are about the Junta years, including *Thiasos* (Th. Angelopoulos), *Mitropoleis* (Kostas Sfikas), *July 24, 1974* (Lefteris Haronitis), *Cell O* (Yiannis Smaragdis). Some of the films with other themes are *Karaghiozis* (Eleni Voudouris), *Mani* (Sakis Maniatis), *Chronicle of a Sunday* (Takis Kanellopoulos).

THIASOS — Award winning Greek film by Angelopoulos.

TOMMY — Ken Russell's version of The Who's rock-opera.

THE TRIAL OF BILLY JACK — Popular sequel to *Billy Jack*.

THE WIND AND THE LION — Sean Connery, John Huston.

W. W. AND THE DIXIE DANCE KINGS — Burt Reynolds as promoted for a southern pop group.

YAKUZA (Yiakouza) Sidney Pollack directs, Robert Mitchum stars.

YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN — Mel Brook's black comedy, a parody of the old Hollywood classics. Gene Wilder is the zany scientist, Peter Boyle is the Monster, Madeline Kahn is the scientist's fiancée who becomes the Monster's bride.

In the transliterated Greek titles the letter i is meant to be pronounced ee as in week.

THEATRE

HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES (Emis, Afti Kai i Ali) The Allen Ayckbourn comedy starring Xenia Kaloyeropoulou and Yannis Fertis. (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 837-330)

THE MARRIAGE-GO-ROUND (Mathimata Gamou) This revival of the Leslie Stevens comedy is excellently directed by Andreas Filippidis. (*Attikon*, Kodring-tonos 16, Tel. 811-300)

THE PEOPLE ARE THE ENEMY (O Echthros Laos) Iakovos Kambanellis's ambitious panorama of Greek life before and during the Junta stars Jenny Karezi and Kostas Kazakos. The music is by Mikis Theodorakis. (*Athineon*, Patission and Marni, Tel. 834-237).

THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS — Karolos Koun presents three short plays mounted by George Lazaris: *The After Dinner Visit* (I Vengera) by Kapetanakis, *The Grocer's Daughter* (I Kori tou Pandopolou) by Angelos Vlachos, and the popular nineteenth-century playwright Dimitri Koromilas' *The Death of Pericles* (O Thanatos tou Perikleous). (*Technis*, Ioulianou and 3rd September, Tel. 816-232).

A GREEK TODAY (Enas Ellinas Simeria) — In the disguise of a revue, Dimitri Kollatos's play attempts a scathing critique of Greek society over the last 500 years in which lesbians and homosexuals, tyrants and torturers abound. Total on-stage nudity (an Athenian premiere) is but one sensation of this controversial play. (*Louzitania*, Lefkados 33, Tel. 882-7201)

EACH ONE IN HIS OWN MADNESS (Kathenas me tin trella tou) — For all its ups and down, this is the best of the summer revues. Anna Kalouta belting out her songs and comedian Thanasis Vengos at his well known antics are the high points of the show. (*Minoia*, Patission 91, Tel. 810-048)

DECEMBER — THE BATTLE OF ATHENS (De-kembriana — i Mahi tis Athinas) — The talented young repertory group, the Open Theatre (Anihto Theatro), presents, in documentary form, scenes from the struggle of December, 1944, which marked the opening of the Civil War in Greece. (*Satiras*, Trikorfon 3, Tel. 819-982)

restaurants and night life

LUXURY RESTAURANTS

Athens Hilton Supper Club, Tel. 720-201. Spartakos, the Noel Coward of Greece, entertains at the piano, with café-society suavity and his Golden Trio, every evening except Monday from 8:30 to 2:00 with a break at midnight when a bouzouki show takes over for about thirty minutes. The international menu that accompanies the panoramic view from atop the Hilton is replaced on Tuesday nights by 'The Starlight Buffet', a banquet of all - the - Greek - and - international - food - you - can - eat for 295 Drs. per person. Dancing. Closed Monday. Reserve ahead.

Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. A very luxurious restaurant with Greek atmosphere. Spacious and elegant. Service and food excellent. A fabulous selection of Greek hors d'oeuvres and specialties (roasted lamb with oriental rice). Guitar music in the evening. Expensive. Mr. Fondas is the maitre and one of the best. Open daily 12:30-3:30 p.m. and 7-11:30 p.m.

The Grill Room, Astir Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. For opulent dining, few surpass the gracious restaurant of the lovely Astir Vouliagmeni hotel complex. Well prepared French cuisine served with elegance. George Miliaras at the piano. Entrees from 150 Drs. Call for reservations.

The Asteria Taverna, in the Astir Complex, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5675. A lovely restaurant situated on a small illuminated bay where the waves literally lap at the legs of your table creating the necessary atmosphere for a sea-food restaurant. A display of a great variety of fresh fish, crabs, shrimp and lobsters from which to choose. A good selection of appetizers such as eggplant salad, shrimp salad, fried squid, etc. The prices are modest for a restaurant of this quality: lobster 495 Drs., swordfish souvlaki 100 Drs., smoked trout 75 Drs., red mullet 375 Drs. a kilo. Open daily for lunch and dinner.

Club House, Astir Vouliagmeni Complex, Tel. 896-0211, 896-1504. Restaurant and coffee shop on a hill by the sea. Magnificent view, luxurious environment, international cuisine, attentive service. Expensive. Entrees from 150 Drs. Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m., 8 p.m. - Midnight.

Bagatelle, K. Ventiri 9 (next to the Athens Hilton). Tel. 730-349. One of Athens' older international restaurants. Very pleasant environment, candle light, soft colors. The downstairs has a more rustic atmosphere and piano music in the evening. In the summer they move the tables onto the sidewalk. Accent on French food with a variety of dishes and good service. Entrees from 100 Drs. Open daily: 1 p.m. - 4 p.m., 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Closed Sundays.

Grande Bretagne — Syntagma Square. Tel. 323-0251. Stately and genteel with palm-court atmosphere in Athens' oldest and best known hotel. Open daily from

1:00 - 3:30 p.m. and 8:00 - 11:00 p.m. Lunch and dinner from 220 Drs. (Also a gracious place for afternoon tea or coffee).

Pamela's, Voula (on the coastal highway). Tel. 895-2105, 895-9901. One of the most pleasant restaurants for either lunch or dinner. Luxurious modern decor with a fountain in the center, surrounded by plants. Weather permitting, tables are moved onto a spacious terrace overlooking the sea. In the evenings Lucas at his piano and the trio 'Michel' (harp, bass and guitar) create a most agreeable atmosphere. Pleasant bar. Expensive. Open daily from 12:30 - 3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Le Grand Balcon, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki. Tel. 790-711. The roof garden of the newly built St. George Lycabettus Hotel is an ideal spot to enjoy your dinner as it offers a panoramic view of Athens, with a most welcome breeze on hot Athenian nights. Excellent grill. Gildo Reno and his piano create a pleasant atmosphere. Two French chefs and a Swiss maitre present various specialities. The steak au poivre is excellent. Entrees from 130 Drs. There is also a table d'hote menu at 270 Drs., including service and taxes. Open daily from 8:30 p.m. - 12:30 a.m.

Tudor Hall, Constitution Square. Tel. 232-0651. The penthouse of the King George Hotel. Sophisticated but warm, beautiful Tudor decor with candelabra. Magnificent view of the Acropolis especially in the summer when they move most of the tables onto the terrace. Soft appealing music in the evening. Good international cuisine, excellent service. Entrees from 150 Drs. Open daily: 1 p.m. - 4 p.m., 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL CUISINES

Balthazar, Tsoha and Vournazou 27 (close to the residence of the U.S. Ambassador). Tel. 644-1215. An old mansion converted into a restaurant. High ceilings, spacious rooms, decorated with paintings. Very interesting collection of glasses, bottles and karafes. Relaxing bar with comfortable chairs. A small but good variety of national cuisines. The hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Paleologou, are set on keeping their clientele satisfied. Special luncheon menu. Entrees from 90 Drs. Open daily: 8:00 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Closed Sundays. Garden in the summer.

Blue Pine, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. Tel. 8012-969. Enchanting, elegant country club atmosphere with woody, rustic decor. Exceptional garden. Red tablecloths, comfortable arm chairs, candlelight and soft taped music. Excellent formal service. Consistently high standard. Offers excellent cuts on charcoal. Entrees from 120 Drs. Open daily: 8:30 - 1:00 a.m. Closed Sundays.

Le Saint Tropez, Vassileos Konstantinou 4, Glyfada Square. Tel. 894-0027. A

Hilton Hotel — Barbeque at the Swimming Pool every Monday at 8:30 p.m. The price of 295 Drs. includes swimming, a lavish self-service buffet and music for dancing.

A guide to restaurants in Corfu, Hydra, Patras, Rhodes and Thessaloniki is on pages 13-14.

French restaurant in the centre of Glyfada. Attractive country decor. Simple but good taste. A great variety of French dishes. Expensive. We recommend the *champignons a l'escargot* 20 Drs. and *la terrine maison*, 80 Drs. The *Tournedos Henry IV* and the *sauce Bernaise* were superb (150 Drs.) For dessert try the *crepes maison*. Open daily from 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.

L'Abrevoir, Xenokratous 51. Tel. 729-061, 729-106. the oldest French restaurant in Athens. A pleasant atmosphere with a rather large variety of French dishes to tantalise your palate. Maitre Alexi will gladly help you in choosing one of the specialties: frog's legs, *coq au vin* and *steak au poivre*. Very good red house-wine. Reserve in advance. Prices from 100 Drs., wine excluded. Open daily: 12:00 - 4:00 p.m., 7:30 - 1:30 a.m. Summer dining by candlelight under the mulberry trees.

Le Calvados, Alkmanos 3 (four blocks north of the Hilton). Tel. 726-291. Arcaded rooms reminiscent of the white houses on the Normandy coast. Somewhat informal (paper placemats, some booths) but offering a fine selection of well-prepared dishes: frogs legs, *escargots*, kidneys flambe, prawn croquettes, crepes, etc. *Vin maison* very good. Entrees from 100 Drs. Open daily 7:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Air conditioned.

Lotophagus, Aharnon 30-32 (on a cul-de-sac close to the railway station in Kifissia). Tel. 8013-201, 8010-046. Mr. and Mrs. Saliveros (he is a publisher, she a ceramic artist) are the owners of this restaurant set in a beautiful garden. The menu consists of delicious appetizers devised by Mrs. Saliveros and a main dish, home-made and seasonal, all served on Mrs. Saliveros's lovely pottery creations. The atmosphere is warm and carefree because the owners are the cooks and hosts. Frequented initially by their friends, this unpretentious place has acquired a loyal clientele and new customers become friends after the first visit. A full-course, including 4 or 5 appetizers, main dish, salad, and wine, costs 120-150 Drs. Call for reservations. Open daily: 9 p.m. to midnight. Closed Tuesdays.

The Bowling Center Restaurant, Piraeus. Tel. 420-271. A restaurant with panoramic views of Athens and the Saronic Gulf serving Greek and French specialties. Open daily 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.

The Steak Room, Aeginitou 4 (close to the Hilton Hotel). Tel. 717-445. A cosy split-level candle-lit room. Excellent cuts cooked on an open charcoal grill and served with baked potatoes or french fries. Tasty salads with imaginative dressings. The owner, Mr. Papapanou is a charming host. Entrees from 145 Drs. Open daily and Sundays 6:30 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. The Steak Room has opened an Annex cocktail lounge almost adjacent to the restaurant. Open daily 6:30 p.m. - 2:00 a.m.

Ritterburg, Formionos 11, Pangrati, Tel. 742-919. An unpretentious cafe restaurant in rustic style, serving a variety of German dishes. The specialty is Ritterburg (schnitzel served with sausage and sauerkraut) 160 Drs. for two, Zigeuner schnitzel (served with a spicy sauce) 72 Drs., crêpes flambées 25 Drs., apple pie 20 Drs. Daily 7 p.m. - 3 a.m.

Tabula, summer garden at Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou), Tel. 779-3072. Joanna and Fotios, graduates of the Ecole de Tourisme, offer French and Greek specialties. The *plat du jour* usually worthwhile; the Tabula salad is special; very good onion soup. Entrees from 90 Drs. Open 9 p.m. - 4 a.m. Closed Sundays.

Pagoda, Bousgou St. 2. Tel. 602-466, 643-1990. The first Chinese restaurant in Athens, with branches in Beirut, Cyprus, and Nairobi. Pleasant in atmosphere with a touch of Chinese decor. Offers quite a variety of dishes that are not exceptional but quite acceptable to the taste. In the summer, they move out onto the sidewalk which is fringed with geraniums; red lanterns on the tables. Sweet and sour pork, 68 Drs. Chicken with bamboo shoots, 75 Drs. Beef with mushrooms, 70 Drs. Spring rolls, 45 Drs. Fried rice, 35 Drs., and Jasmine tea, 10 Drs. Open daily: 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Mitchiko, Kydathineon 27. Tel. 322-0980. Well-prepared oriental dishes served in a lovely Japanese-style garden decorated with artificial pools, bamboo bridges and lanterns. Entrees from 175 Drs. Open daily: 1 p.m. - 3 p.m., 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Closed Sunday noon.

Au Falaise (same management as Papakia), Karageorgi Servias 8, Castella (near the Yacht Club in Tourkolimano). Tel. 417-6180. A converted old mansion situated on a rocky hill by the sea. The downstairs is a solarium with a breathtaking view, lovely bar and sitting room. Tables and bar on a beautiful two-level terrace under magnolia trees during the summer. The service is rather slow and the food has not been up to standard in the past. Filet au poivre, 130 Drs. Open daily: 12 p.m. - 4 p.m., 8 p.m. - 2 a.m.

Flame Steak House, Hatzizianni Mexi 9 (next to Hilton). Tel. 738-540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Delicious garlic bread, Caesar salad. Irish coffee. Candlelight atmosphere. Bar open for cocktails. Lunches from 50 Drs. Dinner from 110 Drs., wine

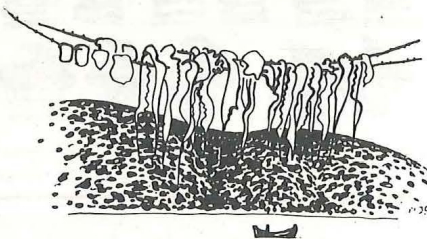
Minion's Mini Grill, Patisson 13, Tel. 540-287. Bright, clean and efficient self-service cafeteria and coffee bar on the eighth floor of Minion Department Store. Ample seating space in the dining area and booth section; also a small veranda. Attractive choice of main dishes with daily and weekly specials. Wine, beer and liquor. Snacks, sweets, ice cream, and fresh fruit in season. All food and sweets (even *loukoumades* prepared fresh every morning) will be wrapped for take-home orders. Of particular convenience for hungry shoppers and office workers in the Omonia Square area. Prices reasonable. Use entrance on Patisson St. when store is closed. Open daily (except Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.

excluded. Open daily: 11:00 - 3:00 p.m., 6:00 - 2:00 a.m. Sundays open from 6:00 p.m.

Moorings, Yachting Marine, Vouliagmeni (across from the Asteria Beach). Tel. 896-1310, 896-1113. Elegant atmosphere, soft stereo music in a modern setting with balconies overlooking a small picturesque bay. (Weather permitting we suggest that you ask for a table near the illuminated bay when making reservations) Approximately 400 Drs per person including wine. International cuisines. Open daily for lunch and dinner 12 noon - 3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Chriso Elafi, on the 20th km. to the right on the way to Mt. Parnis. Tel. 246-0344. Enchanting atmosphere. Chalet-like with wood panelling, fireplace, pelts on the walls. Mainly game and steaks. Calf's feet soup. Good food and service. Daily: 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Sundays for lunch as well. Closed Mondays.

Peacocks, Kifissias 228, Psychiko. Tel. 671-9629. Cafeteria, snack bar, and grill room dressed in pleasant, colorful garb, with bright blue tablecloths. Situated on the roof of the Alpha-Beta super-market in Psychiko. Open air terrace in the summer. The *entre cote* usually very tender, french-fries crispy and roquefort dressing just to your taste. Sauce Bernaise so-so. Fluffy, spicy omelettes. Entrees from 100 Drs. Cafeteria operates from 9:00 a.m. Lunch from 12:30 - 3:00 p.m. Dinner 8:00 - 12.30 a.m. Closed Sundays.



Bouillabaisse, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Avenue). A very ordinary looking sea food restaurant which serves delicious bouillabaisse, excellent fresh fish, and a variety of shell fish. Bouillabaisse 35 Drs, lobster salad 64 Drs, lobster 320 Drs per kilo, red mullet 252 Drs per kilo. Open daily 8 p.m. to midnight. Sundays open for lunch.

Hickory Grill, Nireos and Posidonos Ave., Paleon Faliron, Tel. 982-1972. Highly recommended for a quiet and relaxing dinner or supper. Attentive service, pleasant atmosphere, simple but tasteful decor, rather limited but very good cuisine. Virginia ham steak 112 Drs., T-bone steak 150 Drs., salads with spicy sauces 24 Drs., crêpes for two 98 Drs. Open daily from 7:30 p.m. - 1 a.m. Terrace for outdoor dining in the summer.

Pizzeria Lido, Caravel Hotel, Vas. Alexandrou 2 (behind Hilton), Tel. 717-351. A pleasant mixture of tiles, copper and wood creates the warm atmosphere in this corner of the Caravel Hotel. You can sample any kind of spaghetti or choose from a variety of tasty and spicy pizzas. Prices range from 70 - 90 Drs. Open daily from 7 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Al Tartufo, Posidonos 65, Paleon Faliron, no telephone as yet. Brand-new Italian restaurant serving a large variety of pasta, pizza and Italian meat dishes.

Rustic interior and large terrace. An Italian chef ostentatiously performs the ritual of 'creating' the pizza. The *Tagliatelle alla Napolitana* (38 Drs.), *Saltimbocca alla Romana* (90 Drs.) and Italian salad (30 Drs.) were all tasty. Open daily from 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Yung's Chinese Restaurant, Lamahou 3, Tel. 323-0956. Beaded curtains, bamboo furniture, tile-topped tables, Chinese background music. The waiters are Greek, and the tables are set with knives and forks (chopsticks are available), but the food has an authentic Chinese flavour and the service is good. An extensive menu. Special lunch 75 Drs. Complete meal for two people 224-300 Drs. Open daily noon-3 p.m. and 7 p.m.-1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

Psaropoulos, Kalamou 2, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest and finest seafood restaurants, pleasant and comfortable the year round. Wide selection. A view of the yachts anchored in the marina and the activity on the boardwalk. Attentive service. Medium to high price. Daily 12 - 4:30 p.m., 8 p.m. - midnight.

Fatsios, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton). Tel. 717-421. Attractive murals, painted ceilings, cheerful atmosphere. Choose delicious Greek and oriental specialties, with the help of Mr. Fatsios, from display counter. Moderately priced. Good variety of dishes. Daily 12:30 - 4 p.m., 8 p.m. - midnight. Closed Sunday evenings.

Gerofinikas, Pindarou 10. Tel. 622-719, 636-710. Taverna style, offering a great variety of Greek and Turkish specialties. Oriental desserts exceptional. Businessmen's luncheons. Moderately expensive. Open daily: 12:30 - 4:00 p.m., 7:30 - 12:30 a.m.

Delfi, Nikis 15. Tel. 323-4869, 323-8205. Formerly a taverna, now a full-fledged restaurant whose high standards have not only been maintained but actually improved. Bright, business-like decor with clean tablecloths and spotless napkins. Service prompt and efficient. A fine choice of hors d'oeuvres, egg, pasta and fish dishes, vegetables, salads, cheeses, entrees, grills and *plat du jours*. Entrees from 55 Drs. Open daily from 11:30 a.m. - 1 a.m.

Corfu, Kriezotou 6 (next to the King's Palace Hotel). Tel. 613-011. A typical city restaurant in the centre of Athens (one block from Constitution Square) with very good Greek cuisine tending to emphasize the specialties of Corfu. Spacious wood panelled room, filled with businessmen and tourists. Quick and attentive service, reasonable prices. Veal stewed with fresh beans, 67 Drs. Pork cutlets in wine sauce, 73 Drs. Pudding a la Corfu, 14 Drs. Open daily from noon to 1:00 a.m.

TAVERNAS WITH MUSIC

Xynou, Angelou Yerondos 4, Plaka. Tel. 322-1065. One of the oldest and best known tavernas in Plaka which has managed to retain its authenticity. Separate rooms, the walls covered with murals representing the life of old Athens. Pleasant garden. Spicy appetizers, very good cooked dishes, excellent retsina. Two guitarists entertain guests with popular Greek songs. Entrees from 120 Drs. Open daily from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. Closed Sundays.

Palaia Athena, Flessa 4, Tel. 322-2000. A well known taverna in Plaka with picturesque interior and summer garden. Show begins at 11:30 p.m. Food edible. Entrees from 200 Drs.

Mostrou, Mnisikleou 22, Tel. 322-5558. A well known taverna. The terrace gives a beautiful view of the city. Show starts at 11:30 p.m. Entrees from 200 Drs. Closed Mondays.

Roumaniki Gonias, Egeou 49, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 933-8542. The moonlighting trio of guitarists are as enthusiastic as the patrons who join in, singing and clapping, at this family-type, neighbourhood taverna. The songs are current, nostalgically old, Russian and Spanish. The food (very good) includes the traditional taverna fare but the specialties are a Rumanian *rollada* and a goulash (52 Drs.). Open daily 9:30 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

TAVERNAS

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool). Tel. 895-2411. In warm weather tables are set out under fruit and olive trees in a spacious garden, while in the winter a rustically decorated room with a fireplace offers a warm welcome. Attentive and speedy service. A great variety of Greek appetizers: eggplant salad, 30 Drs; fried squash, 24 Drs; *soutzoukakia* (meatballs seasoned with cumin in tomato sauce), several tasty casserole dishes, boiled tongue, 52 Drs. Open daily from 8:30 - 1:00 a.m.

Taverna Pitsios (To Balkoni Tou Imitou). Pavlou Mela 3, Terma Karea (on the slopes of Hymettos). Tel. 764-0240, 765-5908. Just ten minutes by car from Sintagma. Difficult to find but worth the search. A large country taverna with huge fireplaces at both ends. Exceptional atmosphere. Salads, cheeses, excellent broils of meat or game, yoghurt with honey. Veal 57 Drs., pork 49 Drs., *souvlaki* 57 Drs., quail 46 Drs., woodcock 167 Drs., *garthoumba* 29 Drs. Daily from 8 p.m. Sunday, all day.

Lambros, on the shore road opposite Vouliagmeni Lake. Tel. 804-0250. A spacious taverna by the sea with a lovely view of the bay. A variety of appetizers, all very good, and usually a fine assortment of fish. Service variable. Prices reasonable. Daily: 10 a.m. - 1 a.m.

To Limanaki, at the end of Avras Street, between Kavouri and Vouliagmeni. Tel. 896-0405, 896-0566. Set on a hillock at the end of a small road, this rather plain taverna offers a splendid view and is recommended even in the winter. Excellent fresh fish, a few appetizers. Daily: 12:30 - 5 p.m., 8:30 - 11:30

To Pithari, Paliyenesias 2 (on the peripheral road of Lycabettus). No phone. Cosy in Cycladic style, decorated with earthen casks. Spicy appetizers, broils (served on wooden platters), pork and green peppers (a specialty), yoghurt with honey and nuts. Reasonable. Daily: 12:30 - 3 p.m., 8 p.m. - 2 p.m.

To Tzaki, Vas. Konstantinou 8, Glyfada (near Congo Palace Hotel). Tel. 894-6483. Spacious, wood-panelled with huge fireplace. Large assortment of appetizers (stuffed spleen, sausages, fried squash, garlic sauce, etc) Moderately priced. Daily: 6:30 p.m. - 1 a.m. Sundays: 10 a.m. - 2 a.m.

Kanakis, Lavriou Avenue 76, Liopesi (on the inland road to Cape Sounion). Tel. 664-2385. A well known country taverna in operation since 1910. Lovely summer

garden and spacious rooms with rustic decor and a huge fireplace. Excellent slightly resinated kokinelli at 20 Drs per kilo. Starters include spicy pickles 6 Drs, country sausages 12.50 Drs, small tasty meat balls 20 Drs. From the various charcoal broils we chose lamb chops 53 Drs and pork shish-kebabs 49 Drs. Open daily 8 p.m. to midnight. Sundays open for lunch as well.

Kavalieratos, Tatoiou 36, Metamorfosis. (Off the Nea Filadelfia Road, within easy reach of Kifissia.) Tel. 279-8780. An unspoiled taverna. Three rooms divided by window panes. Lanterns and paper tablecloths. Country sausage, tripe a la Grecque, broils, country salad, yoghurt. Inexpensive. Daily: 8 p.m. - 12:30 a.m. Open Sundays for lunch.

Leonidas, Corner of Aeolou 12 and Jasonos Streets (parallel to the coastal road, across from Argo Beach), Vouliagmeni. Tel. 8960-110. Pleasant outdoor eating; two verandas and a courtyard. Taverna-like atmosphere; warm welcome from the English-speaking owner, Mr. Nikos, who serves good, fresh fish in an otherwise modest spot. Choose your fish (fried or broiled only 260 Drs a kilo) from the kitchen. Appetizers such as eggplant salad, 26 Drs; fried green peppers, 17 Drs; fresh boiled shrimp 60 Drs. Open daily: 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.



Taverna Ton Theon, Pafsanou 7, Pangrati (across from Truman Statue, near Stadion Hotel), Tel. 739-498. An unadorned but roomy neighbourhood taverna with pleasant courtyard in warm weather and a diverse, inexpensive menu with main dishes about 40 to 55 Drs. In addition to the usual broils, specialties include lamb *exohiko* (roast lamb, potatoes and cheese baked in paper), veal chop in wine sauce, stuffed grape leaves, *spetsofai* (spicy sausage and peppers in tomato sauce), *tiropita*, *moussaka*. Simple food, well cooked by Apollon. Open daily 8:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.

O Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-0666. A very simple taverna but one of the oldest in Plaka. Weather permitting, tables are set out under the plane trees. Beside charcoal broils there is usually a *plat du jour* such as lamb with noodles 44 Drs or veal with eggplant in tomato sauce 42 Drs. Open daily 8 p.m. to midnight. Closed Sundays.

Rodia, Aristipou 44 (near the Lycabettus funicular). 729-883. An old house converted into a taverna decorated with family memorabilia. A miniature garden covered with vines and holding only nine to ten tables. You can choose from a great variety of appetizers in addition to two to three cooked dishes. Quick service. Very reasonable prices. Open daily from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. Closed Sundays.

O Nikos, Skopelou 5, Kifissia. Tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to the main road of Kifissia; turn right just before the Mobile station at Nea

Ernthrea. Excellent hors d'oeuvres: aubergine stuffed with walnuts and wrapped in ham, 10 Drs; eggplant salad, 11 Drs; stuffed vine leaves, 23.50 Drs. Entrees (mostly broils) from about 50 Drs. Open from 9:00 p.m. and for lunch on Sundays and holidays.

Vassilena, Etolikou 72 (Piraeus). Tel. 461-2457. An exciting eating experience in a renovated grocery store. Sit back and enjoy a parade of about 18 delicious Greek delicacies, brought to your table. Yiorgos, the son of the founder, successfully continues the picturesque tradition. No menu — one price: 150 Drs., drinks excluded. Daily: 7:00 - 10:30 p.m. Closed Sundays. Call for reservations. In the summer they move to the terrace.

Babis, Poseidonos Avenue 42, Old Faleron. Tel. 981-6426. This very pleasant, old style, vine-covered taverna surrounded by concrete buildings, is still able to offer the coolness of an oasis, especially during the hot summer days and nights. Mr. Babis has his own fishing boat and so the fish he serves are always fresh. There are also various charcoal broils and a *plat du jour*. Very reasonable prices. Open daily from 11:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Tsolias, Metohi St., between Glyfada and Vouliagmeni, Tel. 804-2446. A typical rural taverna with tables in a garden. Green barrels store the tasty retsina which accompanies a great variety of appetizers and grills. Eggplant parmigiana 22 Drs., moussaka 27 Drs., shrimp with piquante sauce 45 Drs., country sausages 20 Drs. Open daily from 8:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.

MIKROLIMANO (TOURKOLIMANO)

A very picturesque corner squeezed between Neon Faleron and Castella about twelve kilometres from the centre of Athens. In the olden days it used to be one of the three harbours of Piraeus. The hill above was used as a fortress because of its geographical position, hence its name Castella.

Today Tourkolimano is a colourful recreation and yachting centre with many seafood restaurants dotting the shore where lunch or dinner can be a relaxing and delightful experience. Roving flower sellers, photographers, and guitarists are all part of the scene. In Greece do as the Greeks do and follow the waiter into the kitchen to choose your own fish.

Considering the cost of fresh fish, prices are reasonable—unless you select lobster or crayfish. Fried squid is a great favourite with children especially and is very inexpensive. The specialty of the area is *giouvetzi*, shrimp with feta cheese and tomatoes cooked in an earthenware pot.

The restaurants are usually open from 12 - 3:30 and from 8 to 11:30 p.m. During the summer they remain open until well after midnight.

Mourayio — Tel. 420-631. The fish is flown in daily from Crete. Open daily from 10:30 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.

Ta Prasina Trehandiria — Tel. 417-564. Fish from Parga and Mytellini. Open daily from 11:00 a.m. - midnight.

Kanaris — Tel. 422-533, 417-5190. Established in 1922, it is one of the best known. Open daily from 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Zephyros — Tel. 417-5152. Besides *giouvetzi*, a delicious fish soup (*psaradiki*) lobster broiled in fresh butter sauce. Fish comes from Ermioni, Skiathos or Kavalla. Open daily 10:30 a.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Zorba No. 2 — Tel. 425-004. Famous for its large and delectable assortment of Turkish appetizers. The owner's two other restaurants by the same name serve fish as well. Open daily from 12 noon - 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Kuyu — Tel. 411-1623, 423-315. The cuisine is Greek and Turkish with some French dishes. Red snapper baked with shrimp, mushrooms and whiskey, a speciality. A great snapper baked with shrimp, mushrooms and whiskey, a speciality. A great variety of hot and cold appetizers, a rice-cheese soufflé and, for dessert, a delicious chocolate soufflé with *creme fraiche*. Open daily from 12 noon - 1:00 a.m.

Kaplanis — Tel. 411-1623. Under the same management as the Kuyu, this is a more elaborate restaurant. Soft background music. The same cuisine as Kuyu but at prices about 15% higher. Open daily from 12 noon - 1:00 a.m.

Aglamair — Tel. 411-5511. Incorporating several restaurants in one building and offering European and Greek cuisine as well as delicious pastries. Mrs. Hadzitheodorou is a very pleasant hostess. Open daily from 12 noon - 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Mavri Yida — (Black Goat or Marco Antonio) Tel. 427-626. A favourite rendezvous for yachtsmen, decorated in the style of a typical old taverna with 'frescos' by Mr. Kremos. Fresh fish arrives daily from Ermioni. The maitre is Marco Antonio. Open daily from 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 a.m.

NIGHT CLUBS AND BOUZOUKIA

The following clubs should be open all summer, but the programs may change without notice. Check before going.

Ta Dilina, almost across from the West airport on the way to Glyfada, Tel. 894-5444, 894-7321. Modern bouzouki music without the traditional 'flavour', but the lighting, sound-effects and modern setting are pleasant. Minimum charge 300 Drs. Open daily from 10:30 p.m. The show starts at 12:30 a.m. Closed Mondays. The summer show includes Phillipos Nikolaou, Poli Panou, Costis Hristou, Nelli Gini, Hary Klynn and others. Nikos Ignatiadis' orchestra.

Fandasia, across from the West airport, Tel. 981-0503. Open daily from 7 p.m. Minimum charge 280 Drs. The orchestra starts to play at 11 p.m.; the show, with singers Stamatis Kokotas, Doukissa, Menidiatis and others, begins at 12:45 a.m. Closed Monday.

Neraida, Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-2004. Dancing to the orchestra and entertainment by Marinella and other singers as well as the Swiss ballet of Raoul Lanvin. Minimum charge 280 Drs. Closed Sundays.

Copacabana, Othonos 10, Syntagma, Tel. 323-2061. Orchestra and good international floor show. Acceptable food. Minimum charge 200 Drs. Will remain open all summer. Air-conditioned.

Anabella, Agios Kosmas (West airport), Tel. 981-1164, 981-1124. Dancing to two modern orchestras. Minimum charge 120 Drs. Open daily from 10 p.m.

Harama, 11th-12th kilometre on the National Road to Lamia, Tel. 277-3686. Entertainers Vassilis Tsitsanis, Sotiria Bellou, Vangelis Filipeos, Mary Dalmas. Program begins at 11 p.m. Minimum charge unspecified.

Athinea, Syngrou Ave., next to the Hippodrome, Tel. 967-125. One of the city's best open-air night clubs, set in a beautiful garden with palm trees and appropriate light effects. Tents are extended over the area in bad weather. Very good continental cuisine. Alternating orchestras and an international floor show. Show time 12:30 a.m. Minimum price 350 Drs. Open daily from 9:30 p.m. Phone ahead for reservations.

OUT OF TOWN RESTAURANTS

THESSALONIKI

Beta Ena, Vogatsikou 1. A new, split-level restaurant, with atmosphere. Serves spaghetti, omelettes, specializes in grills. Open all day.

Bootis, in the area of Mihaniona, about 30 Km. from the city, by the sea. Exceptionally fresh fish, fried zucchini, *skordalia* (garlic sauce). Dinner for four persons, with wine, about 750 Drs.

Bosporos, also in Mihaniona. A restaurant which serves traditional dishes, some of which have an oriental flavour. Exceptional cheese soufflé, croquettes, stuffed mussels, meatballs in spicy tomato sauce and a fantastic soufflé au chocolat for dessert. Moderately high prices.

Ciao, Ciao, Vogatsikou 6, Tel. 225-152. Spanish decor, nice atmosphere. Serves pizza, spaghetti, omelettes, etc. Moderate prices.

Costas O Falakros, Proxenu Koromila St. An ouzeri where spicy *mezedes*, particularly mussels, tongue, smoked trout and eel, are served.

Electra Palace Hotel, Aristotelous Square, Tel. 232-221. Grill room, bar, wood-panelled dining room. Moderately high prices.

Grill Room (in Mediterranean Palace Hotel), Vas. Constantinou 9, Tel. 228-521. Softly lit, the environment is pleasant, the food excellent and the service attentive. A dining area has been set aside for private dinner parties. There is also a bar. Moderately high prices.

Kastra. A restaurant and dining room that specializes in grills. (There are numerous little tavernas in this picturesque area of 'Kastra' located in and around the Citadel, with its cobblestone roads.)

Krikelas, Vas. Olgas 284, Tel. 411-289. A must for every visitor! Nice decor, music. Great variety of hors d'oeuvres, *kokoret-si*, kid or lamb on spit. Game is a speciality.

Macedonia Palace Hotel, Kennedy Blvd., Tel. 837-520, 620-720. The roof dining room provides a magnificent view of the Bay of Thessaloniki and a cosmopolitan atmosphere. Moderately high prices.

Olympos Naousa, Vas. Constantinou 5, Tel. 275-715. Another must for every visitor! The service is extra quick even during the noontime rush. A great variety of dishes, and, of course, always fried mussels. Moderate prices.

Pagranes, Mitropoleos St. (across from the Metropolis church of Salonica). New, two-storey restaurant with bar. Wood-panelled; Greek, popular decor. Open from noon on.

Paradissos, Nea Krini, Tel. 411-682. A shore restaurant. Fresh fish.

Petaloudes, Nea Krini, Tel. 413-301. Good food, hors d'oeuvres, music, dancing. (In

this area of Nea Krini there are numerous small restaurants and tavernas where one can stop for a glass of *retsina*, fresh fish and *mezedes*.)

'Pipers' Night Club (in Capsis Hotel), Monastiriou 28, Tel. 521-321, 521-421. A roof dining-room next to a swimming pool; a band contributes to a gay atmosphere. Moderately high prices.

Remvi, Nea Krini, Tel. 411-233. Indoor-outdoor restaurant with music, dancing, lovely garden. Excellent food and hors d'oeuvres. Particularly fresh fish, lobster, shrimps. Highly recommended. Moderately high prices.

Tiffany's Grill, Iktinou 3, Tel. 266-300. Rustic atmosphere. Greek dishes and grilled steaks served on wooden platters. Open from noon on. Moderate prices.

PATRAS

Achaia Beach Hotel, 4 km. from town near Rion. A modern, cool dining room; a terrace facing the sea; swimming nearby. Lunch and dinner menus varied and well-prepared. Service slow. Medium to expensive.

Drugstore Vossinakis, Gounari 46, Tel. 325-896. For a comfortable stop in the downtown area, wind your way through this multi-storied coffeeshop-restaurant-bar for moderately priced snacks and drinks on the terrace or in one of the indoor sections which includes a series of booths in 'train' fashion. Shoppers may be diverted by a boutique, a *periptero* and a well-stocked bakery and sweet shop on the ground floor.

Eva, 4 km. from town on the road to Pyrgos. A seaside restaurant specializing in fish, but other types of food are available. Open for lunch and dinner. Expensive.

Evangelatos, Agiou Constantinou in the downtown area. If you are craving a full-course meal, this is the place to stop. A spacious, old-fashioned restaurant with white tablecloths and good service. Their menu usually ranges from soups to desserts, with a good selection in each category. Unpretentious decor and prices. Open all day.

Kavouri, New Promenade, Patras (just beyond the Moreas Hotel). A taverna specializing in fish. Reasonable prices. Open for dinner only.

Koukos, in Koukouli, about 2 km. outside Patras. Lunch and dinner served in a beautiful garden. A varied, tastefully prepared menu (the speciality is chicken). Good service. The prices are moderate.

Maraletos, about 5 km. from town at Rion. Lunch and dinner served in a shady area near the sea. The chef, Mr. Maratilos, is considered one of the best in Patras. Menu varied and good (the speciality is a rich homemade ice cream). Medium to expensive.

Moreas Hotel, New Promenade, close to the downtown area, Tel. 424-541. A new hotel by the sea; swimming pool in the garden. Chic, sophisticated setting. The service is excellent, the Spanish-type decor attractive, the French cuisine fairly good. Moderately expensive. Open for a gracious lunch and dinner.

Psaropoula, in Aralovitika, 7 km. from Patras. A taverna. Meals served on a terrace overlooking the sea. Considered the best fish restaurant around Patras. Medium to expensive. Open at night only.

Touristikon, at Dassaki. A terrace-type cafe overlooking Patras. Serves *meze* (hors

d'oeuvres) and refreshments only. Worth a visit for the view. Open all day.
Tzaki, in Proastion, on the outskirts of Patras. By the sea with swimming nearby. Well prepared food; good service. Medium priced.

CORFU

Akteon, on the outer edge of the *platia* in town, Tel. 22894. The menu is limited and the quality of the food only fair, but the view of the sea, Garitsa Bay and the old fortress is outstanding. Prices moderate. Open daily for lunch and dinner.

Aigli, Kapodistria St., Tel. 28841. The tables are set outside under beautiful arcades and large shady trees. Simple but good Greek food. Open daily 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. and 7 - 11 p.m.

Aventura, located at Benitses 10 Km. from Corfu town. Tel. 92296. Restaurant with light bouzouki and other music. Pretty garden where food is served at moderately high prices. Closed in winter.

BP, 12 km. from town at Dassia on the main Ypsos road, Tel. 93278. This unexpectedly attractive restaurant is located next to the BP station. It is spotlessly clean with an informal, contemporary, continental decor. Excellent steaks and chops prepared on charcoal grill; cheese tray; salads. Prices are low, the service is good, and the owner most accomodating. Phone for reservations. Open from noon until very late at night.

Chez Nikos, 22 km. from town at Nissaki. (No telephone) Very small outdoor taverna with lots of potted plants set among the tables. Great view of the sea. Food simple but outstandingly good. The French fries here are among the best to be had in Greece. Prices low.

Corfu Palace, at Garitsa Bay in town, Tel. 29485. Formal and very elegant atmosphere. Excellent continental food and Greek specialties. Justifiably expensive. (The hotel also has a bar and a grill room.) Open daily from 1 - 3 p.m. and 8 - 10 p.m.

Coucouvaya, Corfu's newest disco located on the outskirts of town one Km. from the new port. An old stable converted into the coziest place in town. Lovely decor and great dance music. Pizzas only. Prices moderate. Open 9 p.m. until wee hours. Year round.

Mitsos, 22 km. from town at Nissaki. (No telephone) A typical taverna built on the rocks jutting out to sea. The view is splendid, the prices are moderate, but the food is only fair. Some jukebox music. Open all day until midnight.

Naussika, 3 km. from town at Kanoni, Tel. 23023. The main attraction is the owner, who is quite amusing. A few Italian specialties are offered. The prices are a bit high. Open only for dinner which is served in a vine-covered garden.

Number One, 3 km. from town at the Kerkyra Golf Hotel. This is strictly a discotheque and no food is served. The *chicest* place on the island for groovy dancing. Very crowded during the high season but reservations not accepted. This place is a must for 'girl watchers'.

Pipilas, 4 km. from town at Kondokali, Tel. 91201. Wide selection of Greek food and fresh fish served in the garden. Waiters extremely pleasant. Prices moderate. Open daily from noon until late at night.

Rex, Kapodistria St., Tel. 29649. Tables are placed along one of the typically narrow Corfiot streets called 'Kadunia'. Plain but

fairly good food. Prices relatively low. Open from noon until late at night.

Ta Dichtia, 12 km. from town at Dassia, Tel. 93220. Good food served outdoors by the sea. Has a great Italian band for dancing. Reservations necessary. Expensive.

Tripa, 15 km. from town at Kinopiastes. A village food store which added tables a few years ago. Among tourists, it is now perhaps the best known eating place. Excellent Greek food — a variety of dishes brought to your table. Usually very crowded and you should make reservations. Prices moderately high. Open only at night, 9 p.m. - midnight.

Vachos, 22 km. from town at Nissaki. (No telephone) Fair food and moderate prices. The young, talented owner dances Sirtaki and other Greek favourites nightly. Open from noon until late at night.

Yannis, 6 km. from town at Perama. Decor very unattractive but there are tables on a large veranda with a nice view of the sea. Terrific fresh fish. Prices moderate.

HYDRA

The restaurants and discotheques on Hydra are simple, informal places where reservations are not necessary. Most of them are near the port — the only sure way to locate them is to ask in that area.

Brantley's I & II. Snack bars responsible for bringing good sense to Hydra in the form of shrimp cocktails, Margaritas and lavish service.

Cannons. A very small family-size discotheque that can accommodate no more than twenty dwarves at once. Folk music alternates with James Brown.

Cavos. A discotheque with good music and murals — and ventilation for the dance floor! Awesome view from a comfortable terrace.

Dimitri's. A festive place where the food can't hurt one but the wine might. Nothing extraordinary in the kitchen other than family and friends.

Dousko's. Ownership has changed, but the pine-and-wisteria-festooned square now occupied by Vassili's taverna is still known as Dousko. Enormous variety of food by local standards, but a snake sleeps in the wine barrel, so buy it bottled.

Grafo. Griffins on a marble tower overlook this spotless taverna, and when Papa Niko cooks they purr. Unfortunately that is only in winter; summer yields the predictable lambchops, pork or chicken.

Grigoris. Humble pie at rock bottom prices. Good, clean, honest food, with a flair for bean soups and *horta* (spinach-like greens) 'extraordinaire'.

Halfway House. Great jukebox, marvellous meatballs and whitebait, and some of the best barreled retsina on the island. A haunt of the locals.

Hydra Restaurant. The owner loves his food and strives to see that his clientele does too. Fish dishes — particularly the sole — are carefully cooked and admirably presented. Not cheap but worth the price.

Lagondera. A discotheque which was once the Yacht Club and before that an *abatoir*, but nonetheless in the past a colourful hangout for the 'metaphysical jetset'.

Lulu's. Long the home of surrealist bacchanals and *moussaka* supreme. It's cabaret rather than food that counts here. Impromptu dancing, loud music. suitable

food and general hysteria at reasonable prices.

Jimmy's. A longstanding reputation for sinister cookery. Frequented by tourists. Katsika's. Expensive, insolent, and not particularly edible, yet doing a thriving business.

Marina. Located in the family garden at Vlichos, this is a secluded, simple taverna set in an excruciatingly beautiful landscape. Worth an afternoon's visit by boat.

Nick's. Specializes in grills: liver and onions, pork, steaks, fish done properly and served promptly with no damage to the pocket. Catsup, tabasco and soy sauce available on request.

Philipa. Long a *bakaliko* — a type of local store that sold groceries but also cooked on request. It has now become a taverna but retains its former atmosphere. Fish, beef and lamb on charcoal, robust salads, clear and pleasant retsina served under whitewashed pines.

Panos. Long the site of Grigoris's flagrant madness, this taverna's outside is as lovely as a Cezanne, while inside there are celebrity-strewn graffiti among such oddities as stuffed wolves. Whereas Grigoris once put 'How do you want to die — fish or meat?' on the menu, Panos, the new owner, is trying to erase that memory. Fair enough.

Psaropoula. Beans, macaroni, squid, octopus — even lobster — with a smile. The smiles are genuine and the prices modest.

Sirocco. The new owner of this discotheque works hard to please, with slides of New York, good prices and the biggest Kung Fu record collection this side of Hong Kong.

RHODES

Anixis, Trianda road, Tel 92-312. Greek specialties. A good three-course meal with wine for about 300 Drs.

Casa Castellana, Aristotelous, Old City, Tel. 28-803. A steak house noteworthy for its decor (a medieval restoration) and food. A dinner will cost 200-300 Drs.

Deloukas, Kos St., Tel. 27-680. Veal 44 Drs., filet-mignon 84 Drs., special luncheon 50-60 Drs.

Kalyva, Trianda, Tel. 92-214. Specializes in semi-Turkish food, broils, fresh fish, *kalamaria*, etc. A meal is about 90 Drs.

Kon-Tiki, Mandraki, Tel. 22-477. A restaurant on a houseboat in the harbour. Main dishes about 80 Drs.

Maison Fleurie, Riga Fereou St., Tel. 25-340. A steak and fish house. A good meal should be about 150-200 Drs.

Norden Restaurant, Kos St., Tel. 25-627. *Chateaubriand béarnaise* 240 Drs., fondu for two people 290 Drs., special luncheon 75 Drs.

Number Fifteen, Kos St., Tel. 22-817. Shrimp 95 Drs., pork steak flambé 210 Drs., crêpes-suzettes 110 Drs.

Oscar's II, Vas. Marias, Tel. 23-247. prime ribs 99 Drs., chicken 50 Drs.

The Seven Springs, on a side road between Afantou and Archangelos. Meat specialties, but the owners are breeding fresh-water trout which should be ready for the table in a year or so.

For seafood, try the following:

Kamiroi Scala, seaside taverna at Kamiroi. Keraki (Feraklos), seaside town near Malona.

Klimis, seaside taverna at Yennadion. Kolimbia, seaside taverna in the vicinity of Seven Springs.



our town

Required Summer Reading

BEGINNING on July 21 and continuing throughout August, Greeks could be seen queueing up at kiosks all over the country. In the provinces, vacationers left the beaches to snatch up newspapers while mystified tourists wondered what was going on. In the platias and tavernas as well as on trains, buses, boats and airplanes, a spirit of camaraderie reigned as people swapped their *Ta Nea* for someone else's *Avgi* or their *Kathimerini* for someone else's *Eleftherotipia*. In the interests of objectivity, others determinedly tracked down copies of *Eleftheros Kosmos* and *Estia*, the two most right-wing newspapers. All this news consumption, unusual even in a nation of compulsive newspaper readers, is easily explained: it was the Summer of the Trials. The details of the legal proceedings against the Junta in its various forms were exhaustively covered by all the papers, and were 'required summer reading'.

The first trial to open was that of the Februarists, those who attempted a military coup earlier this year against the present government which had been elected by a landslide a few months earlier. It reiterated the bitter truth that the arrogance of some members of the military not only 'never dies' but refuses to 'fade away'. A week later the most important began, the trial of Papadopoulos and Company, the twenty protagonists accused of plotting and executing the April 21, 1967 coup. Three days later the most dramatic trial of all, the trial of The Torturers, opened.

There was some confusion in following all of these court cases simultaneously, but one thing was crystal clear: at the trials, called collectively by some 'the Greek Nuremberg', it was Fascism that was in the dock and, more specifically, fascism in the military.

Even though much had already been known about the tortures, the documentation of the vicious psychological and physical treatment

dealt by the accused members of the Military Police (ESA) stunned the nation. As victim after victim placed his experiences on the public record, the effect became numbing. A picture emerges of sadism run wild and turned loose on the citizens.

On August 4, in a ludicrous footnote to these events, the leaders of the Junta complained that they were being tortured at their trial—by the hard, wooden seats on which they were sitting. They were duly provided with cushions and the case continued.

The opening of the trial of Papadopoulos and Company on July 28 was covered on nationwide television. As the ringleaders of the coup which toppled democracy in Greece in 1967 faced the court and provided, computer-fashion, their basic statistics (name, address, occupation...) they shrivelled before the eyes of the public. The ritual of the legal proceedings reduced them to non-entities, divesting them of any awesomeness that might still have clung to them.

Nor was there anything remarkable about their success in effecting the coup. They saw an opportunity and seized it, or, as it was succinctly put by one observer, 'they gave the door a push and it swung open'. The events that occurred on April 21, 1967, it transpired, could have happened at any other time in the last quarter century and very nearly did on several occasions.

The trio of Papadopoulos, Pattakos and Makarezos was found guilty of treason and revolt and condemned to death. Most of the others received life sentences and, a few, lighter ones. Two were found not guilty as charged. The government immediately indicated its intention to request the President of the Republic to commute the death sentences.

Those who do not believe in capital punishment find themselves in a quandary. It is unsettling to think that the leaders of the Junta even in prison may continue to be a source of inspiration to other members of the lunatic fringe. In this age, however, mankind has come to regard execution

as barbaric even when it is in accordance with justice, and world public opinion has supported the government's position. There has nevertheless been considerable controversy largely because of the haste with which the government acted. (One Cypriot wit suggested that the issue could have been avoided if the condemned had been provided with bus fare from Korydallos Prison, set free and, without bodyguards, of course, left to make their own way home through the crowds.)

The truth of the matter is that regardless of whether former putschists are executed or not, the best deterrent to dictatorship is development. Fascists may successfully carry out coups; they may hamper progress but they cannot halt it. Retribution for the Junta may well be, as one young man suggested, to live to a ripe old age and to witness the evolutionary changes and the enlightenment that are to them anathema.

They're Back

IN MID-June many organizations and business concerns were alarmed by the slow rise in summer tourism. The political crisis with Turkey and the rise in the cost of petrol and airline rates all seemed to augur a depression in tourism. Rhodes was rumoured to be empty and other Aegean islands less than half full.

The first sign of a complete change in the situation came about a month later when the Tourist Police announced that the sudden influx of tourists was so great that more officials were desperately needed at Evzoni, the port of entry at the Yugoslav border. A few days later it was announced that the hotels of Halkidiki were full, and soon warnings were coming over the radio: 'The hotels of Kefalonia are full', 'there is no bed to be found on Spetses', 'the car ferries to Skyros are fully booked.' Greece was jumping with vacationers who filled hotels and pensions and even competed for squatters' rights on the beaches at night.

To meet the demands of those who wanted to get away from the madding crowd, agencies and periodicals began

digging up the most recondite spots: islands such as Piperi, Arkilias, Antikeros, Alimnia — assuming you could find them on the map and having done that, you could get there. To reach Gavdos, we were informed, one might have to wait an entire week for a caique and to reach others we were advised to hire our own!

The truth of the matter was, however, that the most peaceful place to have been in mid-August was the centre of Athens. It was absolutely deserted!

Americans at Home and Abroad

WHEN we heard that Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, one of the staunchest supporters of an American arms embargo against Turkey, was giving a press conference at the United States Information Service offices in The Tameion Building, we decided to attend: we were curious to see how the Senator from Missouri was faring after a year of living cheek-by-jowl with the 'Greek Lobby' which suddenly materialized last summer after the Cyprus tragedy. From New York to California, and from the Canadian border to Tarpon Springs, Florida, Greek-Americans have mobilized their resources over the Cyprus issue. Communities which in the past seemed on the verge of a New World Peloponnesian War united and, joined by phalanxes of Ahepans, Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles, Maids of Athens, Pan Arcadians, Pan Laconians, Pan Cretans, Pan Macedonians, to name only a few of the sisterhoods and brotherhoods, brought up their heavy artillery and bombarded the Congress and the American government with protests. (We are tempted to wonder where all of their efforts were expended in the years 1967-74, but we won't quibble. We are impressed.)

When the Senator from Missouri appeared, we were reassured to see that he was none the worse for wear after a year of consorting with our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic, or even after what he discribed as 'eyeball to eyeball encounters' here in Athens with Prime Minister Karamanlis, Defense Minister Averoff, Foreign Minister Bitsios, Opposition leader Mavros, and the most prominent female member of Parliament, Virginia Tsouderou, all of whom, with the possible exception of Mr. Bitsios, are known for their 'forthrightness'.

With the unassuming American manner that frequently appears guileless to foreigners, the Senator from Missouri disarmed his listeners by

expressing his sorrow over the solicitude shown by his government to the dictatorship, 'a serious mistake in American foreign policy', which he assured us is now past. Although he acknowledged that the Greek lobby had been influential, he emphasized that those who had fought in Congress in favour of the Embargo had been largely guided by their conviction that the laws of the United States as they exist demand it. It is illegal for American aid to be used to invade another nation, and a bilateral agreement exists which specifically mentions Cyprus. The House of Representatives will vote again on the embargo in September. Whether or not it will be maintained and whether or not the President of the United States exerts his right to exercise a waiver remain uncertain. One thing, however, is clear: in the post-Vietnam and post-Watergate era, there are many Americans who perceive the role of their nation quite differently from an earlier generation, and are determined to uphold the ethics of their society.

Angry Men, Young and Old

DIMITRI Kollatos is an ambitious young man who has gained considerable publicity by being against just about everything. For some years he has lived in Paris where he has his own theatre, in which he produces and directs his own plays and his own cinema house, where he shows his own films.

In early August, his new play, *A Greek Today* (Enas Ellinas Simera) opened in Athens, causing a predictable furor. In this play, consisting of sketches in the form of a revue, Kollatos, with characteristic modesty, set out to give a sweeping panorama of Greek life since the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Among the sketches there are depicted political tortures, priests carrying Junta banners, a Byzantine maiden offering her virtue to a passer-by, a shipowner strangling his wife, and a lesbian scene in which, for the first time on the Athens stage, two women and a man cavort about in the buff.

This rag-bag concoction which might be subtitled 'Everything You Wanted to Know about Modern Greek History (But Never Dared Ask)' caused a great sputtering among the critics.

K. Yorgousopoulos in *To Vima* was succinct: 'It is the right of everyone in this country to ride a horse backwards (*kavallaei to kalami*; literally, to ride a bamboo cane), but when this becomes a spectacle costing one hundred and forty drachmas, I believe the spectator also has the right to bring, along with his

ticket, his tomatoes, his eggs and his cauliflowers!'

Another critic suggested that the play be 'given the cushion'. This was a reference to a common practice fifty years ago in the Athenian theatre when people expressed their disapproval of a play by throwing their seat cushions onto the stage. At the conclusion of a disastrous flop in those days, the stage was almost obliterated from view.

Others, however, have found the play refreshingly iconoclastic, an overdue clearing away of historical bogus and chauvinistic cobwebs.

It was no surprise that at the height of the controversy Bishop Augustinos, our Good Shepherd of Florina and Defender of the Nation's Virtue, joined in the fracas. (The Bishop's fans will be delighted or disappointed to know that while his Reverence has taken up the crusade against Sin, he recently announced that there are *many* good Christians among us.) His invitation to Kollatos to come up to Florina was accepted, and there they slugged it out, each with his tape recorder beside him.

The Bishop began mildly enough, saying, 'I hear that you come from a good family, my boy, and that your father was killed by the communists. But now you have committed a crime. You publicly show filth to make money, my child. For this the bones of your father will creak.' This comforting tone did not last, however, and the Bishop was soon pounding the table and turning various shades of purple.

When it came to the allegation of homosexuality in the Church, Bishop Augustinos became indignant. On the evils of homosexuality he waxed eloquent, quoting Pascal on the greater purity of animals, concluding with the *coup-de-grace*, 'The jackass never goes with a Jackass. Terma!' The remainder of the conference was largely a monologue on the part of the Bishop.

Offense being the best defence, Augustinos stormed down to Athens the following week and in a television interview announced that Christians should start a political party of their own which, he hoped, might win thirty seats in Parliament (ten percent). The central plank of his platform would consist of bans on automatic divorce, adultery, premarital sexual relations, mixed bathing, mini-skirts, beauty contests and school girls doing athletics on Field Days.

Whatever the final verdict may be on *A Greek Today*, Kollatos certainly has a ready-made hero for his next play which we have every right to believe will be a masterpiece.

A BRIGHT EXCEPTION

THE summer of 1975 will be a landmark in Greek History. For the first time virtually the entire leadership of a regime found itself in a court of law accused of treason and sedition. (During the Plastira dictatorship in 1922, five senior ex-ministers and the commander-in-chief were brought before a military court and eventually executed in one of the most lamentable episodes in our history, but there is little comparison between these two events.) The trial of those who overthrew the legitimate government and seized power in this country in April, 1967, is a unique phenomenon. By contrast, in Portugal Premier Marcello Caetano and his clique were allowed to escape abroad when the Armed Forces Movement toppled that Fascist regime seventeen months ago. The Greek example has been the bright exception.

Greek and foreign journalists followed the proceedings in the cool comfort provided by sixteen air conditioners at the Hotel Grande Bretagne where a 'Press Centre' was set up. Watching the trial over closed circuit television in stunned disbelief, they may have disagreed on some points but were unanimous in their opinions as to the worthlessness of the shallow and petty men who controlled the Greek nation for eight years by means of the power vested in their bayonets. They were men of no substance and without a philosophical or political basis.

The trials related to the 1967-74 dictatorship held thus far were, in sequential order: 1) The trial of Captain Kotsaris, charged and found guilty of the killing of a political prisoner on April 23, 1967. 2) The trial of those charged and found guilty of an attempted coup, against the present government, in February, 1975. 3) The trial of the instigators of the April 21, 1967 coup. 4) The trial of some of the Military Police accused of tortures.

The trial of the leaders of the April 21, 1967 coup shocked the nation not because the accused refused to plead or make statements and showed no remorse for their actions, but because of its exposure of the extent to which the hierarchy of the Greek army was obsessed with a non-existent communist peril.

These phobias, as well as the plans for staving off the imaginary threat, were not brought to the attention of the government responsible for the welfare of the nation, but to the titular head of state, the king. The government was bypassed and the leaders chosen by the people contemptuously ignored. Incorporating the ludicrous concept of



'enlightened twentieth century despotism' into their coup, they made a beeline for the monarch.

This anachronistic and irrational reasoning is at the root of the suffering which has plagued the country since the end of the Second World War.

Although the military coup of April, 1967 was not without precedent in our history, it was unique in that there was no rationale behind it and the sole motivation of its perpetrators was self-interest and personal gain. Thus the trial revealed a group of individuals pitted against the nation and, conversely, a nation united against the conspirators.

THE trial of the torturers of the Special Interrogation Unit of the Military Police, is an illustration of man's inhumanity to man reaching monstrous proportions, and demonstrates how ordinary individuals can be reduced to degradation. The parade of individuals who recounted their horrendous experiences at the 'Greek Dachau' situated in one of the more chic areas of Athens, not far from the American Embassy, made our hair stand on end. Perhaps even more shocking were revelations about the process by which young men, that is, children sent off by their parents to serve their country, were transformed into formidable torturers. They entered the army as human beings and were converted into animals. After the basic

training given to all reservists, those assigned to the Military Police were sent to a special training centre. This was the first stage of the dehumanization process which culminated with the trainees being stationed at the Special Interrogation Unit (EAT) of the Military Police (ESA). Here, under the tutelage of men such as the infamous Theophilayannakos, Hatzizisi, and Spanos, they became both the instruments and bloody projections of the leaders of the Junta. So it was that the torture of other citizens ceased to be a duty and became a thrill.

AS the judicial process slowly wound its course, the nation watched the proceedings responding to the revelations with astonishment and abhorrence. And they are suffering a rude awakening as they begin to realize that sterile anti-communism, the unending passion and phobia of a political system that draws a mere 20% of the vote, led to their seven-year imprisonment.

Meanwhile, the poor old right-wing bourgeois Greek finds himself in total confusion. The persecution of left-wingers he had regarded as perfectly natural. Now, however, he has seen that they were not the only victims and that army officers, right-wingers like him, were torturing other right-wing officers. And the bourgeois man stops and wonders: *Vre! Pou fthasame!*

—TAKIS PROKAS

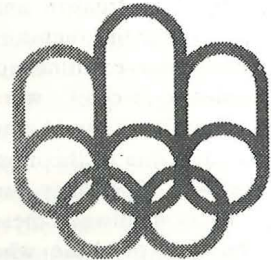
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How Greeks Earn and Spend their National Income

THE Ministry of Coordination and Planning recently published a stencilled edition entitled *Provisional National Accounts of Greece: Year 1974* presenting estimates for the main aggregates of the Greek economy last year. Unfortunately, the national product and the national income are not topics that usually attract the attention of the daily press, yet they are among the most important indicators of the structure of the economy, telling where the nation's income comes from and how it is spent. They serve as guidelines for government as well as private business policy. When compared, furthermore, with the corresponding indicators of other countries, they are useful pointers to the relative progress of the various national economies.

There is no mystery about the meaning of GDP, GNP and similar abbreviations. Here is a simplified explanation of these terms:

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) represents the total value of final goods and services produced within the country, whether in agriculture, industry or the various services.

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) is obtained by adding to the GDP the income occurring to residents of Greece in other countries, and deducting the income occurring to foreigners in Greece. GNI includes the value of fixed capital (such as buildings, machines and other technical equipment, vehicles, construction works, etc.) that becomes worn out or obsolete (otherwise referred to as depreciation). If depreciation is deducted from GNI, the outcome is NET NATIONAL INCOME.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP at market prices) is equal to GNI plus indirect taxes but minus subsidies.

In the formation of Greece's Gross Domestic Product, manufacturing now slightly exceeds agriculture, forestry and fishing put together. This means that Greece could be described as an industrialized as well as an agricultural country. Manufacturing last year contributed Drs. 114,550 million (or 22.1% of the total) to the formation of GDP. Agriculture contributed Drs. 101,350 million (19.5% of total); trade, banking, etc. Drs. 83,550 million (16.1%); public administration and defence Drs. 43,900 million (8.5%); and other sectors lower sums and percentages. The most important sub-sectors in manufacturing

are (in that order) textiles, metal products-machinery-electric goods, food-beverages-tobacco and chemicals. All sectors together made up in 1974 a Gross Domestic Product of Drs. 518,850 million at current prices (or \$17.30 billion) as against Drs. 421,519 million (\$14.05 billion) in 1973.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which groups twenty-four countries in Western Europe, North America and Australasia, recently published comparative figures for the Gross Domestic Product at current prices of these countries in 1973. The figures ranged from as low as \$1.03 billion for Iceland to as high as \$1,297.51 billion for the United States. The corresponding figure quoted for Ireland was \$6.50 billion, Portugal \$10.68 billion and Turkey \$20.55 billion.

What is more interesting, however, is to divide Gross Domestic Product by the population figure and so obtain GDP per capita at current prices. Greek National Accounts, dividing by a population of nine million, estimate the per capita GDP in Greece for 1974 at Drs. 57,647 (or \$1,922) as against Drs. 47,207 (or \$1,594) for 1973. This gave a per capita Gross National Income figure of Drs. 59,655 (or \$1,989) last year. It means that, on an average, every man, woman and child in Greece earned Drs. 59,655 last year or Drs. 238,620 for an average family of four. This may sound a rather high figure for many a working class family, but apparently there have been so many inflation-ridden higher incomes, both in agriculture and industry, that it comes to this average.

OECD calculations for 1973 give highest GDP per capita as \$6,190 for

CERTAIN MAGNITUDES IN GREECE'S NATIONAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1974

(Provisional Data)

	Totals in million Drs. at current prices	Per Capita in Drs. at current prices
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	518,850	57,647
Plus: Net income from abroad	18,050	
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	536,900	59,655
Minus: Depreciation	32,800	
NET NATIONAL INCOME	504,100	56,008
Gross National Income	536,900	
Plus: Indirect taxes	71,560	
Minus: Subsidies	12,700	
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT at market prices	595,760	66,192

Formation of Gross Domestic Product in Greece

	Totals in million Drs. at current prices
Manufacturing	114,550
Agriculture, etc.	101,350
Trade, banking, etc.	83,550
Public administration, defence	43,900
Construction	37,850
Ownership of dwellings	35,300
Transportation, communications	33,900
Health, education	22,700
Electricity, gas, water works	7,700
Mining, quarrying	6,850
Miscellaneous services	31,200
Total:	518,850

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY COUNTRY FOR 1973

	Per Capita U.S. dollars at current prices
Switzerland	6,190
United States	6,170
Sweden	6,140
Germany	5,610
Denmark	5,460
Canada	5,410
Luxembourg	5,200
Australia	4,900
France	4,900
Iceland	4,870
Norway	4,780
Belgium	4,650
Netherlands	4,410
New Zealand	4,080
Japan	3,760
Finland	3,720
Austria	3,550
United Kingdom	3,100
Italy	2,510
Ireland	2,130
Greece	1,790*
Spain	1,750
Portugal	1,250
Turkey	540

* Greek national accounts quote \$1,594 for 1973 and \$1,922 for 1974

Source: 'The OECD Observer', No. 74, March-April 1975

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Switzerland followed by \$6,170 for the U.S. and \$6,140 for Sweden and lowest as \$540 for Turkey and second lowest \$1,250 for Portugal.

Grouped otherwise, the structure of Greece's Gross Domestic Product is made up as follows: 19.5% represents agriculture, 32.2% so-called secondary production (in other words, manufacturing, mining, construction, electricity, gas and water works) and 48.3% other activities. When these percentages are compared with those of other OECD countries, we see that the least agricultural country is West Germany (2.9% of its GDP representing agriculture and 52.1% secondary production) and that the most agricultural is Turkey (26.1% agriculture). On the other hand, Luxembourg can be described as the most highly industrialized country (57.5% of GDP) and Turkey the least industrialized (28.8% secondary production).

Indicators of the degree of industrialization are also to be found in the percentage of working population engaged in industry. Germany is listed as having the highest percentage employed in industry (49.5%) among all OECD countries, against only 7.5% employed in agriculture. Turkey, at the other end of the scale, employs the lowest percentage in industry (15.1%) and the highest in agriculture (63.4%). Corresponding percentages quoted for Greece in OECD statistics are 25.7% of the working population engaged in industry as against 34.1% in agriculture.

On the other hand, total Private Consumption Expenditure in Greece in 1973 (that is, what individuals consumed) amounted to Drs. 316,736 million at current prices. Biggest item in this bill was food, accounting for 36.4% of total expenditure. It was followed by clothing and footwear (12.5%), house rent and water charges (10.8%), transportation (7.5%), recreation (6.9%), furniture and household equipment (6.0%) and other smaller charges. These percentages have not changed appreciably in the past five years, although in the immediate post-war years Greeks needed to spend considerably more on food but could not afford to spend as much on recreation and transportation as they do today.

When broken down to particular items, the food bill in 1973 included principally fruits, vegetables and legumes (29.5% of total), meat (24.5%), milk, cheese and eggs (14.9%), oils and fats (8.3%), sugar and confectionaries (6.5%), bread and cereals (7.8%), etc. Percentagewise, Greeks have been spending in recent

years more on fruits, vegetables and meat and less on bread and other items; this indicates higher incomes and improved tastes.

Private consumption expenditure per capita in Greece in 1973 amounted to Drs. 35,472 (or \$1,197). Internationally, this compared with \$1,170 in Spain, \$900 in Portugal and only \$320 in Turkey. At the more affluent end of the scale, the figure was \$3,840 in the U.S., \$3,640 in Switzerland and \$3,240 in Sweden.

Besides GDP and private consumption expenditure, the following are useful comparative standard of living indicators for various countries, as quoted in OECD statistics:

Infant mortality (that is, deaths in the first year per 1,000 live births): Latest available data give a figure of 27.8 for Greece (actually Greek statistics say the figure has further dropped to 24) against a high of 153 for Turkey and a low of 9.6 for Sweden.

Dwellings completed in one year (per 1,000 inhabitants): Greece is highest in this category among all OECD countries with 14 dwellings and Turkey lowest with 2.8.

Energy consumption (per capita in tons of oil equivalent): Greece's figure is given as 1.52 tons against a record high of 12.88 for Luxembourg and 9.06 for the U.S. and a bottom low of 0.44 for Turkey.

Telephones (per 1,000 inhabitants): OTE says Greece now has 207 sets. Comparative OECD figures quote 628 for the U.S., 164 for Spain, 114 for Ireland, 99 for Portugal and 19 for Turkey.

Finally: *Television sets* (per 1,000 inhabitants): Greek television producing companies estimate the figure for this country at 167 sets. Latest OECD data give a high of 474 for the U.S. and a low of only 4 for Turkey.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES

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The OECD Observer, coloured insert in No. 74, March-April 1975, published in English and French by OECD Information Service, Paris.

Experimental Bleriot 8692

HE TOOK off at dawn in his Bleriot Experimental biplane from the tiny airstrip at Panormos on the southern shore of the Sea of Marmara, and soon reached top air speed of sixty miles per hour. His mission on June 25, 1920, as liaison officer between Greek Army Headquarters and the front lines, and as one of the most accomplished pilots of the fledgling Greek Naval Air Service, was to reconnoitre the defenses in and around the key city of Brusa (or Bursa), once the summer residence of Byzantine emperors and later the first capital of the Ottoman Empire. Greek troops which had recently occupied the town of Bandirma on the Sea of Marmara were advancing east along the road to Brusa. The order, routine to the young veteran, had come the night before, directly from the Chief of Staff, Dimitris Botsaris. He felt the breast pocket of his British uniform to reassure himself that the cyanide capsule he carried in case of capture and torture was there. Then he checked his Lewis machine gun and Colt revolver and adjusted his goggles as he flew along the Turkish coastline.

'I started thinking of all the history behind me,' Thanos Velloudios says today, 'and all the history that was going on ahead of me with those advancing soldiers!' It had seemed to him and to all his compatriots that a dream of centuries, the recovery of the lost empire, was coming true.

Fragrant scents rose from the luxuriant gardens of the wooded countryside below as he floated above villages with Byzantine churches and Moslem mosques side by side. He could see the upturned faces of people who had never before seen a flying machine. The snowpeaked Mount Olympus of

Mysia was visible in the distance, rising beyond Brusa. Silently, he evoked the good will of the ancient gods, then banked to the left to find the open road from Bandirma to Brusa.

When he spotted Greek infantrymen churning up the dust of the highway just ahead, he dropped to treetop level and flew over the troops to reassure them that his aircraft was friendly. They were the Regiment of the Cyclades and Aegean Islands, numbering about eight-hundred men. He performed some simple aerial gymnastics for their entertainment, then turned and passed over them again. The column of soldiers halted. Hands waved, fists were clenched upward in a victorious gesture, caps were tossed in the air with the enthusiasm of victors.

It was at that moment, carried away by the adulation, that Velloudios decided to fly full-speed ahead, land in the first open space near Brusa and plant the flag of his country near the city in anticipation of its capture by the Greek forces.

There was no sign of activity as he winged over the city's suburbs, but he was certain that beneath many a tree the *tsete*, or Turkish irregulars, were waiting to ambush his approaching Greek comrades.

Dropping again to tree level, he spotted a likely landing place, a verdant square flanked by a mosque and some kind of imposing government building or military barracks. He landed with ease. Still there was no sign of activity, the only sound that of his idling engine. Seizing the Greek Naval Air Force flag, he jumped from his plane, ran to the wrought iron fence in front of the imposing building, and draped the flag over the central gate.

Returning to his faithful B.E. 8692, Velloudios barely managed to take off from the soft field. Still not a shot had been fired.

As his plane rose over the city, Velloudios speculated that its defenders might never have seen a plane before and were stunned by the sight of the contraption. When he passed over a half-virgin forest of gigantic trees, however, hell burst from below in a fusillade of bullets. The Bleriot shuddered, leaped and wobbled as it was riddled with steel. By some miracle the engine kept running and Velloudios, now exultant, was positive that the vanguard of the advancing Greek regiment had seen the puffs of smoke from the Turkish guns and would know where the main line of Turkish defense was hidden in the thick forest. Once more he flew over the column of Greek troops who again acknowledged him with cheers, knowing that he had roused the concealed enemy. Before sunset, Velloudios was back to make certain that Brusa was securely in Greek hands. He knew that down below many a young soldier lay dead or dying. He was later to discover that one of his closest friends, Captain Leloudas, had died in the battle.

It was not long after that newly-promoted Lieutenant Velloudios stood stiffly at attention during a formal military ceremony as the Chief of Staff, Dimitris Botsaris, bestowed upon him the Greek Distinguished Service Cross.

'You were a damn fool, you know, Lieutenant!' said Botsaris. 'We have so few pilots that we can't afford to lose one. We can lose a plane, but not a man like you. I'm proud of you. All Greece is proud of you,' he added as he affixed the medal to the uniform of the young officer who had become a legend in his own time.

—JEROME MILLER

studying commerce and engineering at the Institute Rosenberg in Saint-Gall on Lake Constance. He had fallen in love with flying while watching the giant airships that used to come over from the original Graf Zeppelin plant at Friederichshafen on the other side of the lake. The First World War found Velloudios working in London, where he petitioned the British Admiralty for air service. This was granted and he was advised to return to Greece. For two years he served as a soldier in the Greek Army but in 1917 he joined the Dardanelles Training and Flying Schools at Moudros, then under the

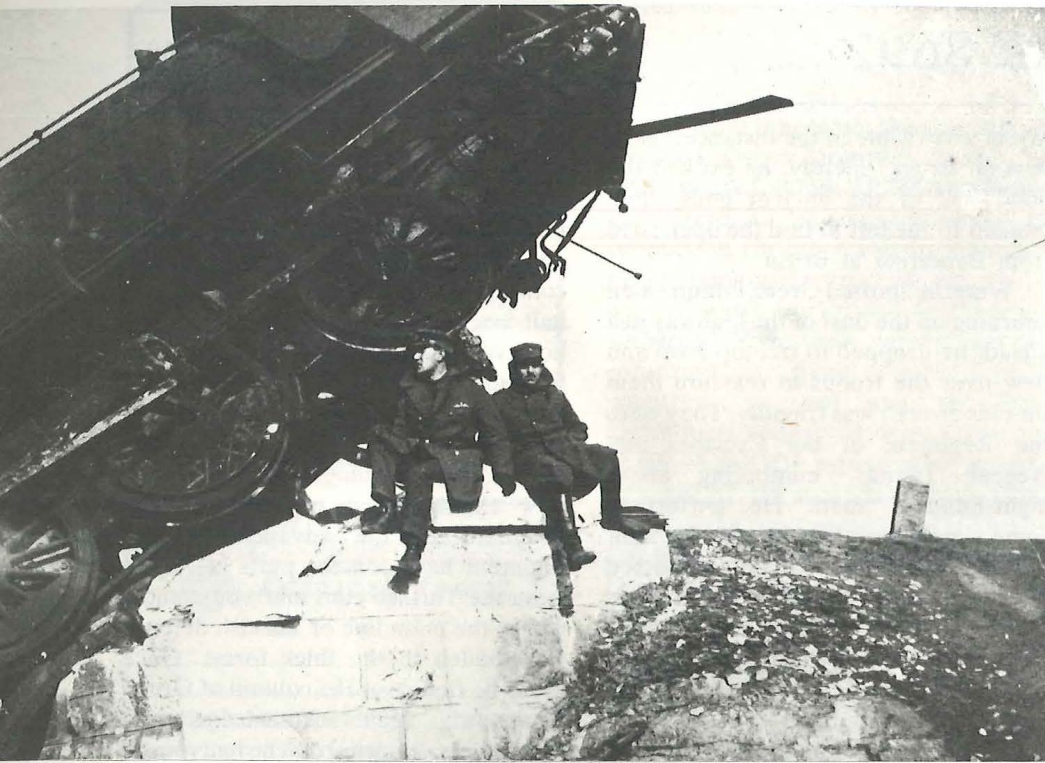
British Royal Naval Air Service, a unit of the British navy. The schools were located on Limnos.

'I flew my first mission against the enemy with only five hours training in the air. This was true of most of us, Greek and British alike. Among my earliest orders was to make a reconnaissance flight near Smyrna. I was the first Greek since Icarus to fly over Asia Minor.' The Greek unit consisted of about thirty men, counting mechanics as well as pilots. The pilots wore British uniforms, as they were serving in the Royal Marines under a Captain Gordon — appropriately a Scotsman since

Velloudios is proud of his Scottish inheritance.

The winters during the war were severe. The bare hills of Limnos were often covered with snow, cold winds blew down the Dardanelles from the Black Sea; the airstrip, built in a marsh, was for many months a sea of mud. There were few cots and the men frequently slept on rows of hard chairs or petrol tins.

'The food in the Greek unit, however, was wonderful. We bought it in the neighbouring villages, gathered firewood and shot duck and other game. Our cooking attracted our British



Thanos Velloudios (left) seated with a comrade beneath the locomotive of the train he blew up near Usak, a town half way between Smyrna and Ankara. The thirty-pound cannister bombs dropped by Velloudios from his Sopwith bomber destroyed a bridge just as the train was crossing.

comrades and they provided us with coal.'

Life in the air could be even more uncomfortable than on land. The aircraft were powered by rotary engines which made the pilots dizzy because of the machines' tendency to swerve. The odour of castor oil, with which planes such as the Bleriot Experimental (BE-2C) were lubricated, made the pilots nauseous.

These disadvantages were offset, however, by the BE-2C's manoeuvrability and safety. It was in a BE-2C, in fact, that Lieutenant Leefe-Robinson first shot down a gigantic SL-11 Zeppelin over England in September, 1916. Unable to pierce the shell of the Zeppelin from above with his machine-gun, Leefe-Robinson had attacked the SL-11 from below and was almost engulfed in the inferno as the Zeppelin exploded over Enfield on the edge of London.

The disastrous land campaign against Gallipoli, for which Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, was held responsible, was abandoned at the end of 1915. The naval and air war, however, continued. The most formidable opponents of the Allies were the crack German aces who were rotated from the Western Front to the Dardanelles for relaxation, men such as Budeke and Immelmann (after whom the Immelmann Turn, an aeronautic cartwheel, is named).

An independent Greek Naval Air Force formed in 1918 after the end of World War I did not see its first action until 1920 when Greece, encouraged by Britain, launched an offensive against Turkey which led to disastrous results for Greece.

AT THE beginning of the campaign, Velloudios took command of the aerodrome at Kazamir outside of Smyrna. Greek Army and Naval Air units, combined, numbered at first about twelve aircraft. In early 1921 the force was strengthened by a few de Havilland DH-4s and DH-9s. It was in a BE-2C left over from the First World War, however, that Velloudios flew his now historic reconnaissance flight to Brusa in June of 1920.

'It was a flimsy biplane strutted by piano wires bound in cloth,' Velloudios explains today, 'and though it was slow, it did not stall easily or sideslip. It had a wonderfully wide field of vision and was extremely elegant and streamlined.'

After the fall of Brusa, Velloudios joined the Greek advance on Ankara. One of his acts of heroism took place just beyond Usak, once the great Byzantine town of Eucarpia, when Velloudios dropped two thirty-pound cannister bombs on a railroad bridge just as a train was crossing. Several days later, following the Greek advance on land, he was photographed with his trophy.



One of Greece's foremost artists, Tsarouhis, immortalized Velloudios in 1920 with this sketch illustrating the flying ace's symbolic capture of Brusa. Velloudios is represented as a latter-day Icarus, holding the Greek naval ensign. Below left, he is shown draping the flag on the gate of the Turkish building and, in the foreground, is his Bleriot Experimental.

Velloudios remained in the Greek Air Force as a career officer until 1935. He was stationed at the two chief military air stations near Athens, Faleron and Tatoi. He then retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For a time after that he flew flying boats for Aero Espresso Italiana on the Brindisi-Athens-Constantinople run.

'But I have always preferred a British plane,' he says, as befits a descendant of the Scottish Murrays. He also attributes to his Scottish ancestry his interest in the *fustanella*. To this day he regrets that the Royal Court did not adopt the traditional Greek folk costume.

'It's a pity,' he now says, 'My uniforms might have given some personality to the boring faces of the ruling class.'

— S.E.

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CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

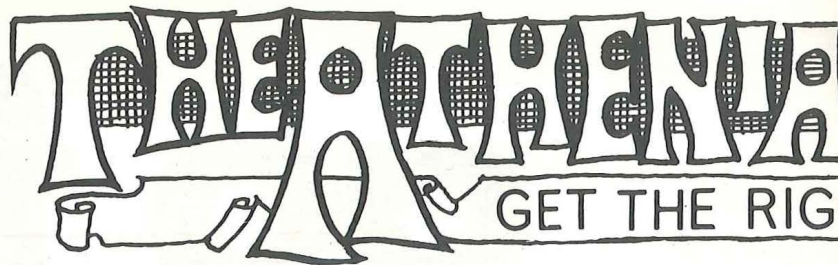
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The Automobile and Touring Club of Greece (ELPA) is at the disposal of foreign motorists. Services include information on road conditions, gas coupons, hotel reservations, free legal advice, car hire, insurance, camping and road patrol service... 779-1615 Emergency Road Service Athens & Thessaloniki... 104

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For the export and import of pets: Ministry of Agriculture, Office of Veterinary Services, Aeolou 104.....	321-9871

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0, Athens 139. Tel. 724-204

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MAIN POST OFFICE, Aeolou 100. 7 a.m. - midnight, Mon-Sat.....	321-6023
BRANCH: Syntagma Square 7 a.m.- 10 p.m., Mon-Sat.....	323-7573
BRANCH: Koumoundourou 29, next to National Theatre, 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., Mon-Sat.....	549-568

This branch handles all parcels weighing over 1 kilo (2.2 lbs). Leave packages unwrapped until after inspection at the Post Office.

LOST PROPERTY

14 Mesogion St.....	770-5711
Traffic Police (for items left in taxis or buses).....	530-111

STREET MARKETS

MONDAY

Nea Erithrea (Anakreontos, Evangelistrias) Neo Psihiko (Xanthou, Ionias) Patissia (Hansen, Byzantiou, Theotokopoulou) Zografou (opposite bridge)

TUESDAY

Halandri (Mesologiou) Pangrati (Damareos, Laertou, Liaskou)

WEDNESDAY

Ano Patissia (Tralleon, Christianoupoleos) Kifissia (Pindou) Nea Smirni (Omirou)

THURSDAY

Aharnon (Yiannari, Papanastasiou, Simvrakaki) Glifada (Agiou Gerasimou) Papagou (Kyprou, Elispontou)

FRIDAY

Kallithea (Andromakis, Dimosthenous, Menelaou, Dimitrakopoulou) Kolonaki (Xenokratous) Pal. Psihiko (near the church)

SATURDAY

Ambelokipi (Riankour) Marousi (Salaminos, Moshou, 25 Martiou)

TAXI STATIONS

Amarousi.....	802-0818
Ambelokipi.....	777-9450
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Kalamaki.....	981-8103
Kaningos Sq.....	617-040
Kefalari.....	801-3373
Kifissia.....	801-4867
Kolonaki Sq.....	710-140
Psychico.....	671-8410
Thission.....	361-540

BANKS

All banks in Athens are open 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Those listed below are also open 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. Monday through Friday (for special services such as currency exchange) except where other hours are given:

Commercial Bank of Greece

Sofokleous 11, Tel. 321-0911
Venizelou 25, Tel. 323-6172 (Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.; Sat. 8 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.)
Patriarchou Ioakim 5, Tel. 737-227

Credit Bank

Pezmazoglou 10, Tel. 324-5111
Venizelou 9, Tel. 323-4351
Kifissias 230 (in the A & B) Tel. 671-2838 (Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 7:30 p.m.)

First National Bank of Chicago

Imittou & Ifikratous, Pangrati, Tel. 766-1205 (Mon. - Fri. 5-7 p.m.)

First National City Bank

Kolonaki Square, Tel. 618-619

General Hellenic Bank

Stadiou 4, Tel. 322-5338 (Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.)

Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece

Venizelou 45, Tel. 322-5501 (Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.)
Mitropoleos 1, Tel. 322-1026 (Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 7 p.m.)

National Bank of Greece

Kar. Servias 2, Tel. 323-6481 (Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 9 p.m.)
Eolou 86, Tel. 321-0411 (Mon. - Fri. 6-8 p.m.)

Investment banks are open 8 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

ETEVA, Sofokleous 6.....	321-2701
ETVA, Venizelou 18.....	323-7981
The Investment Bank, Omirou 8.....	323-0214

The following foreign banks are open 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Algemene Bank Nederland, Papanastasiou 3.....	323-8192
American Express, Venizelou 17.....	323-4781
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Bank of Nova Scotia, Venizelou 37.....	322-0032
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A. Filellinon 8.....	324-1831
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3.....	323-7711
Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, Stadiou 24.....	324-1562
First National City Bank, Othonos 8.....	322-7471
First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13.....	602-311
Grindlays Bank, Syntagma.....	324-7015
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus.....	452-2853
Williams and Glyn's Bank, 61 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus.....	452-7484

YOUTH HOSTELS

XAN (YMCA) Omirou 28.....	626-970
XEN (YWCA) Amerikis 11.....	624-291
Kallipoleos 20.....	766-4889
Alexandras 87 and Drosi.....	646-3669
Patission 97.....	820-328
Kipselis 57 and Agiou Meletiou 1.....	825-860
Hamilton 3.....	820-328
Karitsi.....	322-8437
Panepistimiou 46.....	622-071

MARINAS

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Zeas.....	451-1480
Glyfada.....	894-1967

AIRLINES

Aeroflot, (U.S.S.R.) Kar. Servias 2.....	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10.....	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4.....	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3.....	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14.....	323-5509
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Japan Airlines, Amalias 4.....	323-0331
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TOURIST POLICE ■■

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KYRIA Tassia and I are sitting under the cannons where she runs a dressing room out of a hole in the ramparts. She is shrilly shouting, 'Change-Cabeen!' at a knot of Japanese strolling above us on the ramparts, like an exotic bird in an ironwork cage, while I am explaining about the watermelon seeds I've just brought her, a special hybrid that gave agriculturalist Luther Burbank a hernia at harvest. Does she know how to plant the seeds? 'Yes,' she replies, 'Change-Cabeen!'

I like Tassia because she is not a Famous Artist nor is she out to get rich, but I have to bring her little presents because she has been guarding my snorkeling gear for eight years. I repeat the question and she nods at me in a way that means, translated from Greek, *Don't be an idiot!* and then she pops a seed into her mouth and smartly cracks it between two of her remaining teeth. I explain that the seeds came half-way around the world, that when the watermelons are ripe it will take two men to carry one *karpouzi* to her table, that they are not *mezedakia*. She could not be more agreeable, sitting in the shade under the cannons, grinning at me, cracking the seeds one by one. Perhaps when I am Tassia's age I'll feel time is running out, and take my pleasures however I can.

Along the port three of the crew from the Krupp yacht stroll in white uniforms with small tender epaulets and the most virginal white enamelled crosses above their pockets. A cruise boat is backing out of the harbour, enscribing a great white comma on the fiercely blue sea. Already another cruise ship is coming in and a manicured voice is saying over the address system, 'This is the island of "High-draw", long a famous home of sea captains and admirals. It has many fine houses to see and very little water, and for that reason it is a favourite home for Famous Artists. Attention, *le bateau* leaves in one hour.'

It is difficult to piece together my feelings about this place—like trying to decide which way to crack an ancient vase in order to restore it.

To begin with, what could be more splendid than taking an ouzo on an evening flushed with the sunset's mauve colours, beside a harbour scooped out of granite and spilling over with yachts? Lean sloops and schooners arranged along the jetty like sleek, polished trophies. Edwardian vessels, with potted ferns and palms and sliding doors of mullioned glass, anchored beside a lumbering, red, cargo *caïque*, which sits, so incongruously, next to a plastic 'gin



MULTIHEADED SPLENDOUR

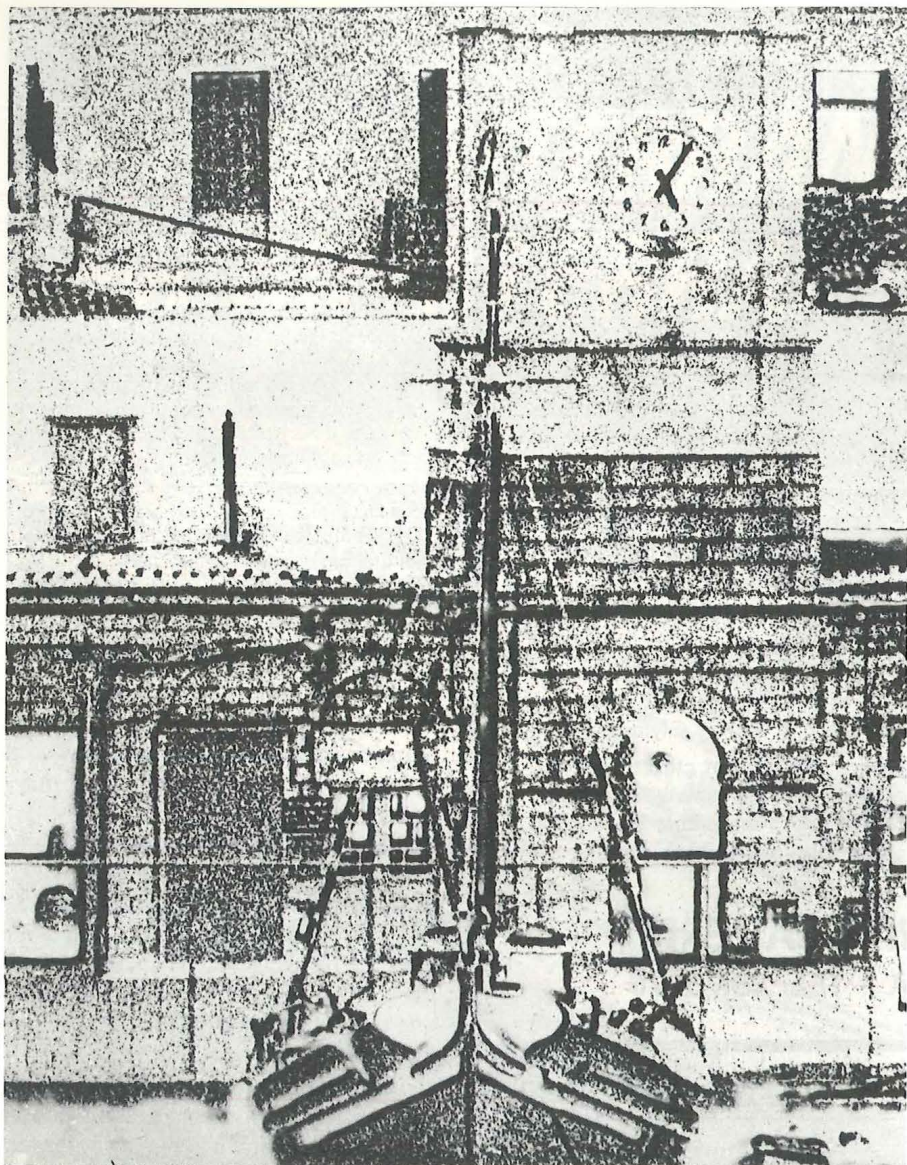
palace' flying Panamanian cloth, bobbing and snorting backwards to the quay. Once their lines are made fast, they will gurgle and smoke as distinguished Athenians cavort with a variety of miniature dogs, or simply watch television on their chrome-lined after-decks.

Most summer evenings are like this and, additionally, the Children of Paradise gather to amuse one another and be seen. Salad days, with a sauce vinaigrette composed of equal parts of hedonism, narcissism, and *Ambre Solaire*. The Children of Paradise parade or lounge. Hippies from all walks of life. Unemployed gigolos looking for work. Parisian hairdressers letting their hair down. Famous writers and famous painters. Australians and Albanians, bounders and boozehounds. Concupiscent lasses who cannot tell blasé from brassière and don't care. A microcosm of decadent society, a *reductio ad absurdum* contrived, seemingly, by a student of Fellini. The guitar, the sleeping bag, moonlit nights by the undulating sea. A white leviathan that dwarfs the island and disgorges 1200

tourists in floral prints. The Hydriot beating an octopus caught with a fork while five jewellers from Kansas City gawk. Donkey trains of bronze and brown Vuitton luggage moving slowly up the steep lanes. Villas with grand pianos suffering through the climate; aquamarine pools fed from the sea; jasmine; frangipanni; curls of frankincense through Byzantine chants in ubiquitous churches.

The entire island of Hydra is now classified as a historical preserve. There are neither automobiles nor raucous motorbikes, just two battered grey dumptrucks careening about from time to time. Public transportation is by beast of burden, or by small, sputtering boats that look like seaborne Bedouin tents. In summer, water is brought in on a tanker named for the city of Hydra whose insignia portrays a serpent devouring a bird.

We all know that the *true* hydra was a multiheaded and extremely nasty serpent, slain by no less a superstar than Hercules himself. When the island's length is viewed from the sea, it seems a forboding shape indeed, with a spine of



serrated mountains about as hospitable as a crocodile's back, a beast scaled with chipped granite and armed with limestone claws. Only when one enters the harbour does the beast open its mouth. Then the village becomes visible sitting under a red ceramic tongue.

Compared to other islands in Greece, Hydra is prosperous, even extravagant, as it has been throughout much of its history. In more flamboyant days, the elite arrived in swift and merciless corsairs or majestically billowing brigantines, but now they come in helicopters, at two hundred dollars a buzz. Before, Hydra's adroit and piratical admirals, sealords of the Revolution such as Kondouriotis, erected veritable palaces out of marble and granite, furnished with lavish booty that might have found its way to the Grand Seraglio, above the Golden Horn, if not to some of the more stately homes of Europe. In this decade a multimillionaire might offer a million dollars for such a house and find the offer refused, which, of course, recently happened.

The village itself is a maze of lanes ascending but a fraction up the mountain which rises to such a height that the monasteries higher up seem to hang above the town, or appear to be on a caustic surface of the moon, a moonscape where a few pines twist and struggle to exist along with wind-beaten herbs, thistles and dessicated wildflowers. Nuns and monks drive their beasts up the mountain each day — on separate pathways.

From the mountains the village seems inconsequential. Up there it feels ethereal, with only the sky, a crucible of blue, and the wind forming random notes and chords in the pines. Looking down, the town is a handful of sugar cast into a rusty bucket with a blue bottom. Infinite perspectives are waiting to be discovered on this island, all raw and dynamic, and full of what the poet Maskeleris saw as 'terrible beauty'.

Any beauty is apt to be good for business. Today, if Cleopatra were to come, she could probably even find packaged snake food, and, most certainly, an array of baubles and bangles that

would fill the most imperial barge: from brass and bad glass to malachite and good gold. One can buy old maps and hand-beaten copperware — authentic stuff — or tinsel and recycled junk. If Helen of Troy were to come she could have her hair done, dial Paris direct, meet a gentleman or two not in reduced circumstances, and dance the Kung Fu until dawn — all on the credit card of her choice.

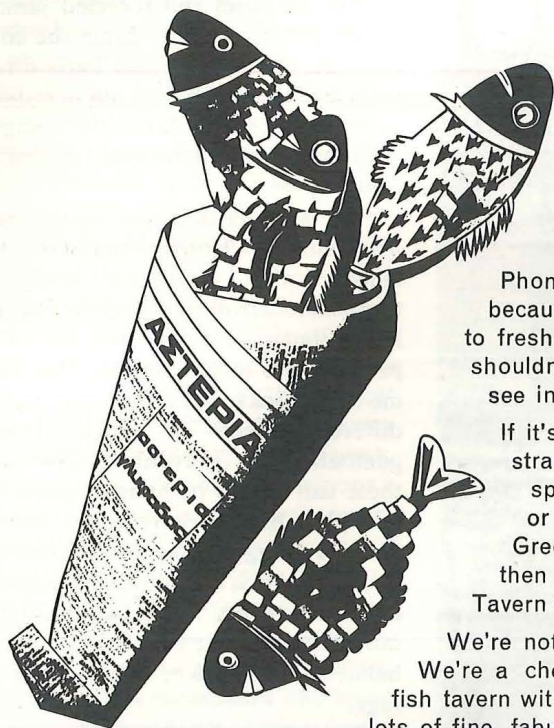
The authors of a new book, called *The Golden Hordes*, maintain that among other corruptive effects of tourism, local folk may become engaged in producing articles that are of no practical use to themselves. This made me think back to a few years ago, when a different breed of tourist bought goatbells for souvenirs. Obviously, these can always be hung on goats. On the other hand, I have never seen an islander going to a taverna dressed in a bedsheet which has been converted into a hooded robe, nor wearing Roman sandals and plastic versions of Homeric helmets. This sort of thing is now the rage.

There is much to be said for cultural heritage and its preservation, and architecture is a good way to start. This is being done on Hydra with zeal. New buildings, and the renovation of older ones, must conform to the character of the old town. To quarry granite at seventy drachmas a block and then to transport it by mule to a plot where a team of expert masons wait to weigh and fit, chip and set each and every stone, is a costly way to build a house. Although it is beyond the financial reach of many, it assures the perpetuation of the town's intrinsic nature, as well as of certain difficult skills rapidly dying out in many parts of Greece and in Europe. Good arch-building is but one example.

As wave after wave of well-heeled tourists have hit the beach, the Hydriots have remained curiously aloof. The entrepreneurs remain separate from those whose families are as firmly planted on the island as the most enduring olive trees. The Hydriots are men of the sea not of the shops, and urbane in their own way. They welcome strangers, are rarely critical of strange ways, and will always stand a round of drinks or extend a helping hand. They celebrate their heroes, who were always more valiant than anyone else, just as on any other Greek island. They manage to combine lethargy and exuberance, enthusiasm and indifference, humbleness and pride in great measure.

On Hydra one doesn't know when the fantasy begins or ends. Once, friends and I had bit parts in a Greek film,

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HOW TO GET THERE

Hydra can be reached daily by boat. The *Kamelia*, *Mykinai*, *Maria*, and *Portokalis Ilios* make the trip in under four hours, with calls at Aegina, Methana and Poros. Boats usually leave Piraeus at eight in the morning and two in the afternoon. On Sundays and holidays boats are scheduled as needed. Contact the Piraeus Port Authority for details. The number is 417-3134, or 451-1311.

Olympic Airlines runs a helicopter service to Hydra, any time of day — but not at night. There are many hotels and pensions on Hydra and reservations are rarely necessary. Should any difficulties arise the Tourist Police are ready to assist visitors seeking lodgings.

Emergencies

Tourist Police	52-205
Doctor and/or Midwife.....	52-420
Dental Surgeon	52-201
Harbour Authority.....	52-279

portraying island regulars. They paid us to drink and dance. We danced on boats in the harbour, we danced on terraces of mansions overlooking the harbour, and the scenery was so lush the film won an award at Cannes, but that does not matter. We took the money we made drinking and dancing in front of the camera and went drinking and dancing.

A brilliant trumpeting is heard from the sea, so strong and urgent it whips up the dust in the reverie and almost spills one's wine. Resonance lingers in the hills, the sound a ship makes when on collision course, and Greek ships often are. Suddenly a moderately modern tanker, loaded down to its scuppers with a cargo of ouzo, looms into view, plows across the blue mouth of the harbour, and clips past a sheer ten metres from where Tassia sits under the cannons, on madly jagged rocks. The surprise is comparable to having a great Andean condor sweep in one window of your sitting room and out the other. It is over that fast.

The alarming thing is that it is not supposed to happen. Everybody knows you don't drive 5000-ton tankers at full-speed within whispering distance from the shore. Steam trails as the radiant horn blats again, a long anguished three-minute, nerve-numbing blat. Figures are seen on the bridge waving, near-toothless Tassia is waving, old sailors on the port shield their blinking eyes and watch.

The ship disappears, sliding down the coast with her great horn wailing. One of the oldest local customs acted out with alacrity, another native son gone to sea, a captain to the end.

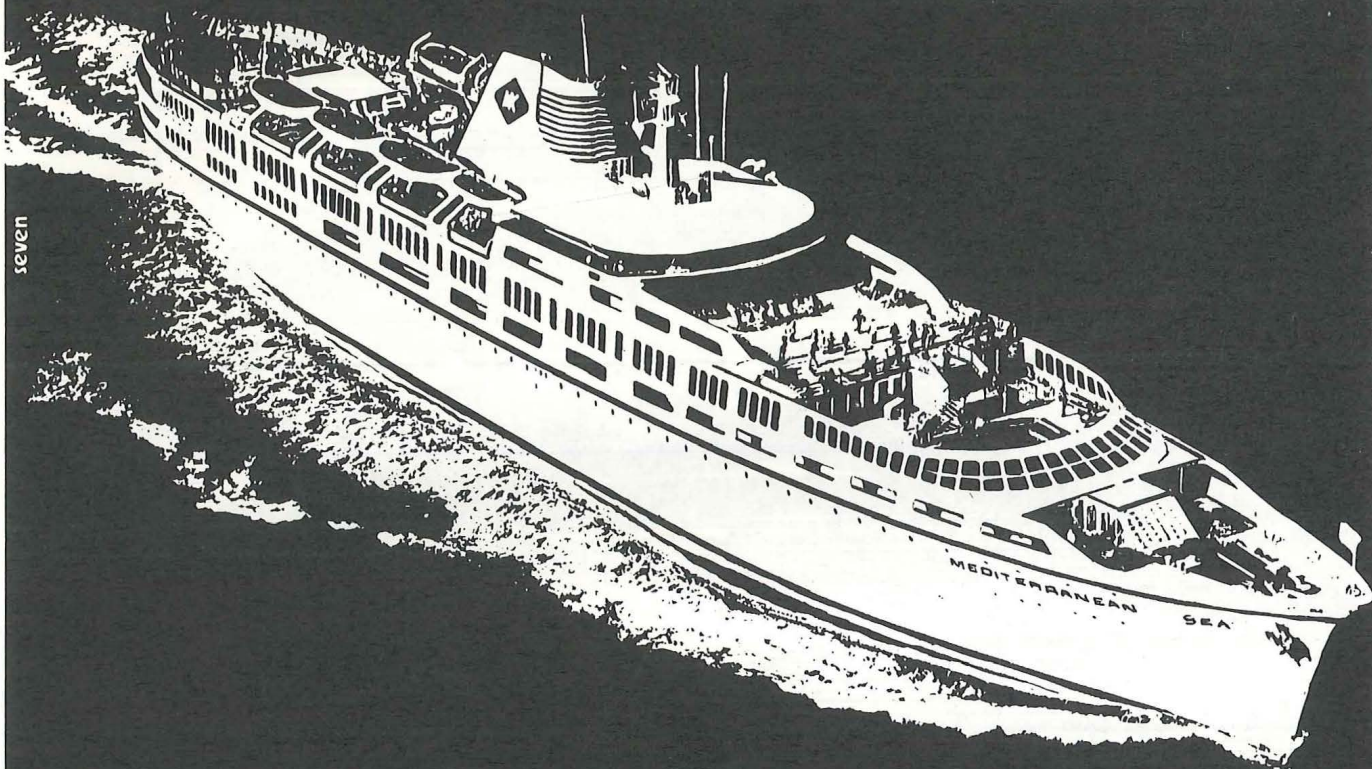
—GEORGE DILLON SLATER

Photographs by Eugene Vanderpool

GREECE - ITALY - GREECE

F/B MEDITERRANEAN SEA

F/B MEDITERRANEAN SKY



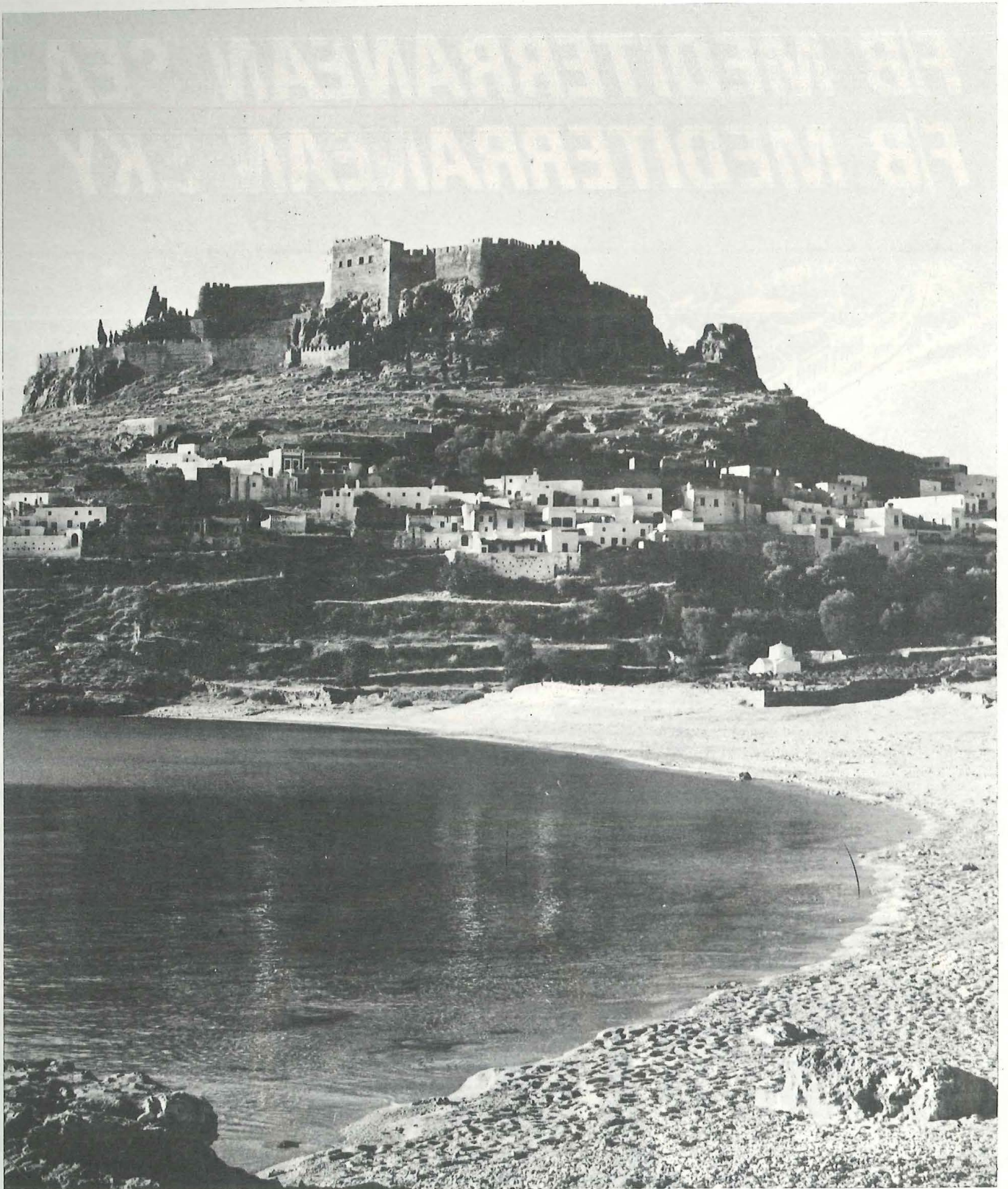
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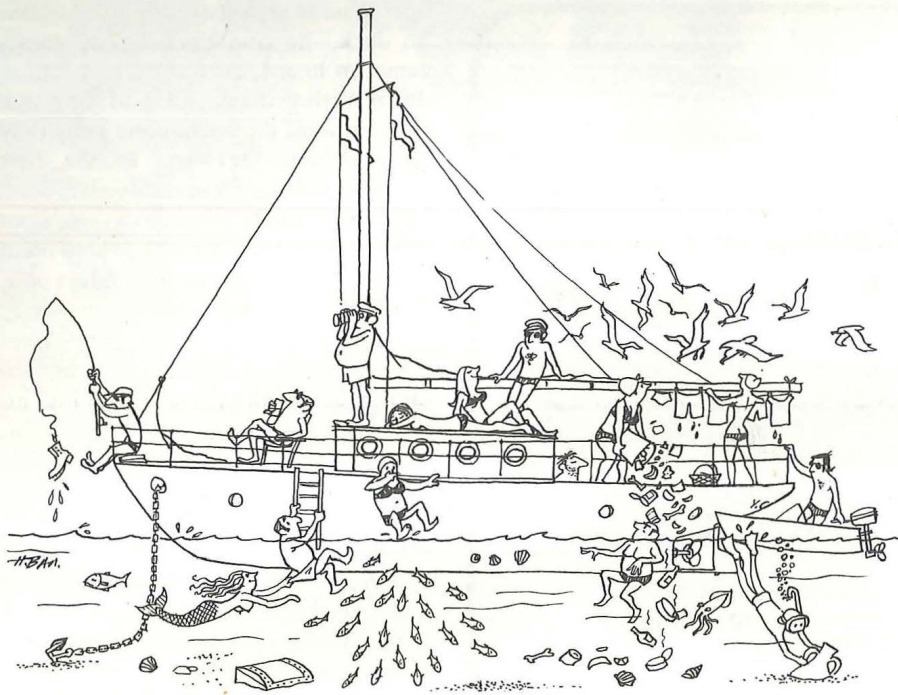
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Sketch by Paul Valassakis

BUSINESS AFLOAT

The engineer had 'gone to football', a skipper nearby had done 9,000 miles in reverse, and the awning was 'dropped' along with the anchor. Some of the joys of that 'Holiday of a Lifetime' — from the yacht owner's point of view!

CHARTERING a yacht can be a wonderful experience. To entice you to charter, yacht agents send batches of brochures with headings like, 'For the Holiday of a Lifetime', 'Greece by Private Yacht', 'Sail Away Holidays', or 'Yours to Command'. What a charterer never knows until he arrives is what exactly he'll spend his 'holiday of a lifetime' on, or what is his 'to command'. There are some things of which he can be certain. The boat will be a specific length, covered with paint, varnish, wood, plastic, steel, canvas, thread and lines, and have an engine room full of diesels, generators, alternators, gears, nuts, bolts, spanners and wrenches. Usually it will also have a crew — captain, mate, engineer, cook, steward and perhaps a deckhand.

Combining all these ingredients, and putting them in perfect working order by the beginning of the season, is a miracle to behold. Most often everything has to be done at the last minute because we are all human — and because we're waiting for parts or repairsmen!

One boat was waiting patiently for the engineer to fix the generator. He finally arrived at about 4:30 p.m., deposited his tools, coat and wallet on the boat — and left. After some time had passed the skipper went below and discovered a note reading, 'Gone to football'. Meanwhile, a homemade boat docked nearby was having gearbox trouble. After two gears had burned out, it was discovered that they had been installed backwards and that the skipper had done 9000 miles in reverse.

How about buying a flag? We once tried to get an American courtesy flag and were handed one with forty-five stars. When we pointed out that the flag should have fifty stars the salesman shrugged his shoulders and said it didn't matter. We then asked for a Greek flag — without white stripes. 'But the Greek flag has white stripes,' said the salesman. 'That doesn't matter,' we replied. (You should see the Canadian flags with artichokes instead of maple leaves!)

In any case, the magical, long-awaited day arrives, the first charter of

the season. If we're lucky, we'll be all ready and waiting on the stern in clean uniform. If not, we may be varnishing the gangplank as our guests are emerging from the taxi.

Ah, the joyous meeting — ending the anxious moments of, 'What will *they* be like?' — not to mention, 'What will *we* be like to *them*?' The first item on the agenda is to load on the bags, usually too many. (One skipper recommends storing them in the chain locker, but that's a bit harsh.) Now the time has come to suggest that they change into something comfortable. In other words, 'Get off the suits and Dior dresses, and *please* take off your shoes.' We also recommend removal of all watches since this is to be a pleasure cruise, not an endurance test: 'Eat when you're hungry, sleep when you're tired.' All aboard and we're ready to leave. Up comes the gangplank; off slip the stern lines and slowly the boat moves out of its berth. If all goes well the anchor will come up without fouling, and we'll be off sailing.

'Now, where shall we go?' 'Why not everywhere?' comes the reply. 'Look at this map, how close everything is! Maybe we could do Rhodes and Crete!' 'In a week?' Boats are very slow modes of transportation. The less expensive the boat, the slower the propulsion. If you want to cover many miles do not hire a yacht capable of doing only five knots. In any case, don't try to do too many islands in one trip. One skipper decided that after a few stops all islands looked alike to charterers, and that they would not be able to tell one from the other. He devised a method of sailing in a figure eight and sailed, for several days, around two islands, pulling in and out of the same harbours. The only variation was the postcard display (arranged with the help of a local merchant). One stop it would be, 'Welcome to Hydra', the next 'Kea', then 'Siros', and so on.

Life on board can be quite different from life ashore, starting with pumping heads, pumping fresh water and few or no hot showers. And, of course, the constant movement either up and down, or back and forth. This means your meals may be served to you on a swinging table. But rest assured. No matter what happens the crew will try to remain 'calm, cool and collected' and give no hint of the fact that the generator has packed up, the anchor is dragging, a sail has blown, *and that you are out of water.*

Last year a skipper left Piraeus on his first charter with a new crew. As they sailed there were many kinks to work



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out. 'Whatever you do, don't yell or run on deck,' he commanded. The guests came on board, moved in, and settled down in the cockpit for a drink and a sail. Up went the anchor and away they went. When they got to the first anchorage the captain coolly placed the boat and signaled to his deckhand to drop anchor. He released the break and out ran the chain — all fifteen feet of it. Looking over the side, a crewman discovered the trouble. Determined not to get excited, he turned to the captain and began making signs: slitting his throat, sawing wood and stabbing his stomach. Not being able to decipher the message, the frustrated captain bel-lowed, 'What?' Back the crewman hustled to inform the captain that the awning was emerging from the anchor pipe and that he needed a knife to cut it loose. All the while he was smiling at the charterers, offering them another drink.

Charterers can sometimes be a liability. Often people who are totally unqualified will try to rent a bare boat, that is, without crew; they may be qualified enough to pass the agent's checkout, but ignorant of local weather and waters. Off they go sailing a 20-foot boat in a Meltemi that keeps the larger yachts at anchor. One charterer actually jumped overboard during a storm — without a life jacket. He was in pursuit of the jib which had blown over the side — and was in the water for half an hour before he was found. The sail was lost.

We had a charterer last year who did not know the difference between the windward and leeward side. He was continually throwing into the wind his matches, ashes and cigarettes which invariably blew back in his face. Finally we devised a method to teach him the difference. We asked him to dump the garbage. That's right, to windward. There he stood covered with melon rind and coffee grounds. He got the message.

And now for a confession. No charter boat wants perfect charterers. It is the charterer's duty to make mistakes and do *something* that will provide us with food for talk at our lying sessions in the local bars. No one wants to hear about how absolutely terrific our people are. They want to hear how the charterers plugged the head with champagne corks, how they put their hair in rollers three times a day or stuck gum on the varnish. In return the crew will occasionally do some crazy things and provide you with fascinating 'winter talk'.

—EMILY S. RIDDELL



A scene from *How the Other Half Loves*

theatre

HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES

THE ENGLISH playwright Alan Ayckbourn has emerged as the master-satirist of marital relationships. Behind the hilarity of the comedy lies a bleak picture of the institution of marriage. It is said that Ayckbourn is able to compose a play in as little as one day and a trilogy in a week. In August there were at least three of his works being performed in London. Although *How the Other Half Loves* (*Emis Afti ke i Alli*), currently playing at the Athina Theatre, was known to local theatrical groups, no one dared produce it here because of the many difficulties it presented. Xenia Kaloyeropoulou and Yannis Fertis, the couple who run the Athina, hit upon the idea of inviting Robert Mindsley, the well-known English director who had directed the original London production, to assist them. Mr. Mindsley agreed but could spend only ten days in Athens. The cast set to work learning their parts, diligently following Ayckbourn's stage directions, in preparation for Mindsley's arrival. When Mindsley arrived on the scene, the performers discovered that his conception was more subtle and altogether different. Within ten days, however, a transformation was accomplished with excellent results; Mindsley and the troupe had brought off a tour de force.

Ayckbourn's plays are satirical, sardonic comedies of manners that

usually deal with the horrors of marriage in middle-class English suburbia. Behind the jokes and hilarity the author makes profoundly disturbing observations about the absurdity of contemporary marital relationships. His early play, *Relatively Speaking* (1965), was a light prelude of things to come. *Absurd Person Singular* (1973), produced last season in Athens by the Antonopoulos-Zavitsianou company, is a masterpiece of stagecraft, full of wry wit built around the encounters of three couples over a period of several years, and the gradual degeneration of their lives. *How the Other Half Loves* is more ingenious structurally. Once again it involves the relationships of three couples associated by some business ties, and satirizes the absurdity of their marriages while they are still unaware of the bitterness (portrayed in *Absurd Person Singular*) that must follow. Two of the couples are better established socially while the third, more naive and innocent, functions as a ploy. The stories and the two households are interwoven. We witness the intra-family relationship of the first two couples and the clandestine affair taking place between one of the husbands and the other's wife. The set is without partitions, a reclining 'X' that incorporates the living rooms of both homes so that the action takes place simultaneously in both homes. To add to the

intricacy of the action, the third couple's visits to each of the others take place on different days, but are shown occurring at the same time, an ingenious conception that caustically demonstrates that the lover is 'present' in the marital home even when physically absent.

One problem with Ayckbourn's plays is the difficulty of transporting them to another culture since his characters are so distinctively English. There is the danger that a 'type' of English character may appear to be eccentric in Greece. Some of the characters in *How the Other Half Loves* are not easily recognized by Greek audiences, even though Paul Matessis's translation helped to bridge the gap between English and Greek audiences.

The egocentric, absent-minded and naive Frank is perhaps most easily identifiable in this corner of the world and George Moschidis did the role justice. Alexandra Lakidou's voice and movements betrayed her even though she appeared to have a clear grasp of her role as the wife who is probably the most universal prototype: the perfect housewife who tolerates her whimsical and impotent husband while concealing her love affairs. The most difficult tasks fell to Xenia Kaloyeropoulou and Yannis Fertis in the roles of extravagantly original characters not commonly found in our society. Kaloyeropoulou avoided the pitfalls and presented us with a delightful portrayal of an untidy, wild creature who is impotent both as a housewife and mother. Fertis's interpretation of her equally primitive husband, who hunts for his pleasures outside his home, was less successful. (Ayckbourn usually shows considerable disdain for the way in which men treat women within marriage and Fertis's 'husband' regards his inadequacies as quite natural but those of his wife unnatural; nonetheless they enjoy mating.) Although the role called for considerable exuberance, Fertis tended to overact; his portrayal was exact but incomprehensible to Greek audiences and sounded unnatural. Ersy Malikentzou and Christos Tsagas were the third couple: unworldly, inexperienced, socially intimidated and decidedly 'western'. Whenever the Greek flavour peeped into Malikentzou's performance as the shy visitor she was decidedly charming.

On the whole this is a fine performance. Robert Mindsley and the actors have succeeded in presenting us with a production that is very nearly perfect.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS

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music

Music Under the August Moon

TO SAY that the Royal Philharmonic was a pleasure to hear invites the charge of unimaginative criticism. To add, moreover, that they played together, in time, in tune, and in response to their conductor, could be nothing less than gilding the lily. Yet there is no better way to describe the performances of Britain's finest orchestra at the Athens Festival, in this their first appearance here in ten years. In the interim one has become familiar with their recordings, and, on the occasional visit to London, their live performances.

The setting under the stars at Herod Atticus Theatre imposes an atmosphere that is surely unique, and conventional judgment is not sufficient. The acoustics are as difficult as the location is grand. Yet here was a group of surprisingly young musicians (an encouraging number of them women) able to stroll casually on stage, perform under demanding circumstances, and perform well. It is easy to say that the English symphonic approach to romantic compositions is somewhat cold, but perhaps we are too accustomed to Mediterranean emotion as a cover for technical flaws. There were no sour strings, no squeaky woodwinds, no flatulent brass, no flashy percussion. All was neat, precise, harmonically pure and mechanically correct. That Colin Davis failed to impress with sweeping gestures and romantic posturing, indicated, at least, that the orchestra knew what it was doing without him. Surely the Berlioz *Symphonie Fantastique* has never had a better live reading, its treacherous collage of solo bits skillfully merging into a genuine musical whole for the first time in the reviewer's concert experience. If the impressive trio of guest soloists were not that memorable in their performances, was it not because the orchestra was all the more so?

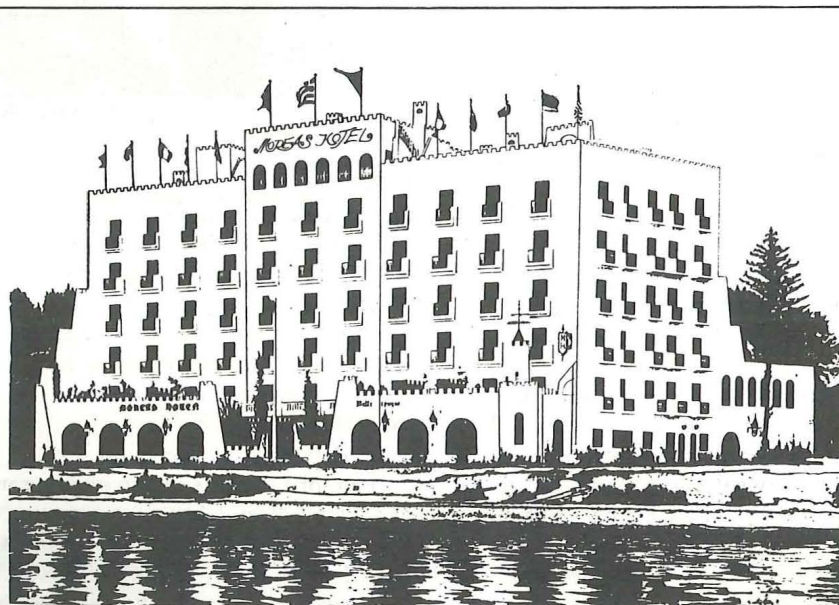
It is always a pleasure to visit the British Embassy and to commune with the spirit of Premier Venizelos where he faced the many crises of his brilliant career. It was particularly refreshing to be there to meet the members of the Philharmonic, to discover that most spoke the Queen's English with decided North country, Welsh or Midlothian accents, and that they found Greece to

be the most delightful place they had visited in their many years of travelling. The Empire may have vanished, the pound sterling may be on the decline, but the imperial tradition of orchestral excellence carries on. Long may it wave!

The Athens Center for Creative Arts ventured courageously into the convictionless world of mixed-media earlier this month at the Hellenic American Union, with results that it would be difficult to term gratifying. This is not to say that the individual performers lacked talent or artistic skill. Francis James Brown has a distinct flair for pianistic improvisation, while several of the lady dancers and musical actresses showed evidence of much rehearsal and basic abilities. Unfortunately neither of the two works which the reviewer saw were of any artistic merit whatsoever.

The 'Mixed Piece for Six', based on Ashley Carr's Vectors I & II was dull, tiresome, and above all, pretentious. The so-called 'multi-media' production ('The End or Beginning'), multi apparently referring to the three women and the tape recorder, was rather embarrassingly camp. As an attendant colleague remarked, today's concertgoers suffer from the 'Rite of Spring' complex, which, ever since the famous 1913 première of Stravinsky's now classic ballet met with a tumultuous rejection by Paris music lovers, has frozen contemporary judgment for fear of condemning another masterpiece-to-be. Certainly more courageous concertgoers are needed. Those in attendance at the H.A.U., however, were, if not courageous, at least fascinating. Such a collection of human peculiarities has heretofore escaped the reviewer, who after six years in Athens thought he travelled in fairly eclectic circles. The temptation, in fact, was to review the audience, but we'll save that for another time.

— ROBERT BRENTON BETTS



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books

Robert Liddell CAVAFIS, A CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY

London. Duckworth. 1974. 222 pages.

Robert Liddell would seem to be the ideal biographer for Cavafis. Not only has he had a lifelong interest in the poet's work and personality, written earlier critical essays about him and fictionalized him in a novel, *Unreal City*, but he has also lived and worked for several years in Alexandria, where the poet lived, and corresponded and spoken with many who had known him. Most important of all, he has had access to George Savidhis's valuable collection of unpublished letters and papers.

The greatest value of this book lies in the detailed account Liddell gives of the poet's ancestors, parents, his eight brothers (one of whom was, like the poet, homosexual), and in the information and correction of facts, figures, and chronologies regarding various sojourns of the family in Constantinople, Alexandria, Athens, France and England. Equally informative and revealing are the thirteen photographs of the poet, his family, friends, and his home on the Rue Lepsius where he wrote so many of his masterpieces.

Until further information or new manuscripts come to light, Liddell's biography is an invaluable reference. In the general index of names, however, there are neither cross-references to various aspects of Cavafis's life nor to discussions of his poems and publications. As a consequence, it is difficult to use this book as a reference to the poet himself. Considering Cavafis's secretive and complicated manner of publishing and distributing his poems, a separate chronological listing of his works in prose and poetry in pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, loose-leaf folders, cyclostyled copies, off-prints, broadsheets and sewn booklets, would have been helpful.

We are given as much authentic description of Cavafis's temperament as Liddell can muster, but there is no full-rounded portrait. Since he is critical of Timos Melanos's Freudian interpretation and of Stratis Tsirkas's Marxist interpretations, Liddell is probably wary, or perhaps disapproves, of any biased analysis, even though he does swerve heavily toward erotic elements

in Cavafis's work and character. He is correct in devoting much space to the erotic poetry, for Cavafis's homosexuality does indeed profoundly colour and determine his attitude toward life and technique, but the space given is disproportionate in regard to the contemplative and historical poetry, and what analysis is given of these is neither profound nor penetrating. His own translations of the poems are often flat, literal, uninspired. Yet a reading in depth of these poems has much to offer for a deeper understanding of Cavafis's character and art.

Poetry, for Cavafis, was an aesthetic salvation, the only immortality life could bestow, the only 'artifice of eternity'. When in 'One of Their Gods' a



Greek divinity descends to the bystreets of Seleucia to indulge in debauchery, the poet envisages him as an adolescent of perfect beauty, but with 'the joy of incorruption in his eyes', for a god may give himself up to 'the most daring and erotic urges' and yet retain his purity of soul. Cavafis understood with profound irony that such purity may be found only in divinity and art, never in life.

Few of Cavafis's erotic poems rank among his best work with those of a contemplative or historical cast. Although he has written some poems set in the classical world, he found his personal mythology in the Hellenistic, Greco-Roman, and Byzantine periods when Jews were being Hellenized or Hellenes were being corroded by the inroads of Christianity, in the twilight decadence of great civilizations to which his native Alexandria was heir. Yet even in these periods he was interested not in great events or personalities but in minor actions and ravaged figures, such as the abandonment of Antony by his patron god, Dionysos, or the substitution of glass for real jewels in the coronation of an impecunious Byzan-

tine emperor. If he chose some great event, such as the destruction of the fleet of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium, it was to glance ironically at some insignificant detail that deflates pomposity and reveals human vulnerability. What interested him were not the heroic deeds of the Greeks at Thermopylae but their betrayal by the inevitable Ephialtes. Nor does joy or triumph endure, for at the height of any delectable moment some Theodotos is preparing to betray and behead a Pompey, and to bring in his head on a tray. One of Cavafis's great abilities was to interpret characters or events in the past out of his personal knowledge of like circumstances in the present—one of Tsirkas's main theses—and to imbue these with universal meaning beyond time and history.

His characters often show courage and heroism, but more often frailty, egoism, opportunism, cynicism, cowardice, bewilderment and worldliness, all of which he depicts with indulgent tolerance, with amusement, with tender sympathy and understanding. The knowledgeable young man in 'They Should Have Provided' would have been delighted to serve some honest politician, but since the Establishment of the gods has provided him only with fools or idiots, what is the poor devil to do? What interested Cavafis were inconsistencies of character, the compromises of those who vaguely feel they should be moved by great ideals but are unable to maintain them, and the indecisions, hesitations and pretensions of the self-deluded who are impelled to rationalise their natural tendency toward debauchery or opportunism.

His poems are neither emotional nor lyrical, but narrative, dramatic, objective, realistic, learned and witty, a subtle recounting of events and episodes in a tone of voice that is precise, dry, and deliberately prosaic. They are, above all, ironic, especially when he describes abortive desires or the discrepancies between fact and illusion, perfidy and promise. They are contracted into their greatest density, yet with a clarity unimpeded by simile or metaphor, revealing the larger tropes of events, situations or character analysis. No superfluous word is permitted, everything is premeditated and exact, emotions are under control, although occasionally, when he recalls his nostalgic lusts, a surprising sentimentality intrudes. These devices and techniques, coupled with his dry, almost prosaic incisions and his ever-present irony, make him the true forerunner of modern Greek poetry.

Throughout his book Liddell pursues a running battle with Stratis Tsirkas's interpretation of Cavafis as a politically orientated poet (*Cavafis and His Times*, 1958; *The Political Cavafis*, 1971) in an unnecessarily caustic, sarcastic and testy tone. This is irritating, impedes the flow of narrative and analysis, and could easily have been relegated to an appendix. In other words, Liddell's book is invaluable for facts and dates given and corrected (with the lapses I have mentioned), for many revelations and insights. It is on the whole disappointing, however, as character depiction or poetry analysis in depth.

— KIMON FRIAR

John Touratsoglou
LEFKADIA

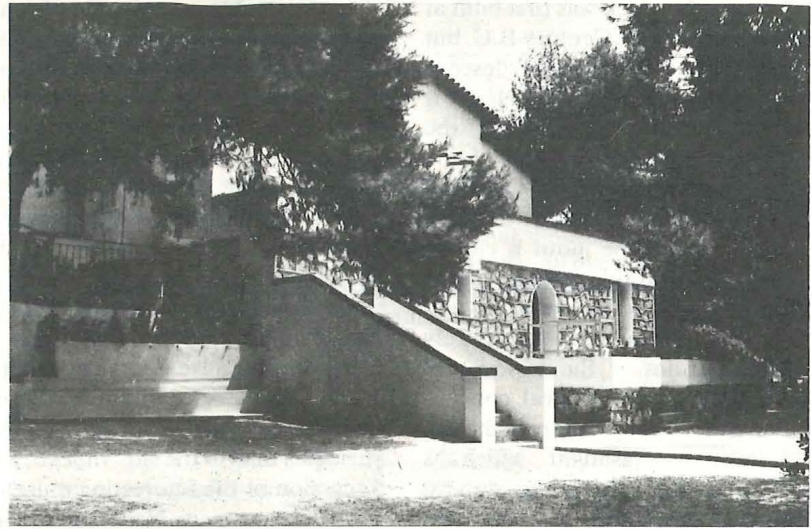
Keramos Guide. Lycabettus Press. 1973.

Manolis Andronicos
VERGINA

Keramos Guide. Lycabettus Press. 1972.

The Macedonian tombs of the early Hellenistic period at Vergina and Lefkadia, both situated near the town of Veria, seventy - five kilometers southwest of Thessaloniki, are among the least visited archaeological remains in northern Greece. They are of great interest, however, because they contain the only complete building facades in Greece dating from ancient times. The tombs were built as an imposing 'house' for the deceased and were deliberately buried (although they were often re-used). Thus they were preserved to an extent impossible for structures above ground.

John Touratsoglou's guide describes the three magnificent Macedonian tombs of Lefkadia, the Nymphaeum of the ancient city of Mieza and two secondary buildings. These monuments form an archaeological area that is admirably served by this detailed guide rendered into excellent English. The regional plan shown on the inside front cover of the book is useful and accurate; the tombs and the Nymphaeum are also clearly signposted at their respective sites. An illustration of the restoration of the Great Tomb is invaluable since the facade itself is now covered with heavy scaffolding so that some details, particularly in the upper register, are



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hard to discern. Touratsoglou's description of the tomb, which was first built at the end of the Fourth Century B.C. but later occupied by the builders' descendants, is both readable and scholarly. It should have been noted that the 'windows' in the upper storey of the Great Tomb closely resemble the doors of the Vergina tomb. Whether they are windows or doors, the motif is clearly decorative, and more emphasis could have been given in the guide to the development of non-functional, purely decorative facades at the expense of passages devoted to classical conceptions of architecture. (Visitors to the site should take a flashlight which is indispensable for observing details, especially in the Tomb of Lyson and Kallikrates.)

The Nymphaeum, described as being a little disappointing for visitors, is excessively overgrown in early summer and partially flooded by the stream that runs below it. The visitor who braves the unusually chilly, knee-deep water will be rewarded, however, by a view of the rock-cuttings which form the foundation of the Nymphaeum's stoa.

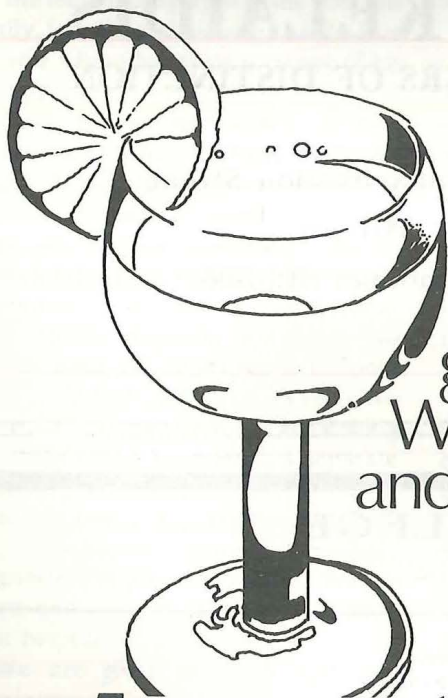
Manolis Andronicos's *Vergina* (the name of a refugee town built in 1923)

describes the nearby Cemetery of Mounds, the Macedonian Tomb and the Hellenistic Palace. This book does not match the Lefkadia guide in authoritative detail nor in the quality of its illustrations. (The rather dim reproduction of the 1876 plan by the French archaeologist, Heuzey, would have been better replaced by a line-drawing.) Since the objects found in the large number of burial mounds which cover the plain outside the village of Vergina are divided between the Veria and Thessaloniki Museums, the description of the Cemetery of Mounds is of more significance to visitors to those museums than to the site. Indeed, a brief discussion of the interesting museum at Veria with its many Neolithic, Geometric, and Roman objects so well displayed, would have been a significant addition to either guide. This museum, by the way, is thought by many to be the best designed in Greece. The Macedonian Temple Tomb of the early Third Century B.C. deserves a description of greater length. No dimensions are given in the text or in the reconstructions of the facade and the throne within the main room; nor is there a plan or sectional drawing of the structure. A

practical difficulty unmentioned in the guide is that the key opening the tomb is with the guard at the site of the Hellenistic palace further up the hill. This palace, probably built by Antigonos Gonatus, King of Macedon (276 - 239 B.C.) is illustrated by a grainy two-page photograph which could have been replaced by a longer textual description or at least supplemented by arrows indicating cardinal points of reference. John Travlos's general plan of the site, however, is clear and helpful, although it would be useful to have the entrance marked on it. Perhaps even a conjectural identification of some of the palace rooms would be more illuminating than the recurrent generalised description of them as 'rooms' or 'spaces'. Some of these were surely dining and formal reception rooms.

These two guides are disparate in quality, but they are both indispensable and a bargain buy, the more so since this is an area that receives very short shrift from the *Blue Guide*. The text of the Lefkadia Guide lives up to the accuracy of its bibliography and plans; it is a feather in the cap for the Keramos Guide series.

—SUSAN WALKER



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ANDREAS EMBIRIKOS

ANDREAS Embirikos, who died on August 4 at the age of seventy-four, was the poet who introduced surrealism into Greek literature. Born in 1901 to the famous shipping family from Andros, Embirikos lived for many years in France and England. He studied psychology and philosophy in Paris where he became associated with the poet André Breton and his Surrealist circle. In 1932 he returned to Greece, became the first practicing psychoanalyst in Athens and startled the public with his first book, a series of prose-poems in automatic writing entitled *Blast Furnace*. Published in 1935 when the orthodox tradition of rhyme and verse as set down by Kostas Palamas, the dominant figure in poetry from 1880, still held sway, *Blast Furnace* was received with astonishment, indignation and ridicule. Ten years later he published his second and last book of poetry, *Hinterland. Amour, Amour, Writings or Personal Mythology* (1960), a small volume of personal, fantastic sketches, is his only other published work. He did, however, write three enormous thousand-page novels whose unbridled eroticism has so far prevented their publication.

Sensational as his work has been both in form and content, Embirikos himself strenuously eschewed all publicity. Personally modest and restrained, never polemical, never descending to the marketplace, he was, in the words of his younger compatriot in surrealist poetry, Nikos Engonopoulos, 'an aristocrat of poetical art'.

Today, when the illogical has become a norm and the erotic is accepted as a primary element in life, Embirikos's published works appear less surprising than they did to the rather provincial and easily shocked Athenians of forty years ago. The grammatical and verbal play between *katharevousa* and demotic Greek, the daring antitheses, the clarity, simplicity and the self-discipline of the poet are all elements in Embirikos's art which have strongly influenced later poets. For all that, Embirikos was little known and unappreciated. Four days after Embirikos's death, Kostas Stamatiou, writing in *Ta Nea* of the poet's unpublished work, could wryly complain, 'since only a small part of his work is known and we are still not mature enough to accept the audacity of his expression... the question remains, how great a poet was Andreas Embirikos?'

THE SILENCE

No matter how long works remain unexecuted, no matter if silence is complete (although it pulses and throbs), and zero is traced in its full roundness like a gaping though voiceless mouth, yet always, but always that silence and everything else unexecuted will contain a great and bursting mystery, an overbrimming mystery without a single void and without absence, a great mystery (like the mystery of life in the sepulcher), the obvious, the far-illuminating, the complete mystery of existence, the great mystery of life, Alpha-Omega.



HIGH PLATEAU OF PASSAGE

Birds in the air
And rodents in the pockets of time
Every heart beats in every breast
Like a hammer that sings
Squirring of felines and women in love
On the grass and banks
Of rivers with grey ships.

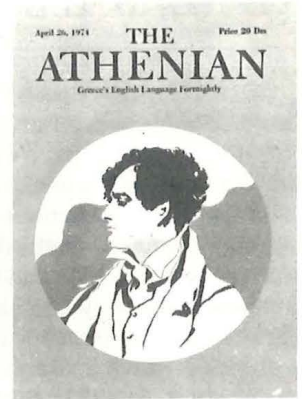
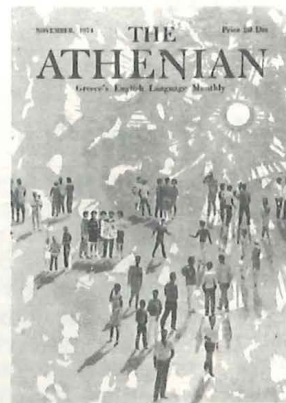
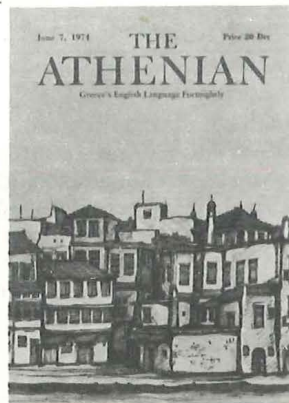
All on earth desire love and affection
All things resemble one another in their deepest sources
Our cells are visited by honeybees
Our dreams inhabit our souls
And bathe themselves in rivers
With populations and herds.

All on earth desire love and affection
We are branches with shooting stars entangled in the leaves
Of an avenue that comes to us and guides
The gurgling intertwinings of fiestas
At every turn of the road in a forest
Of multi-colored birds and insects
That flutter in the laughter of children
With crickets that exult in the heat
And provoke erections in fathers
And provoke erections in sons
Before girl cousins and girl friends
Within the heartbeat swarm of wayfarers
Desires of boys and desires of girls
Desires of men and desires of women
Tall domes and skyhigh chimneys
Shout Hurrah to the need of making love.

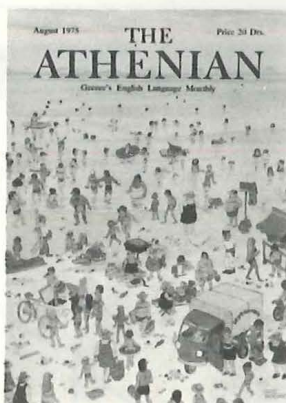
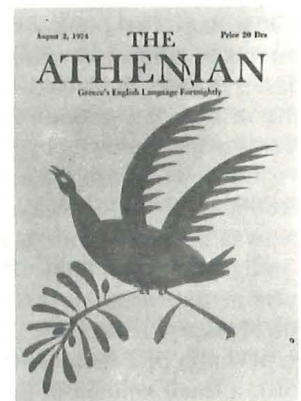
Amid cities and fields
Amid woodlands and mountains
Amid shrubs and stones
Fountains of unrestrained squirting
And missiles whose vigor is never shriveled by time
Cheers and incomprehensible songs
Cry out the need of making love
With their boxes opened
With their red lips wet
With their azure eyelids open
Toward the seas and the galaxy
Of breasts and spurting sperm.



'High Plateau of Passage' and 'The Silence', published in English for the first time, have been translated by Kimon Friar.



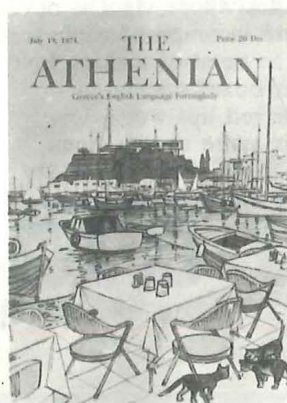
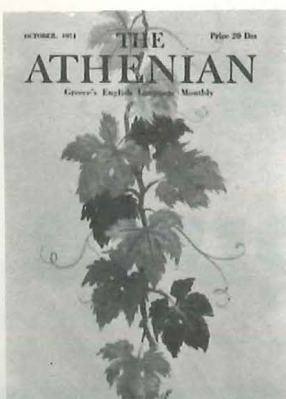
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BRING ME THE HEAD OF SAM PECKINPAH

MOST critics seem hung-up on Sam Peckinpah's penchant for violence (*The Wild Bunch*, *Straw Dogs*, *Getaway*, and *Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid*). The cry of many reviewers has really been 'Bring me the head of Sam Peckinpah', yet at the heart of a Peckinpah film one finds tenderness and compassion rather than violence and hatred.

To relate the plot of *Bring Me the Head of Alfredo Garcia*, which first made its appearance in Greece last winter and has been reappearing at the outdoor cinema circuit during the summer, is to follow a trail littered with the twenty-five victims who make up the body-count of this film. The slaughter is set in motion when a wealthy Mexican offers a million dollars for the head of Alfredo Garcia, who has left his daughter pregnant. A professional bounty-hunting organization comes in contact with Bennie (well acted by Warren Oates), a down and out American piano player in a sleazy small town dive. Bennie's girl friend, Elita, a Mexican whore (played by Isela Vega with beautiful, controlled intensity), has just spent three days and nights with the hunted Garcia and reports that he died in a traffic accident. The film moves into high gear as Bennie sets out with Elita in a battered red Chevrolet to dig up the corpse, decapitate it and claim a \$10,000 bounty from the Organization which, in turn, will collect the jackpot. Naturally, many must die in the process.

At the center of the film, however, is the shoddy but genuine romance between Bennie and Elita. In a remarkably tender and honest scene in which the two are together in the countryside before they reach the cemetery (as touching as some of Jack Nicholson's scenes in *Five Easy Pieces*), these two losers reveal their hopes, frustrations and finally, their love. Bennie, nursing a bottle of Tequila, explains he's never been anywhere he'd like to return to. Elita remembers some Mexican town with an old Spanish fort which is her Ithaca. She begs Bennie to propose to her. He does, she cries, and one feels the closeness these two momentarily share before the quest for Alfredo Garcia's head leads to their deaths.

Several reviewers have compared the film to Huston's *Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, but the similarities are limited to the greed for money and what it can supposedly buy. I was reminded of Malcolm Lowry's book, *Under the Volcano*, a tragic tale of lost love in a corrupt and decaying Mexico. Like Lowry, Peckinpah has captured the rich texture of sordid abundance in the Mexican towns and cities, contrasted to the desolation of the countryside.

Peckinpah obviously knows Mexico well enough to use it not only realistically but allegorically to suggest a nightmare vision of life when tenderness and love fail. Peckinpah does not so much shoot on location as *in* location.

Bring Me the Head shows the director deepening and maturing his art. Peckinpah, who co-scripted the film with Gordon Dawson, has presented his most complete and compelling woman to date in the character of Elita. She is killed off about half way through the film, but her presence continues to be felt by Bennie and by the audience. Much depends on Isela Vega's performance, for the role could easily have degenerated into the 'whore-with-a-heart-of-gold' stereotype. As she appears in the film, Elita is a woman who has been forced to prostitute herself but has not lost a desire for simple pleasures.

Visually, Peckinpah works with an ease and assurance that borders on perfection. The story has elements of horror, but more important, it has a haunting beauty such as in the montage sequence in the opening of the film in which the pregnant daughter dabbles her foot in a tranquil lake, or in the indoor shots in which a melancholy Elita sits nude in a dark shower.

Peckinpah hinted at the need for tenderness and the reality of loneliness in *Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid*. The themes remained only partly developed, however, and Bob Dylan's sensitive soundtrack seduced the audience into paying too much attention to the music.

In this film, Peckinpah has dared to explore the failure of love with greater sincerity than he has before. One hopes he will have the courage to go further in his next film, for it is clear from the ending, in which a super-close-up of the

mouth of a semi-automatic rifle is pointed at the audience, that his film is aimed at us, personally. As the gunsmoke clears, we are left staring at an ominously silent barrel. It suggests simultaneously a threat of future violence and the potential for renewed life. After all, about the only ones left alive at the end of the film are the wealthy Mexican's daughter and her son, the fruit of her fleeting contact with Alfredo Garcia.

—ANDY HORTON

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A NEW APARTMENT IN ATHENS

I MOVE across the brightly-finished parquet floor, pull up the shutters and open the french doors. The sun streams across the room and bounces off the white-painted walls. I open the doors on the opposite side and the other doors begin to slam. A typical welcome from the tempestuous, impulsive Athenian breezes!

With the Attic air and sun about me as I unpack, I begin a new assignment—furnishing our empty apartment.

The kitchen is waiting and I look forward with anticipation to stocking it and preparing my first meals. Across one wall stretches a white marble sink, flanked by counters lined, above and below, with cupboards and drawers. One wall is empty, waiting for the *kouzina* (oven-range, which is also the name for 'kitchen') and *psigio* (refrigerator), tops on the priority list.

There is time to begin food-gathering before shops close at noon (*mesimeri*: 1:30-2:30) and most people go home for the mid-day meal and siesta. Food-gathering is an adventure that never ceases in Athens. I live in the Exarhia section which, like most residential areas, has numerous small shops in every conceivable direction. I locate the *fournos* (bakery), the *galaktopolion* (dairy shop), *manavi* or *lahanopolion* or *oporopolion* (vegetable and fruit shops), the *hasapiko* or *kreopolion* (meat shop), *psaradikon* or *ichthiopolion* (fish shop), the *bakalikon* (grocer), and the *pantopolion* (general shop). And, of course, the ubiquitous *periptera* (kiosks) which carry, in addition to newspapers and magazines, more things than you can imagine — from aspirin and Alka Seltzers to hairpins and stamps.

I begin buying ingredients for a perfect meal, *horiatiki salata* (village salad), *stragalia* (toasted chick peas) and *stafida* (currants) the traditional snacks, *yaourti* (yogurt), and *gala* (milk). The tomatoes are ripe and shiny, the fresh fruits and vegetables in their peak season. The shopkeepers greet me with 'Yia sas' or 'Parakalo' and send me off with a 'Sto Kalo'. The fresh foods, the warm greetings — what a contrast to sterile, impersonal supermarkets!

So many ideas develop from the scents and aromas of these foods. I make a paste with *feta* and other

ingredients which I use as a spread for an open-faced sandwich or for canapes. Wanting a sweet, I remember *korkada* (beaten egg yolk and sugar), creamy and thick.

The bakers' bread goes stale quickly, even though I can buy a *miso Karveli* (half a loaf) at a time, so I recall what my mother used to do. I quickly dampen the dried bread with cold water, set it on a plate, sprinkle it lightly with oil and dried oregano and serve. A wonderful peasant snack — and one enjoyed by even the most sophisticated Athenian.

Meanwhile, I must shop for equipment and utensils. Before deciding on an oven range, I search for basic utensils among the tiny shops around Athinas Street. During the mid-1950's there were donkeys and carts here; now there are cars and traffic problems during the peak hours, but I see this area as 'Old Athens'. It is vibrant with activity and lively with voices of hucksters selling garlic, plastic bags (the most popular current carry-all), lottery tickets, lavender, roasted *kalamboki* (corn).

I always go directly to the meat market, entrance on Athinas between Sofokleous and Evripidou (see *The Athenian*, July, 1975). Near the entrance I buy my cheese from Kyr' Niko's tiny stall. A few steps away I find large Kalamata olives and *ambelofila* (grapevine leaves) sold by bulk (*hima*). Store the olives in a jar with a little oil and vinegar. Roll the leaves and slip them into a jar or plastic bag, add water and a little salt and store for a month in the refrigerator but be sure to rinse before making Dolmades.

In quick succession, I find many useful accessories. At A. Kontoloukas (Athinas 40), a good bread knife and sharp kitchen knife, the latter with a sheath and hand-engraved by the craftsman, similar to ones I found in Hania, Crete. A. Loukatari (Athinas 33), a small basement shop nearby, specializes in *pilina* (earthenware) made on the island of Sifnos in the Cyclades. Here I buy the useful *yuvetsi* (casseroles) ranging from 50 to 90 Drs., depending on the size; a *stamna* (water jug) reminiscent of the ancient ones used to carry water from the wells; all types of earthenware pots, including a fascinating water bird feeder.

Slightly further south there are shops specializing in wooden products —



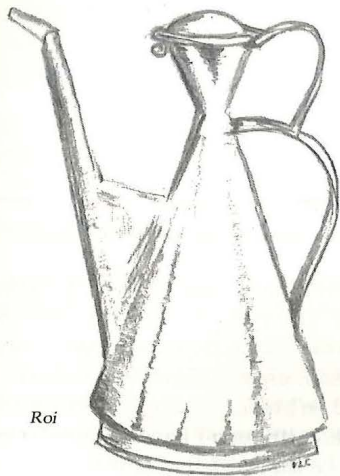
Basil

spoons, bowls, even shoes and chairs. Down into the basement of A. Mergoupi (Athinas 8) where I buy a long-handled cooking spoon (12 Drs) and the *sfragida* (seal) with the two-headed eagle to use when making Vasilopita Smyrnis (special New Year's cake). At S. Lazarou (Athinas 33) I select a large *goudi* and *goudoheri* (mortar and pestle, 150 Drs.) made in Agion Oros (Mount Athos). If you soak the *goudi* overnight with olive oil and never soak it in water, you will enjoy your *goudi* for many years. Use it to make your *skordalia*, *melitzanosalata*, *taramosalata*, and to pound nuts.

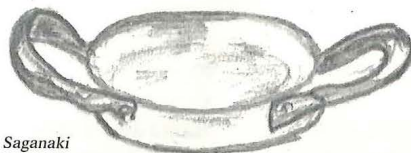
After much searching I find M. Toumpanaki (Pallados 14, on the west side of Athinas, south of Evripidou) where I buy a new *saganaki*. This double-handled pan is excellent for frying cheese, eggs, and livers; many restaurants serve 'saganaki' which is usually an omelette or fried eggs and may include ham or cheese. I buy a *katsarola* (pot) and lid, both aluminium, for 80 Drs. Be sure to buy a *roi*, a funnel cruet, for holding oil. Not far away at Pasialis (Pallados 5) you will see more plasticware than you dreamed existed. You can buy a dishpan, and five or more different coloured pans for placing under your plants, as well as cups and plates of all sizes. Roaming these narrow lanes between Aeolou and Athinas, you will find an endless array of interesting shops. At S. Mastroianni (Polyklitou 18) I purchased water and wine glasses and restaurant-quality plates at wholesale prices!

I always try to visit Kyria Irini at the tiny *votanika-baharika* (herb and spices) shop, H. Attokis (Ermou 82). Here you can buy *moshokarido* (nutmeg), *garifala* (cloves), *kanella* (cinnamon), *hamomili* (chamomile), *piperi* (pepper), *vanilia* (vanilla), *livani* (incense), and an infinite variety of spices.

Fresh growing herbs can be found not far from here on Agia Irinis, running

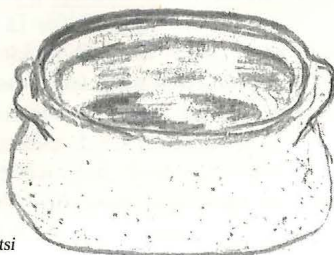


Roi



Saganaki

Sketches by V.L.C.



Yuvetsi



Goudi

between Athinas and Aeolou. In June I bought fragrant tiny -leaf basil plants (5 Drs. each) and pots (5 Drs. each) and soil from Kyrios Fanourios. (He has been nurturing and selling plants here for fifty years and knows all there is to know about plant cultivation.) I harvest basil seed by late August, a wonderful gift for friends.

Before leaving the area, stop by the fruit and vegetable stalls on the opposite side of Athinas from the meat market and enjoy the myriad types of colourful foods. Here it is wise to cultivate friendships with stall owners — for this is strictly a seller's market: picking-your-own is not encouraged, in most instances not permitted. Keen competition, however, guarantees good quality products and reasonable prices. The hucksters' calling, 'deka, deka, deka, deka' (the price), and 'kalo, kalo, kalo, kalo' (the quality) seem to draw you like a magnet. You buy and buy and buy.

On one day a week in most neighbourhoods the *laiki agora* (folk market) makes its appearance (see *The Athenian Organizer*). These street markets are open between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., rain or shine, selling fruits and vegetables fresh from the farm, staples, utensils and other wares. If you go early you can find any available, seasonable produce and housewares. (I bought my *tapsi* [baking pan] for 70 Drs.)

If you go about 1 p.m. you get picked-over but good tomatoes for cooking and other perishables at reduced prices. This is, indeed, a city market with a village atmosphere.

Meanwhile, pursuing the essential electrical appliances, I find both the quality and availability satisfactory. Prices are high by comparison with the U.S. and most of Europe, but quite competitive among Greek manufacturers. Visit the large exhibits such as those on Panepistimiou to compare prices and features; then try to find a Greek friend or acquaintance who has a relative retailing electrical appliances! The personal introduction will guarantee special attention and most likely a good price, since the mark-up is a retailer's decision. (Reciprocal favours and courtesies are a way of life in Greece.) Appliances are usually delivered the following day and are easily installed by a local *ilectrologos* (electrician).

When the new *psigio* and *kouzina* arrive, they are quickly installed. Observing our heirloom copper pots, recently re-tinned, and my newer purchases, Kyrios Dimitrios, the electrician, cautions, 'You cannot use these on the new *kouzina* or the *matia* (burners) will spoil.' From his shop at Har. Trikoupi 73, I select pots to match the various diameters of the burners; a *briki* to brew Greek coffee or boil water; long-handled saucepan; *tigani* (frying pan) and a *katsarola*, all for less than 480 Drs.

Cooking sprees result in re-creating Greek dishes just to enjoy the Athenian ambiance: *domates yemistes* (stuffed tomatoes), *briami* (Greek version of ratatouille, baked uncovered in the oven), *kota me bamyas* (chicken with okra), *melitzanes me anitho* (eggplants with dill), whole grain bread, *koulourakia*, *tiropites*, preserves, and an endless array of cooked salads. Yes, there are some quick originals — the

first hasty sandwich is a delicious grilled *feta* sandwich (toasted to a light chestnut perfection until the cheese melts), served with a quickly-made *trahana* soup. *Trahana*, a sour dough pasta, added to any broth, preferably with a touch of tomato and dash of grated cheese, makes a hearty soup. I experiment with making yogurt from sheep's milk starter, using various flours to bake breads and *koulourakia*.

With fresh-cut *dafni* (bay leaves), *dendrolivano* (rosemary), and *man-zourana* (marjoram) drying in a shady corner, and fresh basil in pots — imagine the fun cooking in the family and friends in the days ahead!

—VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES

FETA OLIVE HERB SPREAD

To serve two

1 large slice *feta* cheese (preferably soft)
6-8 Kalamata olives, chopped and pitted
Few drops olive oil
2 sprigs parsley, chopped
1 sprig basil, chopped

You might prefer this for canapes, but I spread it thickly on fresh bread for a wholesome open-faced sandwich. It is also nutritious since you will be eating simultaneously animal (cheese) and vegetable (bread) proteins—the best way to assimilate all the amino acids these foods contain.

Using a fork, mash the *feta* in a small bowl, then add the chopped olives. From your *roi* dribble a few drops of oil, just enough to bind the mixture. Add the herbs, stir, and serve. Store, covered, in the refrigerator. Note: My half-liter *roi* was 40 Drs. at D. Panagiotou (Athinas 1 and Ermou corner) and much more practical than the larger size I have been using.

MAVRO PSOMI

(Whole Wheat Bread)

To make 3 loaves

2 1/2-2 3/4 tea cups warm water
Mayia (yeast) for 1 kilo flour
1/2 teaspoon sugar
1 kilo *mavro alevri*
4 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons margarine or butter
1 tablespoon olive oil
2 tablespoons honey
Flour for kneading board

This recipe is developed especially for those living in Athens who yearn for whole wheat bread. Athenian bakers since ancient times have been famous for white-bodied loaves. In the provinces, especially mountain villages, you will taste the real wheat germ.

Ask your local baker for 1 kilo *mavro alevri* (whole wheat flour) and *mayia* or *zimi* (yeast). If unfamiliar with bread-baking, you can expect the dough

to be rougher to the touch, require more liquid, and longer baking time than white flour dough. The product is wholesome and moist, excellent with cheeses and sliced thin for sandwiches.

Pour one cup of the warm water in small bowl, add the yeast and sugar and stir until dissolved. Cover and set aside until swollen.

Meanwhile, in a large mixing bowl, put the flour, salt, margarine, oil, and honey. Mix between fingers, then make a well in the centre.

Pour the swollen yeast and one and a half cups of warm water into the well and mix thoroughly. If dough is stiff add the additional warm water. Knead, punch and fold on floured board for 15 minutes. Cover and leave to rest in warm area until doubled in bulk (at least two hours).

Uncover, punch down and divide into three sections. Work each dough section a minute or so and shape to fit 4 1/2 x 10-inch (11 x 26 cm) loaf pans which are called *formakia* and available in utensil stores for about 50 drs. each. Cover and place in a warm area until doubled (about 1 1/2 hours). Bake in hot oven (400 F or 226 C) for fifteen minutes, then lower oven to moderate (350 F or 176 C) and bake forty-five to fifty minutes longer until loaves sound hollow when bottom and sides are rapped with knuckles. Remove from pan to cake rack. For glaze, brush tops with melted margarine or water-dampened cloth. Cool. Wrap and store in refrigerator or freezer.

A note about Greek flours: If baking breads, *diples*, *filo*, and doughs requiring high gluten content to make a firm

structure, use *skliro alevri* (hard flour); *malako alevri* (soft flour) is used for doughs which crumble after baking and for flouring fish, etc.

KORKADA

(Creamy beaten egg yolk, Peloponnisos style)

Korkada, or beaten yolk, is named for the egg yolk, the *korkos*. This is a favourite snack for youngsters after their nap, either eaten with a spoon or spread on bread, accompanied by a glass of milk. Although I have not tried it yet, I believe that with the addition of sweet red wine, sugar and warm water, it becomes the Italian dessert called *zabaglione*.

For each serving, in a heavy cup, using the curved side of a teaspoon, mix one egg yolk with 2 to 3 teaspoons sugar, to taste. After about ten minutes of beating, the mixture will be almost white, very fluffy and creamy. (Save the egg white, covered, in the refrigerator to use in another dish.)

STAFIDA GLYKO

(Seedless Grape Preserves)

1 kilo ripe Sultana or other seedless grapes
1/2 kilo sugar
2 leaves *armparoriza* (rose geranium) leaves
1/2 cup blanched almonds, halved (optional)
Juice of 1 lemon, strained

Use any amount grapes desired but change the sugar ratio proportionately. Wash grapes and carefully remove from stems. In heavy pan layer the grapes with the sugar, cover and allow to rest overnight. Next day, bring to boil, stirring until mixture is smooth. Lower heat and boil to the large thread stage. (You may remove grapes after twenty minutes or so with a slotted spoon to avoid over-cooking them and return to pot after syrup is done.) Add the leaves, almonds and lemon juice, boil one minute, then remove from heat. Cool. Store in covered jars.

FRAOULA OR KERINO STAFILI GLYKO

(Red Grape Preserves)

1 kilo *fraoula* or *kerino* grapes
1/2 kilo sugar
Armparoriza leaves
1/2 cup blanched almonds, halved
Juice of 1 lemon, strained

More work to prepare grapes, but deliciously worth the effort, and fun if you gather friends and relatives for a collaborative effort.

Wash grapes and remove from stems. Peel each grape and remove pit with a hook, such as a clean hairpin or paper clip, without piercing other side. Follow directions for *Stafida Glyko*.

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Summer Flowers

GREECE has more than 6,000 flowering plants — of which over a thousand can be found on Mt. Parnes or Mt. Hymettos alone. Though most of these show themselves in March and April, spring flowers can be found even in summer on the high mountains of the North and the Peloponnisos. In summer most visitors come to Greece to be near the sea and in the sere austerity of the September Aegean landscape, flowers do not seem to fit. A walk through some of this landscape, however, reveals bursts of radiant colour in unexpected places. In yellow-brown fields of wheat stubble we encounter the most springlike of all summer flowers: the convulvulus (*Convulvulus cantabricus*), its pale purplish-pink fresh and free of the pervasive dust. Intertwined with it is another of these tough vines (*Convulvulus lanuginosus*) with smaller soft white flowers. Their softness is deceiving, as any gardener attracted by their obvious beauty will find to his cost, for while they make an attractive garden flower, with their showy five sepals and funnelling corolla from which project five stamens, they are overly tenacious, in fact nearly ineradicable. Even the wild chicory (*Chicorium intybus*), a tall perennial with bright blue flowers resembling dandelions, is not so deceiving in its appearance, though this too makes a delicate and hardy addition to any garden. Chicory is of course well known to cooks as a delicious salad green, adding just the right touch of piquancy, though its ancient reputation as a potent aphrodisiac has declined.

Purple is a surprisingly common summer colour, and we see a splendid shimmer of it in the appropriately named common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*); this robust little plant, whose rosy-purple flowers are marked with darker stripes, is most conspicuous. These flowers, irregularly grouped in stalked bunches, seem indifferent to the blazing sunlight which is already drying the elegant (if rank) bone-hued Queen Anne's Lace swaying in the slight north wind on tall graceful stalks. Finches and warblers hop from flower to flower, the one for seeds, the other for insects. Also nearly at the end of its efflorescence is the acanthus (*Acanthus spinosus*): stiff and dignified, its white flowers rigorously protected by the sharpest of spikes.

Hillside terraces are bright with spike-borne yellow flowers (which

produce a yellow dye) of Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*), the farmer's arch enemy, whose stalks are used for basketry. The more desolate rock-ridden countryside which the Greeks call *phrygana* is known to herbalists as maquis or garrigue. In its low, prickly, sometimes dense growth, we come upon those wild fragrances most commonly associated with Greece: thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*), sage, and oregano. But while the latter two are already dried and pungently past their prime, the tiny aromatic pinkish-purple flowers of the former, inevitably enveloped by a buzz of bees, will continue through the long hot days of summer. Thyme, praised by Theophrastos, is much used for medicinal as well as for culinary purposes.



Sketch by Demeter

Where thyme is abundant, usually not far away will be found a dense hedge, beloved of birds, of rockrose (*Cistus villosus*), whose large white or lavender-pink flowers scarcely last more than a day before the buffetings of the wind. The gum which this shrub exudes on hot days adheres to the bleached beards of browsing goats.

Thistles are certainly the most characteristic and least anomalous of summer flowers, and thrive in all soils, indifferent to the heat and the caprices of Greek winds. Within the protection (which they require to contend with Greece's ubiquitous goat) of hard thorn and hairy stem they can put forth brilliant flowers. The globe thistle (*Echinops viscosus*) is a common and beautiful example, with its many-headed large pale blue flowers, a colour emphasized by the thick hirsute stems and spiny lance-shaped leaves, while others may have blue-white little flowers on stems a metre high. Another equally common thistle is the carline thistle (*Carlina corymbosa*) whose flowers and bracts are a bright sun-yellow, while others are even gaudier, with the yellow florets set off by rich purple bracts.

The distaff thistle (*Atractylis cancellata*), whose soft cottony leaves and protective delicate bracts make it quite conspicuous among the dried-up dusty daisy heads along a rock wall, seems especially royal. Perhaps the most common of all thistles to be seen in Greece in summer — along the roadsides, in fallow fields, in maquis and garrigue, along seacliffs — is the milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) whose few purple flower-heads are ensconced amid deep green leaves netted with white

These thistles are sharp as the sunlight. The eryngo (*Eringium creticum*), while not properly a thistle, resembles one. Areas of landscape are tinted bluish green by its long-stalked leaves. The flowers themselves are a more yellowish green. The flowering stems of this plant, which commonly break off, are tumbleweeds to the wind, but the tenacious roots are sometimes used as a field-remedy for snakebite.

Near the sea huge agave plants (*Agave americana*), some eight metres high, have innumerable green and yellow flowers on branched flower spikes, the only ones this cactus will ever bear. By some it is called the century plant because it is said to flower only once in a hundred years. Here also is the sea lavender (*Limonium sinuatum*), the beauty of whose leaves, in undulating rosettes, is surpassed by the white-centered seablu flower bouquets. Once gathered, these will hold their colour for a year or more. Near them, and equally congenial with the seashore, shine the bright yellow flowers of the mullein (*Verbascum undulatum*) in clusters; its rosettes of leaves are clothed in golden-yellow hairs. These have increased in profusion in modern times since grazing animals do not feed on them. The most magnificent of seaside flowers bedeck the waxy caper bush (*Capparis spinosa*); the large delicate pinkish-white flowers are distinguished by many curving stamens, much longer than the four rounded petals. Few buds, however, are overlooked by the farmers nearest the desolate cliff this straggling shrub prefers, for the caper when pickled makes a delightful addition to a summer salad.

The spiky tenacity of these flowers, as well as their many-hued beauty, are a surprise and a delight. Though nothing compares with the splendid outpouring of intense colour which occurs in spring, the summer flowers of Greece remain a great source of enchantment to whoever seeks them out.

— JEFFREY CARSON

GRAB BAG

● An experiment we tried might help you salvage a favourite plastic item which has developed a crack or small hole. Cut off a small strip from an empty plastic milk bottle. Hold it over the spot to be repaired and light it! The plastic will burn rapidly without flaring and drip like candle wax. It will harden as it cools to form a solder.

● Believe it or not, a small open dish of commercial cat litter (unused, of course!) placed in the refrigerator will quickly absorb any lingering odours.

● Cracked eggs will stay fresh until used if you seal the crack with cellophane tape. This will work even with eggs to be incubated — a hint for those of you breeding Duck-billed Platypusses!

● A good first step in removing fresh stains is to cover the area immediately with an absorbent, such as corn starch, corn meal, talcum powder, or salt, for spilled wine or ink. These will soak up most of the liquid and make total removal much easier.



● Baking soda mixed with salt is as good as the most expensive toothpaste. (If you are a smoker, the soda will remove some of the nicotine stain.) Used as a cleaner, it is completely safe for your Teflon-coated utensils, and better: it de-odourizes as it cleans, leaving no chemical tastes behind—which is why it should be used in cleaning the refrigerator. Have you ever thought of putting some in those smelly car ashtrays? It de-odourizes and safely snuffs out cigarettes.

● If you have a small appliance such as a toaster, waffle iron or heater awaiting repair because the wire or ribbon element is broken, get it out now. You can repair it in two minutes! Merely place the edges of the broken element together, sprinkle with Borax (sodium borate) and turn on the current. The electrical spark thus produced will fuse the two edges together.

● A candidate for 'Miss Nomer Of The Year' is the so-called 'crisper' drawer of the average refrigerator which, in our experience, does *not* keep fruit and vegetables crisp and fresh. We have, however, discovered a way of storing them so that even lettuce keeps for over two weeks without developing brown spots. Wash and dry whatever you are storing; choose a nylon (plastic) bag large enough to hold each vegetable (carrots, lettuce, etc.) separately. Cut off two bottom corners, place the items inside, fold over the top of the bag, and store in the crisper or on a refrigerator shelf. The bag holds in enough moisture to keep everything fresh, yet the cut corners allow air to enter preventing the usual decay.

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

These hours will be in effect through September 30, 1975, and are expected to change in October.

Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Commercial Shops, Dry Cleaners, Pharmacies	8am - 2:30 pm —	8 am - 1:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2:30 pm —	8 am - 1:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2:30 pm —
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 2 pm 6 - 9 pm	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 2 pm 6 - 9 pm	8 am - 2 pm 6 - 9 pm
Meat, Poultry	7:30 am - 2:30 pm —	7:30 am - 2:30 pm —	7:30 am - 2:30 pm —	7:30 am - 2:30 pm —	7:30 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm
Fishmongers	7:30 am - 2 pm —	7:30 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm —	7:30 am - 2 pm —	7:30 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm
Bakeries	7 am - 3 pm —	7 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 9 pm	7 am - 3 pm —	7 am - 3 pm —	7 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 9 pm	7 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 9 pm
Wines and Spirits	7 am - 3 pm —	7 am to 10 p.m.	7 am - 3 pm —	7 am - 3 pm —	7 am to 10 p.m.	7 am to 10 p.m.
Barbers and Hairdressers	7:30 am - 3:30 pm —	7:30 am - 1:30 pm 5 - 9 pm	7:30 am - 3:30 pm —	7:30 am - 1:30 pm 5 - 9 pm	7:30 am - 1:30 pm 5 - 9 pm	7:30 am - 3:30 pm —
Car Parts, Tools and Mechanical Equipment	7 am - 2:30 pm —	7 am - 2:30 pm —	7 am - 2:30 pm —	7 am - 2:30 pm —	7 am - 2:30 pm —	7 am - 2:30 pm —

television

SUNDAY

EIRT 5:30 Born Free (in Greek) ... 6:00 *The Count of Monte Cristo* (in French) ... 7:30 Folk Songs and Dances* ... 9:30 Sports* ... 10:00 Film*

YENED 1:00 Folk Songs and Dances* ... 3:00 Sports* ... 4:00 Greek Film ... 5:45 Puppet Show* ... 6:45 Lucy Show ... 9:15 Eyes on Sports* ... 10:00 Light Music (songs and dances)* ... 11:00 Documentary about Northern Greece* ... 11:15 *The Forsyte Saga*, the famous British television series based on Galsworthy's work.

MONDAY

EIRT 6:30 Fairy Tales* ... 7:15 Sports* ... Sites and Cities, Present and Past (program about different areas of Greece)* ... 9:30 Queen Amalia* ... 10:25 Famous Plays from here and abroad, in Greek and other languages.

YENED 6:00 Secrets of the Deep (English documentary about the sea) ... 8:40 Salt and Pepper: Freddie Germanos interviews well-known personalities*

TUESDAY

EIRT 6:30 Disneyland ... 7:15 Sports* ... 8:05 Hollywood Presents (old short films) ... 10:50 The World at War: Documentary dubbed in Greek ... 11:40 OSS (British adventure series) ... Greek poetry*

YENED 6:30 *Captain Scarlet* (puppets)* ... 7:30 Combat ... 10:00 Foreign Film ... Thrill Seekers.

WEDNESDAY

EIRT 6:30 *Black Arrow* (in Italian) ... 7:50 Cinema* or Fashion and Music* or Rhythm and Movement* ... 10:30 Labyrinth (Musical program) ... 11:00 *The Seventh Art*: a series of classic films.

YENED 6:00 *The Real McCoys* ... 10:00 *Our Neighbourhood** ... 11:00 Spies

THURSDAY

EIRT 6:30 Shadow Theatre: Karaghiozi alternates with Barba Mitousis* ... 6:45 Comedy: American Films ... 9:30 Kazantzakis' *Christ Recrucified* dramatized for television ... 10:15 Classical Music ... Ballet (of special interest to ballet lovers, usually presenting the world's foremost performers) ... Manhunters

YENED 6:00 *Rovers* ... 11:00 *The Interns*

FRIDAY

EIRT 6:30 *The Zoo* ... 10:00 Round Table: interviews with prominent people* ... 10:30 *War and Peace* ... 11:20 Interpol Calling ... 11:30 Ballet Evening.

YENED 6:00 Cartoons ... 7:45 *The Little House on the Prairie* ... 10:00 *Our Neighbourhood** ... 10:45 Kojak

SATURDAY

EIRT 6:15 *David Copperfield* ... 7:15 Children's Holiday (in German) ... 9:40 Foreign Film ... Music ... Policewoman.

YENED 6:00 Documentary* ... 7:00 Folklore Program* ... 10:00 greek Film ... 11:45 New People

radio

NATIONAL BROADCAST COMPANY — EIRT

Three programs daily: The National Program (728 KHz, 412m); The Second Program (1385 KHz, 216.8m) offering news, commentary and music; The Third Program (665 KHz, 451m) offering classical music from 6 p.m. to midnight daily.

News in English, French and German daily (except Sun. & holidays) on The National Program at 8:15 a.m., 1:10 p.m. & 9:45 p.m. and at 7:15 and 2:45 on Sun. Weather report on the same station in Greek and English at 6:30 a.m. daily and 6:35 a.m. on Sun.

THE ARMED FORCES RADIO — YENED

News broadcasts (1142 KHz or 262.7m) in English and French daily at 2:55 p.m. & 11:15 p.m.

U.S. ARMED FORCES RADIO

AFRS broadcasts 19 hours a day from Athenai Airport (1594 KHz) and from Kato Souli (1484 KHz).

News and weather are heard on the hour. Popular, jazz, classical music and religious programs can be heard regularly, as well as various Community Service bulletins.

Meet the Press, Face the Nation, and Issues and Answers are heard on Mon., Wed., and Fri. respectively at 7:30 p.m. Major sports events and programs of American interest are broadcast (taped) when available.

VOICE OF AMERICA — VOA

VOA may be heard in Athens from 6 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: 7.2 or 7.26 MHz (41m), 6.13 or 6.04 MHz (49m); 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.: 9.76 MHz (30.7m), 6.04 MHz (49.6m). Regular programming includes news on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour. *The Breakfast Show*,

Press Conference U.S.A., *VOA Magazine*, *Science Digest* as well as jazz, popular, and classical music programs.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION — BBC

BBC may be heard in Athens from 8 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. and 12 noon - 9:30 p.m.: 15.07 MHz (19.91m); 12 noon - 0:15 a.m.: 12.095 MHz (24.80m); 7:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: 11.75 MHz (25.53m); 6 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. and 12 noon - 2:15 a.m.: 9.41 MHz (31.88m).

Broadcasts in Greek: 8 a.m. - 8:15 a.m.: 9, 7 MHz (31, 41m); 4 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.: 15, 11 MHz (19, 25m); 10 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.: 9, 7 MHz (31, 41m); 1:30 a.m. - 2 a.m.: 7, 6 MHz (41, 49m).

BBC broadcasts 24 hours a day a variety of programs ranging from World News to radio horror theatre. Programs include music of all kinds, reviews, commentaries, sports, science reports, business and press reviews.

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Radio Canada broadcasts the news in English and French alternately every 20 minutes from 8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.: 41m. There is also a daily program in English from 12:20 - 12:59 p.m.: 16, 19, 25, 41, 40m; and one in French from 11:05 a.m. - 12:02 p.m.: 16, 19, 25, 41, 49m.

DEUTSCHE WELLE

News broadcasts in German every hour on the hour from 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.: 6075, 9545 KHz (49, 31m).

News broadcasts in Greek: 10 - 11 p.m.: 6075, 7235 KHz (49, 41m).

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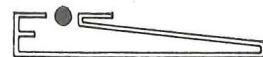
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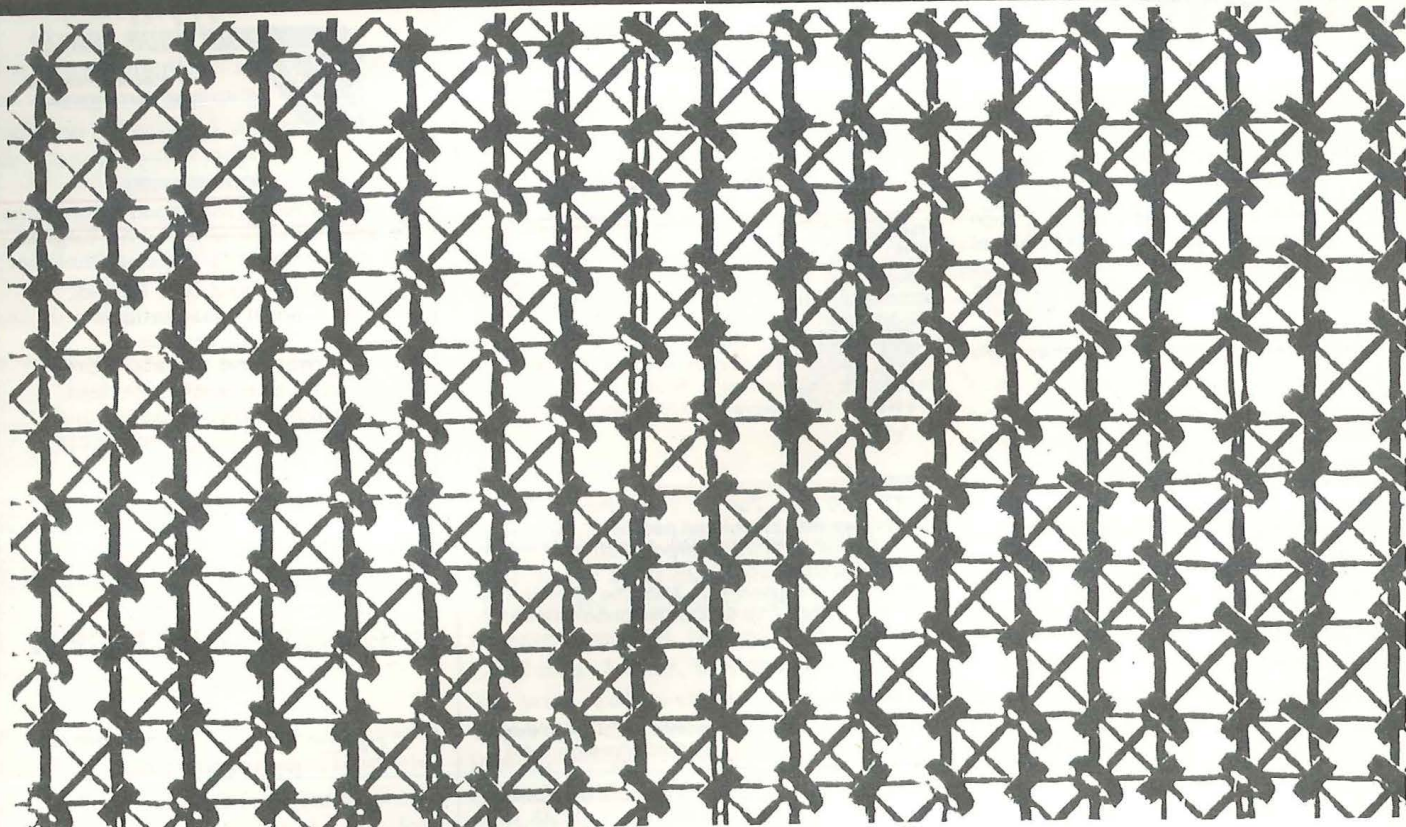
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