

January 1976

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



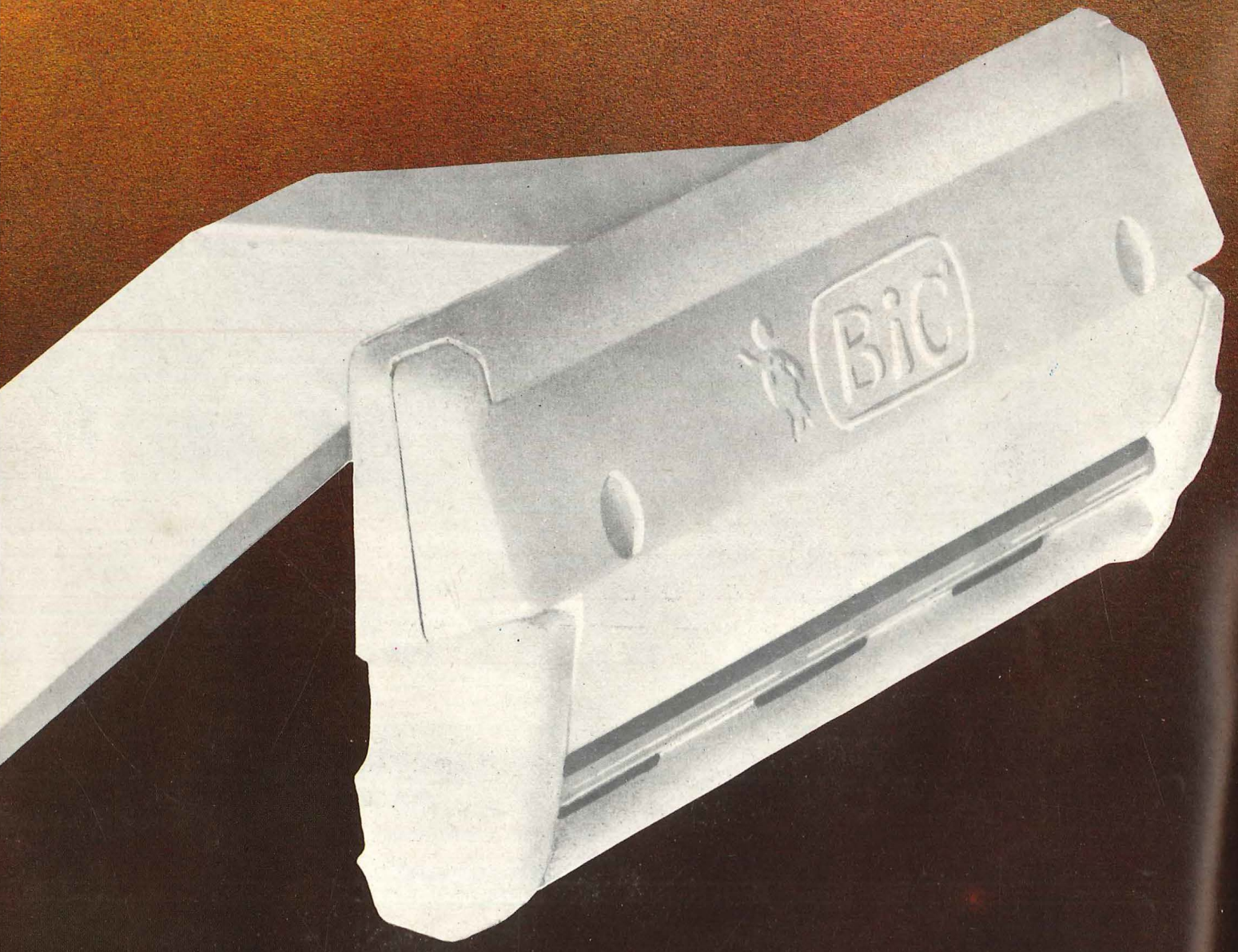
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community calendar

Since the phototypesetters, the printers, and staff will be on holiday for Christmas, *The Athenian* went to press early this month before most institutes had completed their January programs. Therefore the calendar is not complete.

JANUARY 1

Exhibition of children's books (to end of Jan.); ceramics (through Jan. 9). Growth Cultural Centre, D. Soutsou 8.

JANUARY 7

German Community — Afternoon coffee for elder members of the Community with slides from Israel. Sina 66, 5 pm.

Classes resume — American Community Schools, Athens College, Champion School, Deree College, Dorpfeld Gymnasium, French Lycee, Hellenic International School, Italian School, St. Catherines, Ursuline

JANUARY 8

Canadian Women's Club — Book Exchange 10-12 noon at the home of Mrs. Carole Spyridakis, 30 Bouboulinas St., Tel. 821-8472.

Duplicate Bridge, American Club, Kifissia, 7:30 pm. For information call Ken O. Yung at 323-0956 or Georgia Schlesinger at 746-670.

Rock Group — 'The Life Session', H.A.U., 8 pm.

JANUARY 9

St. Andrews Women's Guild — Meeting at the home of Lorraine Schmiede, Nea Kifissia with speaker Arthur Roberts of the Canadian Embassy, 'Assignment Red China' with slides. 9:45 am. For information: Karen Simopoulos at 651-5327.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Meeting at Ellanikou 3, Pangrati (near Stadium), 8:30 pm. The group has no political affiliations and welcomes women who are interested. Meetings closed to men. For information: 681-1734 or 681-3985.

Rock Group — 'The Life Session', H.A.U., 8 pm.

JANUARY 13

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Meeting at Athenee Palace, 2:15 pm.

Book sale — Books recently withdrawn from library's collection. British Council, 10-1; 6-8:30.

JANUARY 14

Canadian Women's Club — Meeting at the home of Mrs. Mary Foutris, 64B Ipirou, 10:30 am.

German Community — Afternoon coffee for young women of the Community with lecture by Mrs. Wenverre, 'Die Zweisprachige Erziehung'. Sina 66, 4:30 pm.

Istituto Italiano — Selections from Italian comic operas sung by soprano Katy Papamichael, accompanied by Maestros Nikos Astrenidis, presentation by Mrs. Dosi (in Italian), 7:30 pm.

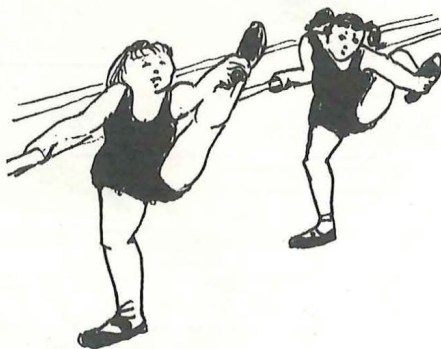
JANUARY 15

AWOG — General meeting with coffee and *pita* cutting. The Honourable Robert G. Miner will speak on 'American Philhellenes in the Greek War of Independence'. Athens Hilton, 9:45 am.

Duplicate Bridge — See Jan. 8

Lecture — *The Asia Minor Rebetiko* by John Veinoglou (illustrated and in Greek). H.A.U., 8 pm.

Films, concerts, and recitals previously listed in the Community Calendar are now listed under Cinema and Music in Goings on in Athens.



JANUARY 19

Lecture — *Trachiniae* by Alexis Diamandopoulos, illustrated with photographs by Nicholas Tombazis (in Greek). British Council, 8 pm.

JANUARY 20

Program for students interested in post-graduate studies in U.S. Sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation, it will include a lecture, question and answer period, and a film. H.A.U. 8 pm.

Lecture — Maria Kefalidi will speak about Mani Tese and there will be a film on Bangladesh. Istituto Italiano, 7:30 pm.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PROPELLOR CLUB BALL

On February 7, 1976 at the Athens Hilton. This year the ball, perhaps the major social event of the international business community, will salute the U.S. Bicentennial: the theme, 'Independence 1776-1976'. Tickets will be on sale shortly. For information call 951-3111. Watch for exciting details.

IT'S KOSHER

If you are new to Athens and in search of kosher products, or if you have guests who keep a kosher kitchen, you need not eat out of tins or have your food flown in. Marinakis at 40 Armodiou (off Athinas), Tel. 321-7048, has kosher meat (ask for 'kasher'), and Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 6, Tel. 525-227, has chickens.

JANUARY 22

Duplicate Bridge — Special game with computer-dealt hands. American Club, Kifissia, 7:30 pm.

JANUARY 24

American Community Schools — SAT test
German Community — Excursion to Pendeli Monastery, 2 pm.

Fur exhibition in the compound of the Salonica International Trade Fair through Jan. 28.

JANUARY 27

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Meeting with guest speaker, Athenee Palace, 9 pm.

JANUARY 28

German Community — Discussion on lecture of Jan. 14. Sina 66, 5 pm.

JANUARY 29

Duplicate Bridge — See Jan. 8

JANUARY 31

American Community Schools — GMAT test

LESSONS

The Hellenic American Union: Beginning, intermediate and advanced classes, using audio-lingual methods. Registration Jan. 7, 8 and 9; classes begin Jan. 12. Two courses: six hours per week, 2,800 Drs. (Mon., Wed., Fri., 11-1; 4-6; or 6-8); four hours per week, 1,900 Drs. (Tues., Thurs., at same hours). Call 629-886.

The American Community Schools at Halandri. Five-week session courses to begin Jan. 12: Modern Greek, Byzantine Civilization, Studio Art, Greek Dance and Folklore, Yoga and Meditation. Twice weekly 7-8:30 pm. Tuition 1,024 Drs. per course. Registration by mail or in person at the Halandri campus (Tel. 659-3200, ext. 004) or 48 Archimedeous, Pangrati (Tel. 715-623).

The American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) offers a series of lectures on Ancient Greece to begin on Jan. 20 (for information: Madeleine Stavrakis, Tel. 801-0795). Other AWOG activities include arts and crafts, cooking, sports activities, yoga, languages, Greek dancing, bridge (for information: Lena Bacon, Tel. 801-5693).

COLLEGES

A partial list of institutions of higher education that may be of interest to the English-speaking community of Athens.

COLLEGE YEAR IN ATHENS, Kifissia, Tel. 718-746 or 801-1765. A one-year undergraduate program in Greek Civilization for students registered at American universities, with courses given in English by outstanding scholars, many of world renown. Qualified candidates may enroll in winter semester; registration Jan. 6, classes begin Jan. 7.

EUROPEAN COLLEGE, 57 Panepistimiou, Tel. 321-9921. Undergraduate program leading to degree in Liberal Arts, or Business. Language courses in English, French, German and Italian. Evening courses, in English. Registration Jan. 5 and 6; winter session begins on Jan. 7.

DEREE COLLEGE, Agia Paraskevi, Tel. 659-3250. A coeducational college awarding Bachelor and Associate degrees in Liberal Arts and Business Administration.

Most classes conducted in English. Registration Jan. 21 (Juniors and Seniors), Jan. 22 (Sophomores), Jan. 23 (Freshmen). Classes begin Jan. 26.

DEREE COLLEGE, Downtown Campus, Athens Tower Building 'C', Tel. 778-0329. Day and evening classes for Bachelor and Associate degrees in Business Administration. Registration Mar. 2 and 3; classes begin Mar. 5. Registration for courses in Greek and English languages Feb. 3-6; classes begin Feb. 16.

LA VERNE COLLEGE, P.O. Box 25, Kifissia, Tel. 808-1426. Undergraduate program in Liberal Arts and Business; Master of Arts in Greek and Middle East History. Registration now open for the spring term beginning on Mar. 8.

STUDYING GREECE, 1 Neofronos, Tel. 722-789. For registered students in institutions of higher learning. Emphasis is on Greek culture and language. Includes a one-month stay in a village. Sessions begin in Jan. and July. Application should be made to the above address.

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in this issue

Community Calendar ... 4
Goings on in Athens ... 6
Restaurants and Night Life ... 10
Our Town ... 15
Issues: More and Bigger Companies ... 17
1976 in a Nutty-Shell ... 19
Snowtime in Sunny Greece ... 21
George Finlay ... 22
The Athenian Organizer ... 26
Monemvasia ... 29
Music ... 31
Art ... 33
Theatre ... 35
Cinema ... 38
Books ... 40
Pikilia ... 43
Kosmos ... 44
The Year in Review ... 45
Grab Bag ... 48
Athens Shop Hours ... 48
Television and Radio ... 49

publisher's note

The year 1975 marked the centenary of George Finlay's death. 'Time,' Joan Hussey says in *The Real Finlay* 'that justice be done to a man whose insight into contemporary politics and literature was balanced by a keen appreciation of the past...' Indeed, even those who consider that the early Philhellenes superimposed idealized notions of Ancient Greece and alien values and concepts onto modern reality, might well approve of the pragmatic Scot her researches have uncovered. Joan Hussey, Professor Emeritus of Royal Holloway College, is one of the world's most venerated Byzantine scholars. A frequent visitor to Athens, her recent trips have been largely devoted to research on Finlay: the *Finlay Papers* was published in 1973 and she is presently working on his biography. C.W.J. Eliot, currently Professor of Archaeology at the American School of Classical Studies, has made the Philhellenes a major field of interest, and in *Romantic Philhellene*, Pragmatic Scot, provides us with a more intimate glimpse of the Scotsman. Professor Eliot who has lived in Athens off and on for twenty-four years will return this summer to his native Canada where he will head the Classics Department at Mount Allison University in New Brunswick.

Our expert on numismatics, and part-time chef, Alan Walker, is off in another direction this month: Monemvasia, the unique town built on a natural fortress that perches off the southern part of the Peloponnisos in Lakonia. For those in search of sun and skiing, Philip E. Potamitis has several suggestions.

Alekos Fassianos divides his time between Athens and Paris. His cyclists and smokers, recurring themes in his work, go on peddling and smoking, seemingly suspended in time, in their own worlds. 'Saying the same things, on the same subject,' Fassianos has said of his work, quoting Socrates. His cyclist on our cover is holding a boat, a holiday symbol in Greece, and his smoking here suggests winter. Fassianos's works have been exhibited in Athens, Paris, Zurich, and New York. During a recent sojourn in Athens he designed the stage sets for the National Theatre's current production of *Amerika*.

goings on in athens

MUSIC AND DANCE

At the time we went to press the program for the Athens State Orchestra had not been determined. We suggest you call their office (628-670) to inquire about the program for January.

LYRIKI SKINI (National Opera Company)
Olympia Theatre, Akadimias 59, Tel. 612-461. Yearly subscription 2,350 Drs. Tickets for individual performances 50-300 Drs. Performances begin at 8:30 on Tues. through Fri. and at 7 on Sat. and Sun. Premiere performances, however, begin at 8:30. Jan. 6 and 10: Menotti's *The Consul* conducted by Vyron Kolassis with Palli, Apostolaki, Koulumbis, Kavratos... Jan. 9, 11, 13, 15: Verdi's *Macbeth* conducted by Odysseos Dimitriadis with Guiseppa Tadei and Matta Markopoulou... Jan. 17, 18, 25, 29, 31: *Evening of Ballet* set to music of Lorca, Bartok and Bizet. Conducted by Chu-Hoey. Choreography by Germinal Cas-sando and P. Van Dyke... Jan. 24, 28, 30: Xirellis's *Spring Story* conducted by Vyron Kolassis with Di Tasso, Palli, Zarvara.

PARNASSOS HALL, Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Admission free. Guitar recital by students of Kossimakopoulos (Jan. 8, 8:30 pm)... A recital by the Choral Group of Commercial Bank of Greece (Jan. 12, 7 pm)... Guitar recital, Eleftheria Kotzia (Jan. 13, 9 pm)... Religious music, Archbishopric of Athens (Jan. 15)... Parnassos Literary Association will sponsor a musical evening in conjunction with Greek Composers Society (Jan. 16, 7:30 pm)... Guitar recital, Mimika Skordili (Jan. 20, 9:30 pm)... Chamber music, Eugenia Syrgioti, voice with piano, guitar, and percussion. International folk songs (Jan. 22, 9 pm)... National Conservatory, student concert (Jan. 24, 6 pm)... Panhellenic Musical Society, *Orpheus* with chorus and string orchestra (Jan. 25, 11 pm)... National Conservatory, student concert of piano, guitar and accordion (Jan. 25, afternoon).

GREEK FOLK DANCES, Kotopouli-Rex Theatre, Panepistimiou (Venizelou) 48, Tel. 616-344. The costumes, music and dances are authentic at these performances sponsored by the Lyceum of Greek Women who have, for many years, worked to preserve our folk crafts and arts. Tuesdays at 6 pm. Tickets 70 Drs. at the box office.

BALLET LESSONS—The following schools teaching the Royal Academy of Dance (London) method have opened in the last year. For children ages 3 and up, Grades Primary to IV. The syllabi have been devised by Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev and examinations are administered by representatives from RAD in London: Diana Theodoridou, Patisssion 75, Athens, Tel. 821-3535; Sofi Katsouli, Theofanous 33, Ambelokipi, Tel. 642-6782; Maya Sofou, Alex. Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 602-965; English School of Ballet, Carol Hanis A.I.S.T.D., Ploutonos 20, Paleon Faliron, Tel. 981-6310; Aspasia Zariaiades-Kopitopoulou, Iliados, Pangrati, Tel. 765-069.

Addresses and telephone numbers of the Institutes will be found in the Organizer.

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

Yannis Vakarellis — piano, Andras Von Toszegh, viola, playing works for piano and viola (British Council, Jan. 9, 8 pm).
Rebetika Concert — by original performers of *rebetika* (Hellenic American Union, Jan. 16, 8 pm).
Rebetika Concert — songs by original *rebetika* musicians from Asia Minor (Hellenic American Union, Jan. 22, 8 pm).
Maria Frantzeskru — piano, works by composer George Poniridis (Hellenic American Union, Jan. 29, 8 pm).
Graziella Sciutti —soprano, works by Strozzi, Monteverdi, Mozart, Rossini, Debussy, Mendelssohn (Italian Institute, Jan. 30, 7:30 pm).

GALLERIES

Unless otherwise noted galleries are open from around 10 to 2 and reopen in the evenings from 6 to 9 or 10, Mondays through Saturdays.

ASTOR (Kar. Servias 16, Tel. 322-4971) Oils by Venios (Jan. 8-26).

ATHENS (Glykonos 4, Dexameni, Tel. 713-938) Oils by Kouzounis (Jan. 12-31).

BRITISH COUNCIL (Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 633-211) Jan. 26-Feb. 6: Recent library acquisitions; embroidered quilts and prints by Polly Hope in the gallery (see review this issue).

CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS (Haritos 8, Tel. 732-690. Closed Sat. evenings). Permanent group show of original graphics and sculptures. Drawings by Christos Caras (Jan. 20-31). Limited editions of graphics available at discount prices through the Collector's Club.

DESMOS (Syngrou 4, Tel. 910-521. Open Tues.-Sat. 6-10 pm, Mon. 6-midnight). 'Desmos Five Years', a retrospective group exhibition (dates uncertain).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL (Diogenous 12, Plaka, Tel. 322-6942) Permanent group show.

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL (Kydathineon St., Plaka, Tel. 322-4618. Open Sun.) Acrylic and oil paintings by Greek-American, Angela Pipikios (Jan. 14-31).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL (Tsakalof 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 322-6942). Graphics by American artist George Nama (Jan. 9-29).

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION (Massalias 22, Tel. 629-886. Closed Sat. evenings). Books and photographs commemorating centennial of American Philhellene, Samuel Gridley Howe (Jan. 9-17); engravings and watercolours of early America by American artists Deby and White (Jan. 12-23); *rebetika* instruments, photographs, books, and records (Jan. 13-23).

IOLAS-ZOUMBOULAKIS (Kolonaki Square 20, Tel. 608-278. Closed Sat. evenings and Mon. mornings). Sculptures and graphics by Man Ray (through Jan.); permanent group show of graphics and multiples.

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NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

There was a time when one was at home to well-wishers who stopped by to say *hronia polla* on the occasion of one's Saint's Day or Name Day. This is a fading tradition now in Athens and some Athenians take the precaution of announcing in the local newspapers that they will *not* be celebrating this year. Nonetheless, it is customary to telephone, cable, send flowers or sweets to friends and acquaintances on their name days.

JAN. 1 Vasilis, Vassos (Basil, Bill), Vasiliki...
JAN. 6 Fotis, Fotini, Fofa, Theofania (Fanny)...
JAN. 7 Yannis (John), Ioanna... JAN. 11 Theodosios, Theodosia... JAN. 18 Athanasios, Thamos, Athanasia... JAN. 20 Efthymios, Tymos... JAN. 22 Anastasios (Tassos), Anastasia (Tassia), Timotheos... JAN. 25 Gregorios (Gregory)... JAN. 26 Xenofon...
FEB. 2 Panayiotis (Panos), Panayiota (Yiota) and some Marias.

DATES TO REMEMBER

JAN. 1 New Year's Day... JAN. 6 Epiphany (*Epifania*) a Public Holiday... JAN. 26 Australia Day... FEB. 6 New Zealand Day.

KREONIDES (Iperidou 7, at Nikis St., Tel. 322-4261). Group show of ceramics, woodcuts, paintings (through Jan. 7); landscapes in oil and tempera by Avgeris Kanattas (Jan. 8-26).

NEES MORPHEUS (Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 616-165. Closed Sat. evenings.) Oils by Nikos Sahinia (Jan. 8-22); oils by Dimitris Darzentas (Jan. 23-Feb. 9).

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF HELLENIC HANDICRAFTS (Mitropoleos 9, Tel. 322-1017). The Thracian Centre is sponsoring an exhibit of Thracian art and handicrafts (through Jan.).

ORA (Xenofontos 7, Tel. 322-6632. Closed Sat. evenings). Sculptures by Dimitris Constantinou and paintings by A. Logothetis (through Jan. 8); oils by Maragopoulou and an exhibition of paintings, books, and poetry by Thessaloniki artists to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University of Thessaloniki (Jan. 9-26).

PARNASSOS (Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 322-5310. Open 9-1 Sun.) A series of exhibitions by Greek artists (through Feb. 17). Exhibit of children's art sponsored by Sikiaridion Foundation (through Jan. 8).

STROFI BOOKSHOP (Stoa Kolokotroni 3, Tel. 322-9122. Observes regular shop hours). Exhibition of books and posters for children in English, Greek and French and an exhibition of Karaghiozis puppets (through Jan. 15).

ZOUMBOULAKIS - TASSOS (Kriezotou 7, Tel. 634-454. Closed Mon., Wed., Sat. evenings). Group show of the gallery's artists (through Jan. 10).

SKIING

The following are the major ski areas in Greece. We suggest you call them directly for the ski report. The Hellenic Alpine Club has refuges at many of the areas and offers excursions every weekend. (Yearly membership 300 Drs.; initial subscription 200 Drs. Call 323-1867 for information). Lift tickets are 150 Drs. at most resorts and 50-100 Drs. for members of the Hellenic Alpine Club. Metsovo and Vermion have ski instruction and rental equipment available, but Parnassos and Pilion do not as yet.

METSOVO (Tel. 0656-41206) 2 km from village of Metsovo where accommodations are available. Beginner and intermediate slopes; 1 chairlift and 1 T-bar; also sleds for rent. (The surrounding area is nice for cross-country skiing). Open daily.

PARNASSOS (Tel. 0267-41376 after 8 pm). Two ski centres: Gerontovrachos, for Athens Ski Club members (non-members pay 500 Drs. a day for lift ticket), and Fterolaka, 10 km from Arachova and 15 km from Delphi; both places have accommodations. Fterolaka has beginner, intermediate, and expert slopes; 3 lifts. Open daily.

PILION (Tel. 0421-9115) Accommodations available in many of the picturesque villages of Mt. Pilion and in Volos (28 km). Beginner, intermediate, and expert slopes; 2 chairlifts. Closed Tuesdays and sometimes Mondays.

VERMION (Tel. 0332-71226, and in Verria, 0331-26237) 3 km from Seli which has one hotel, and there are accommodations in Naoussa (18 km) and Verria (28 km). Beginner, intermediate, and expert slopes; 1 chairlift, 1 T-bar. Closed Wednesdays.

POINTS OF INTEREST

THE ACROPOLIS. Open from 8 am to sunset daily and in the evening from 9 pm to midnight when there is a full moon. Admission 30 Drs. (includes the museum). Personal guide: 275 Drs. per hour for up to five people. Originally the site of Athens proper and in ancient times a centre of worship, the precipitous rock rises 300 feet above the city and extends 1000 feet from east to west. It is crowned by the Parthenon, unsurpassed in its perfect symmetry, simplicity, and harmony with its surroundings; the Erechtheum, where Athena and Poseidon vied for control and Athena won by presenting the city with the olive tree (look for an olive tree beside the Temple); and the Temple of Athena Nike with its sculptured parapet.

THE ANCIENT AGORA. Entrances from just below the Acropolis and from Adrianou St., Monastiraki. Open 8 am to sunset. The market place as well as religious and civic centre of Athens in ancient times, analogous to the Roman Forum, where farmers sold their produce, businessmen conducted their affairs and popular assemblies were held.

THE EVZONES. The Presidential Guard makes its home on Irodou Attikou, diagonally across from the Palace. On Sundays at 11 am the regiment, accompanied by a band, marches in full regalia to the Parliament and back. On other days there is a less

elaborate changing of the guard at regular intervals.

LYKAVITTOH HILL. Over 900 feet above sea level, it is a favourite promenade for Athenians. Lower slopes covered with pine trees, a 19th century chapel at the summit, an *ouzeri* about halfway up, and a restaurant at the top. On a clear day, one can see the whole of Athens, the surrounding mountains, and the Saronic Gulf. Can be approached by foot, car or a funicular (*teleferik*), operating 8 am - 12:30 am, which ascends from Aristipou Street in Kolonaki.

THE MONASTIRAKI FLEA MARKET. As hawkers shout the glories of their wares, sightseers shop and bargain for the lowest prices in antiques, old and new furniture, clothing, books, handicrafts, tools, junk, and the practical and preposterous. Centuries old and the last vestige of the Oriental-type market, the 'Flea Market' is located in Monastiraki in the area surrounding the subway station near Athinas Street. Tourist shops open Mon.-Sat. 8:30 am - 8 pm; other shops observe the normal hours. Sunday mornings the area is a veritable open-air bazaar from 9-1 pm.



PLANETARIUM, Syngrou Ave. (opposite the Race Course), Tel. 941-1181. Group programs in English, French, and German on Mondays by arrangement. The regular programs are in Greek but of interest to all. Jan. 5-Feb. 1, every Wed., Fri., and Sun., 7 pm: *Mysteries of the Universe*. Special shows every Sun. at noon: Jan. 4, *Sky of January*; Jan. 11 and 18, Lectures and shows on space or astronomy; Jan. 25, *Music Under the Stars* (no commentary). The fascinating do-it-yourself Physics Exhibit is open to the public on Sun. (9-1 and 5-8) and Wed. and Fri. (5:30-8:30).

MUSEUMS

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, on the Acropolis, Tel. 323-6665. Collection of preclassical architectural and monumental sculpture from the Acropolis (including the renowned series of archaic maidens) and vases, terracotta and bronzes excavated after 1954. Other artifacts from the Acropolis are to be found in the National Archaeological (and, alas, those carried off by Lord Elgin in 1816 are to be found in the British Museum in London). Labels in Greek and English. Open 9am-4pm weekdays and 10am-2pm Sun. and holidays. Closed Tuesday. Admission 30 Drs.

AGORA MUSEUM, Stoa of Attalos in the ancient Agora, Monastiraki, Tel. 321-

0185. The original 2nd cent. B.C. stoa (long, colonnaded structure where businessmen transacted their affairs, magistrates conferred, teachers lectured and idlers idled) was reconstructed in 1953-56 on the original foundations. It now houses the finds from the Agora excavations, weights, measures, etc., which vividly illustrate its function as the commercial and civic centre of the ancient city. (Note the 6th cent. B.C. baby's potty and *souvlaki* grill.) Daily except Mon. 9am-4pm; Sun. and holidays 10am-2pm. Admission 10 Drs.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias), Tel. 611-617. This fine neo-classical mansion houses art and memorabilia from all periods of Greek history (especially Byzantine and War of Independence), Islamic and Coptic art and textiles, Chinese ceramics, beautiful embroideries, traditional costumes, jewelry, folk art, and a room reconstructed from an 18th century Macedonian mansion. Guidebooks in English, French, German. Daily except Tues. 9:30am-2pm. Admission 20 Drs.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22, Tel. 711-027. Set in a peaceful courtyard, this Florentine-style villa, built for la duchesse de Plaisance in 1848, houses the major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art in Athens. The assemblage is rich but few objects are labelled (none in English) and there is no catalogue as yet. Open from 9am-4pm daily, and 10am-2pm on Sun. and holidays. Closed Monday. Admission 10 Drs.

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. Daily except Fri. 10am-5pm. Admission 15 Drs.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM, Ermou 148, Monastiraki, Tel. 363-552. Located in the ancient cemetery where Pericles delivered his famous oration. Finds from the cemetery excavations. Daily except Mon. 9am-4pm, Sun. and holidays 10am-2pm. Admission 5 Drs.

MUSEUM OF GREEK POPULAR ART, Kydathineon 17, Plaka (near Nikis St.), Tel. 321-3018. Small, superb collection of Greek folk art mostly of the 18th and 19th centuries. Embroideries, wood carvings, jewelry, mannequins in traditional costumes. Reconstruction of a room with wall-paintings by the modern-primitive artist, Theophilus. No catalogue. Daily except Tues. 9am-2pm.

MUSEUM OF GREEK POPULAR ART, CERAMIC COLLECTION, Areos 1 (in a former mosque), Monastiraki Square, Tel. 324-2066. Small, well-displayed collection of Greek ceramics, mostly modern, but in traditional shapes and patterns; a few 19th cent. objects. Daily except Tues. 9am-2pm.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patisson and Tossitsa, Tel. 821-7717. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek art. Some highlights: the lovely Cycladic figurines, spectacular finds from Mycenae, archaic statues of youths (*kouroi*), sculpture of all periods, bronzes, vases. Upstairs: fascinating Minoan frescos, household utensils preserved under the volcanic ash that covered the island of Santorini (which some believe to have been Atlantis) in a 15th cent. B.C. eruption. Guidebooks available in many languages; private

guides upon request, 275 Drs. an hour. A shop sells reproductions and copies priced from 150 Drs. to 40,000 Drs. Daily 9am-4pm, Sun. and holidays 10am-2pm. Closed Monday. Admission 30 Drs.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou Street, at Kolokotronis Square, Tel. 323-7617. Permanent collection started in 1882, now housed in the Old Parliament Building designed by Boulanger in 1858. Greek history since Byzantine times, mainly relics, memorabilia and mementoes from the wars and revolutions that created the modern Greek nation. Most labels in Greek, but photocopied descriptions available in English for use in the museum. Daily 9am-1pm. Closed Monday. Admission 10 Drs.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (PINAKOTHIKI), Vass. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton, Tel. 711-010. The retrospective exhibition of woodcuts by one of Greece's foremost artists, Tassos, continues through Jan. 12. (The Gallery's permanent collection, which includes the major collection of 19th-century Greek paintings as well as drawings and engravings by Rembrandt, Watteau, Durer, Picasso, is temporarily under wraps but will re-emerge when a new museum, next door, opens in a few months.) Closed Tuesdays but otherwise open from 9 to 6 daily and from 10 to 2 Sundays.

MARATHON MUSEUM, at Marathon, about 42 km. from Athens. A new museum, the inspired gift of American-Greek shipping magnate, Eugene Panagopoulos, housing finds from the Marathon plain: Neolithic material found in the Cave of Pan to late Roman artifacts; some Cycladic tombs (showing skeletons and grave-objects), in process of excavation, next door. Tomb of the Plataians nearby. Tomb of the Athenians a few kilometres away. Daily 9am-1pm and 2:30-5pm, Sun. and holidays 10am-1pm and 2:30-5pm. Closed Monday.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 4th floor, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 638-114. Books, periodicals, records and reference in English. There is also a microfilm-microfiche reader and printer. Journals available on microfilm are *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Fortune* and *Radio Electronics*. Also a small video-tape collection. Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m.-1:30 p.m. and 5-8 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m.-1:15 p.m.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES — GENNADIUS LIBRARY, Souidias 61, Tel. 710-536. A research library on Greece of all periods, from antiquity to the present. Permanent display of rare books, manuscripts and pictures. Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m.-1:30 p.m. and 5-8 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m.-1:15

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 633-211. Books, periodicals, records and reference in English. Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m. -1 p.m., Mon. and Thurs. 6-8:45 p.m.

GOETHE INSTITUTE LIBRARY, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 608-111. Books, periodicals, reference, records in German. Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5-8 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 5-8:30 p.m.

HELLENIC ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY LENDING LIBRARY, Pasteur 12, Tel. 643-5391. Books in English and French; paperbacks for sale. Mon.-Sat. 8:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22 (7th floor), Tel. 607-305. Annual Fee 50 Drs. Books in Greek, some periodicals in Greek and English, books about Greece in English. Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-1 p.m., Mon.-Fri. 6-9 p.m.

ITALIAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY, Patission 47, Tel. 529-294. Books, periodicals, newspapers and reference in Italian and Greek. Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou, Tel. 614-413. Reference: books, periodicals, etc. in several languages, primarily related to modern Greece. Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m., closed Sat. afternoon.

NATIONAL THEATRE LIBRARY, Agiou Konstantinou, Tel. 525-037. Books and periodicals on drama and theatre in Greek, English, French and German. Mon.-Sat. 8:30 a.m. - 2 p.m.

THEATRE

At last count, there were almost as many theatres in Athens as in London, so the following is only a selection of some of the more interesting productions. Dial 181 for a recorded announcement, in Greek, or check the newspapers for others. Evening curtains rise at 9 pm. There are 6 pm matinees on Sunday and on Wednesday or Thursday, but no performances on Monday. Prices range from 80 to 150 drachmas. Reservations need not be made far in advance but it is wise to call the theatre to have tickets held.

AMERIKA — Kafka, who wrote the novel, never visited America. Nor has the well-known painter Alekos Fassianos who has done the sets. The book has been adapted to the stage by Alexis Solomos. (*National* — *New Stage*, Agiou Konstantinou and Koumoundourou, Tel. 523-242)

AUNTIE HAS PASSED AWAY. STOP. (Hasame tin Thia. Stop.) If you have been wondering what the graffiti all over town has been about, they refer to this very good satire by George Dialekmenos, written in the spirit of Joe Orton. (*Stoa*, Biskini 55, Zografou, Tel. 770-2830)

CABIRIA — Alikí Vouyouklaki gives one of the best performances of her career in this very indirect musical version of Fellini's *Notte di Cabiria* via Paul Matessis's adaptation of Neil Simon's *Sweet Charity*. Michael Bouhlis is the director. (*Alikí*, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146).

CAPTAIN SHELL AND CAPTAIN ESSO — Exxon this imMobil flushing out of some pseudo-theatrical political tanks. Amid the resultant flotsam are the wasted talents of Xenia Kaloyeropoulou and Yannis Fertis who should know better. (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330).

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS — The hero of Nikos Kazantzakis's epic (1949) is splendidly played by Manos Katrakis. The cast includes Vyrón Pallis and Elias Stamatiou. Sets and costumes by Spyros Vassiliou. (*Dimotikon*, Agiou Konstantinou, Piraeus, Tel. 417-8351)

EROTOKRITOS — This seventeenth-century Cretan romance, a masterpiece of modern Greek poetry, has been transformed with imaginative daring into epic theatre by director Spyros Evangelatos. (*Anna-Maria Kalouta*, Patission 240, Tel. 875-588) *See Review*.

FACES FOR VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA (Prosopoya Violi kai Orhistra) Karolos Koun's production of a set of four one-act plays by Iakovos Kambanellis. Written in a variety of styles, they describe familiar personalities and situations of the last decade. (*Veaki*, Stournara 52, Tel. 523-522)

HAMLET — Kanellos Apostolou's updated production draws blood from this lapidary old workhorse. Kostas Kastanas plays the Prince with so much to say and no one to say it to. (*Rialto*, Kypselis 54, Tel. 823-7003)

THE KIDNAPPED POPE — Joao Bethencourt's international hit with Elli Fotiou and Stefanos Lineos. (*Alfa*, Patission 37, Tel. 538-742)

MISS MARGARITA (Despinis Margarita) Elli Lambetti is the cast in this play by Brazilian Roberto de Athayde. Her taxing performance is stunning. Adapted by Kostas Tachtsis, directed by Michael Cacoyannis. This is a limited engagement. (*Dionyssia*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 624-021) *Reviewed Dec. 1975*.

ONE BED FOR THREE (Ena Krevati Yia Treis) Andre Roussin's farce, *Nina*, gets fine performances from Kakia Analyti and Kostas Rigopoulos in this fast and fluent adaptation by Platon Mousseos. (*Analyti*, Antoniadou-Patission, Tel. 823-9739) *See Review*.

THE OPENER (To Anihtiri) Two characters, one of the upper class and one of the lower, are the sole survivors of global catastrophe in this satire by Victor Larroux. (*Kyvos*, Vass. Konstantinou 12, Piraeus, Tel. 425-633)

PARAKRATOUPLIS — Marietta Rialdi has tossed burlesque and buffoonery into her melodramatic pot and come up with a steaming political *yiouvetsi*. (*Piramatiko*, Akadimias 28, Tel. 619-944) *See Review*.

THE STRIKE (I Apergia) Satirist George Skourtis directs. Music by Dimos Moutsas; sets and costumes by Nikos Petropoulis. (*Louzitanía*, Lefkados 33, Tel. 822-7201)

THE THREE PENNY OPERA (Opera tis Pendaras) Athens gets a truly Brechtian production at last from the very able hands of Jules Dassin. Nelli Angelidou replaces Melina Mercouri early in the month. Nikos Kourkoulos is superb and sexy as Mack the Knife. (*Kappa*, Kypselis 2, Tel. 883-1068) *Reviewed Dec. 1975*.

TWELFTH NIGHT — Rotas's translation of Shakespeare's comedy directed by Spyros Evangelatos. (*National*, Agiou Konstantinou and Koumoundourou, Tel. 523-242)

CHILDREN'S THEATRE

Fun and frolic, music and dance in the universal language of children, but delivered in Greek. Tickets are 50 or 60 Drs. Be sure to call for reservations since the younger set are avid theatregoers and most shows sell out in advance. Most continue through the winter.

KALIMERA — Evyenia Fakinou's delightful and original puppet theatre. The performers are all tin cans. Every day at 4:30; Sun. also at 11 am. (*Anihtó*, Kefallinias 18, Tel. 823-5070)

THE LAST TRAVELLING DOVE — A play by Dietmar Roberg translated from the German by Panagiotis Skoufis, directed

by Xenia Kaloyeropoulou and Stamatis Fasoulis. Wed. at 4, Sun. at 11 and 3. (Athina, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330)

THE MAYPOLE (To Gaitanaki) A play by Georges Sarry presented by Th. Papayorgiou, to be followed at the end of December by Hans Christian Andersen's *Emperor's New Clothes* (call for exact dates). Sat. at 5, Sun. at 11. (Stoa, Biskini 55, Zografou, Tel. 770-2830)

A PENGUIN IN THE CITY — By Alfred White, adapted and directed by Dimitris Potamitis, sets and costumes by Takis Karnatsos, music by George Tsaldaris. Thurs. and Sat. at 5, Sun. at 11 and 3. (Erevna, Ilision 21, Tel. 778-0826)

TOM SAWYER — Adapted and directed by Kostis Tsonos. Sat. at 4, Sun. at 11 and 3. (Sineak, Panepistimiou 48, Tel. 620-320)

CINEMA

Programs are not usually decided until the last moment. First-run houses show films (some not-so-new) appearing in Athens for the first time and often hold them over for several weeks. The films listed are now playing or will appear during the coming weeks.

Programs at neighborhood theatres usually change on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Showings begin between 8-8:30 and 10-10:30 p.m. (Some downtown movie houses begin screening in mid-afternoon.) 'K' (katalilo) indicates general admission and 'A' (akatalilo), restricted. The transliterations of the titles are more or less phonetic.

DOLOFONISTE TON MAKARIO (Assassinate Makarios) Director Pavlos Philippos uses an often downright-silly script by Jonathan Rainbolt to attempt a political thriller built around one of the many assassination plots aimed at Archbishop Makarios. The result, starring Lakis Komninos and a predominately Cypriot cast, is neither a good whodunit nor a credible semi-documentary, but a poor exploitation of both. Music, of course, by Theodorakis. (K)

THE ERROR (To Lathos) The film version of Antonis Samarakis's best-selling novel, *The Flaw*. Director Peter Fleischmann used Greece for some of the shots in this story about one man's journey of self discovery during a totalitarian regime's efforts to suppress individual expression. Starring Michel Piccoli, Ugo Tognazzi and Mario Adorf. (K)

FANTASIA — A re-revival of Disney's 1940 classic blending of sound and sight. Music by Bach, Tchaikovsky, Dukas, Stravinsky, Beethoven, Moussorgsky and Ponchielli. Visuals include Mickey Mouse, fauns, nymphs, centaurs, the Devil, God, dancing flowers, mushrooms, butterflies, abstract forms and erupting volcanoes. One of the first films produced with stereophonic sound (the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra plays). (K)

FRANKENSTEIN JR. — Directed by Mel Brooks and starring Gene Wilder and Peter Boyle, it spoofs the original horror story. Witty lines, repetition of clichés and good presentation of set characters and traditional scenes (such as villagers chasing monster, monster versus innocent little girl) makes it a delightful if not a hilarious film. In the end, Frankenstein becomes a victim of our own rational society. (K)

JAWS (Ta Sagonia tou Karharia) The popular film from the popular novel by Peter Benchley about a white shark (with an appetite for human flesh) found off a Long Island resort area. Steven Spielberg transfers this cinematic novel to the screen with relentless intensity. Not a *Moby Dick*, but Robert Shaw and Richard Dreyfuss turn in satisfactory performances. Sure to be a hit on the swimming, summer-circuit on the islands. (A)

LOVE AND DEATH (O Irinopios) Woody Allen's *War and Peace*. Tackling the extremes of human experience with his special verbal and visual wit, Allen treats us to a romp through a world of allusions to the great Russian novels. Diane Keaton is once again his true love. (K)



MANDINGO — Kyle Onstott's best-selling story about all the sordid clichés of 19th-century plantation life in the South that make one want to scream with outrage and yawn from boredom. James Mason, Perry King, Susan George. (A)

ONCE IS NOT ENOUGH (Mia Fora Then Ftani) Jacqueline Susann's novel about the jet set in Hollywood, New York and Spain adapted to the screen. Starring Alexis Smith, Melina Mercouri and Kirk Douglas. Once may be too much, however, for this predictable studio product. The much-touted lesbian scene between Smith and Mercouri is tame by any standards and the acting is embarrassing. Mercouri's appearance is strictly cameo — Mercouri fans be warned! (A)

RACE WITH THE DEVIL (Koursa me ton Diavolo) The American Dream meets a Satanic Nightmare in this surprisingly effective contemporary fable set in Colorado and starring Peter Fonda, Warren Oates, Loretta Swift and Lara Parker. Two young couples set off in their luxury camper trailer for a ski vacation only to accidentally witness a human sacrifice at a satanic, hilltop ceremony. They then race with the Devil in a futile attempt to escape the consequent curse. As American as Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe, with an unbelievable but exciting chase scene. (K)

ROLLERBALL — Norman Jewison (*Jesus Christ Superstar*) A futuristic world in which a bloodsport telecast to billions of

viewers becomes a principal means of subduing aggression. James Caan stars as a man who refuses to play the game by the rules. The plot is thin — just enough to justify the 'blood and guts' scenes which are worth seeing if you are so inclined. (A)

THE ROMANTIC ENGLISHWOMAN (I Romantiki Anglida) Michael Caine, an outwardly successful author and screenwriter, enjoys an affluent lifestyle with Glenda Jackson, his unaccountably discontented wife, who leaves impulsively for Baden-Baden ('to get away from it all') where she meets an oh-so-sauve Helmut Berger, a poet-cum-narcotics-courier. He follows her to England where the super-rational and cool Caine blossoms into a jealous husband and the film into a modern bedroom farce. (A)

SEX SHOP (Katastima Porno). French director Claude Berri (*The Two of Us*). A very funny but human tale about a poverty-stricken Parisian bookseller (with an extravagant wife) who gives up his classics to open a porno shop. He makes a valiant effort to get rich quickly and to transcend his bourgeois values in the process, but he and his wife finally resign themselves to the comfortable familiarity of middle class life. Natalie Delon, Jean Pierre Mariel and Juliet Bertot.

SHAMPOO — Warren Beatty produces, co-scripts (along with *Chinatown's* creator, Robert Towne) and stars in this upbeat Beverly Hills bedroom farce which ultimately fails to satisfy because of the heavy social commentary (mostly about Nixonian America) that the narrative is forced to sustain. Casanova Beatty does wonders with hair but only succeeds in further sully his private life which includes his new chick (vibrantly played by Goldie Hawn) and his old bird (a world-weary Julie Christie). (K)

ART CINEMAS

TENIOTHIKI (Film Society of Greece) Kanari 1, Tel. 612-046. Call for programs. Yearly membership open to all: 250 Drs., students 200 Drs.

ALKYONIS, Ioulanou 42 (Platia Viktorias), Tel. 881-5402. Call for exact dates. Eisenstein's *The General Line*, Andre Wajda's *Everything for Sale*, Zoltan Fabri's *Unfinished Sentence* (Hungarian, winner of 1975 Moscow Festival), Miklos Jancso's *Red Psalm*.

STUDIO, Stavropoulou 33 (Platia Amerikis), Tel. 861-9017. Call for program. In addition to the main cinema, there is a free Cine-Club (60 seats) every evening with important films changing three times a week.

AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL — *The Importance of Being Earnest*, Michael Redgrave, Dame Edith Evans, Margaret Rutherford (Jan. 5 and 12, 8 pm); Jacob Bronowski's *Ascent of Man* continues (Jan. 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 6:30 and 8 pm); *Animation*, several modern English cartoons (Jan. 16, 8 pm).

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION — Humphrey Bogart films: *African Queen* (Jan. 14, 8 pm); *Casablanca* (Jan. 21, 8 pm); film to be announced (Jan. 28, 8 pm); *Mutiny on the Bounty* with Marlon Brando (Feb. 4, 8 pm).

restaurants and night life

LUXURY RESTAURANTS

Formal, elaborate dining in glamorous spacious settings, where you will be greeted by a maitre d'hotel and served by several waiters and a wine steward. The prices are high but modest compared to equivalent establishments in other major cities. Reserve ahead.

Athens Hilton Supper Club, Tel. 720-201.

Yannis Spartakos at the piano, accompanying his Golden Trio atop the Hilton (with a visit at midnight from Ta Nissia's Trio). An international menu. Dancing. A sumptuous banquet on Tuesdays at 'The Starlight Buffet' (295 Drs., not including wine). Closed Monday.

Bagatelle, K. Ventiri 9 (near the Hilton), Tel. 730-349. One of the city's older international restaurants where dinner is graciously served by candlelight. Though not spacious there is dining on two floors; we prefer the downstairs which is more rustic, warm and intimate and where Miki Tasiopoulos entertains, with old and new favourites, at the grand piano. The accent is on French cuisine and good service. Table d'hote about 250 Drs. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Sundays.

Le Grand Balcon, Dexameni, Kolonaki, Tel. 790-711. A panoramic view from on top of the St. George Lycabettus Hotel where Maitre Lambiris is in charge. French cuisine. Dancing to a trio with Gildo Reno at the piano. The table d'hote menu around 280 Drs. Dinner served from 9 pm.

Grande Bretagne, on Syntagma Square, Tel. 323-0251. There is no music or dancing but quiet elegance and nice fare at Athens' oldest and, perhaps, best known hotel. Lunch is served from 1-3:30 p.m. and dinner from 8-11 p.m.

The Grill Room, at The Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. The downstairs café-society restaurant at the Astir hotel complex (where Jackie used to stay when she was Mrs. Kennedy). Light piano music. The well-prepared French cuisine is graciously served under the supervision of Maitre Maniateas. Entrees from 150 Drs. Open at 8 p.m. Over the holidays the Astir Quintet will be playing music for western and Greek dancing.

Pamela's, Voula, Tel. 895-2105. On the coastal road, past Vouliagmeni. A modern attractive restaurant with a fountain, flowers, and pleasant decor, by the sea. In the evening a trio (voice, piano, guitar) provides the music, but there's no dancing. Lunch is served from 12-3:30 p.m., dinner from 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. Maitre d'hotel Foundas presides downstairs at the Hilton, where the atmosphere is a Greek Taverna transformed into gracious elegance. The menu is extensive, from soups to international and Greek hors d'oeuvres, a wide selection of seafood, broils, well prepared Greek dishes, and French and Greek desserts. The waiter will toss together a variety of delicious salads at your table. In the evening the Trio provides Greek songs, old, new and bouzouki, and a cheery atmosphere. Open daily 12:30-3:30 p.m. and 7-11:30 p.m.

Riva, Mihalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Fine French cuisine and good service in a

pleasant, elegant atmosphere presided over by the owner Mr. Mamos. The selection offers a good variety with well-prepared fish (Trout Imperiale, 140 Drs.), grills, and main fares from 130 Drs. *Fondue Bourguignonne* (minimum two persons) 350 Drs. Papastefanakis at the piano sometimes accompanied by a bass fiddler. Open 8:30 pm to 12:30 am. Closed Sundays.

Templar's Grill, The Royal Olympic Hotel, Athanasiou Diakou 28-34 (near the Temple of Olympian Zeus), Tel. 923-0315. Large and spacious, very attractive medieval atmosphere: Spanish-type furniture, pewter services, beamed ceiling, candlelight, and soft piano music. Excellent cuts cooked on an open charcoal grill and served with a variety of spicy sauces. Some dishes prepared at your table. Our only negative comments: the service should be improved and the wine list expanded. Sirloin steak 170 Drs., Steak au poivre for two 380 Drs. (We highly recommend it). Open daily from 8 p.m. - 12:30 a.m.

Tudor Hall, Syntagma Square, Tel. 323-0651. The penthouse restaurant of the King George Hotel may be one of the handsomest anywhere. The view of the Acropolis is panoramic, the dining room spacious with huge candelabra, dark, heavy tables, tall arm chairs, and paintings. The dinner service is pewter. Alex Georgiadis is at the grand piano in the evenings. (No dancing.) International cuisine. Table d'hote at noon, about 260 Drs., at dinner, 280 Drs. Open 12:30-3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m.-1 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

Restaurants, some elegant, some simple. A variety of cuisines and prices.

L'Abrevoir, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 729-061, 729-106. The oldest French restaurant in Athens, where the quality of the food is consistently good (although not superb). Not very spacious, but pleasant and cosy, with good formal service. The menu covers the standard French fare from patés, escargots, and frogs' legs, to *coq au vin*, *steak au poivre*, etc. (but no fish). Excellent omelettes and salads (especially nice for lunch). Try their own red wine. Reservations necessary at night. Entrees from 100 Drs. Open daily noon to 4 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. until after midnight.

Al Tartufo, Posidonos 65, Paleon Faliron. A large variety of pastas, pizzas and other Italian fare in a rustic atmosphere. An Italian chef ostentatiously performs the ritual of 'creating' the pizza. The *Tagliatelle alla Neapolitana* (38 Drs.), *Saltimbocca alla Romana* (90 Drs.) and Italian salad (30 Drs.) all tasty. Open daily from 7:30 pm.

The Asteria Tavern at Glyfada's Astir Complex, Tel. 894-5675. The emphasis is on fish and seafood at this restaurant-taverna which, on Mondays and Thursdays, presents special buffets offering an array of hors d'oeuvres, main courses, fruit, sweets and wine for a flat cover. The theme is 'Fish' at the Monday night buffet (180 Drs. complete) and 'Grills' at the Thursday buffet (250 Drs. complete). Closed Sundays.

Balthazar, Tsoha and Vournazou 27, Tel. 644-1215. A converted mansion (not far from the U.S. ambassador's residence) where the Paleologoi (she is the writer, Kay Cicellis) preside. The menu is small but varied, offering a change of pace with, for example, almond soup, curries and a rum pie. If you call the day before, they will prepare a special curry dinner (4 courses) for four (1400 Drs.) Entrees from 90 Drs. There is a special luncheon menu. Dinner served from 8 p.m.-1:30 a.m. Closed Sunday.

Blue Pine, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2969. Elegant country-club atmosphere, rustic decor, candlelight, comfortable armchairs, and soft taped music. Nice assortment of hors d'oeuvres and entrees, but favoured by the prominent for charcoal broils (T-bone steak, sirloin, etc.) and good service. From 300 Drs. per person. Reserve ahead. Open daily except Sundays 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m.

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

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.

Cave Mirabelle, Levendi 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 743-333. Christos at the piano offers pleasant background music at this cosy, gracious restaurant which took off with a bang when it opened last year. Enter on the ground level where there's a bar and descend to two lower levels, one with an open spit. The decor is Spanish-type, the food excellent, the formal service friendly. You may make your own choice from the wine cellar. Entrees from 110 Drs. Daily from 8:30 pm. Closed Sundays.

Cavo D'Oro, Cavo D'Oro Hotel, Pasalimani, Tel. 421-931. Set in the lobby of the hotel, the restaurant is subdivided by wooden partitions, the furnishings are modern, the paintings of Greek scenes, the cuisine mainly Greek. A piano player entertains. Entrees from 120 Drs. Open daily 8 pm to 1 am.

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.

The Eighteen, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 621-928. Small, informal, inexpensive and pleasant, with bright tablecloths and charm. Recommended for an informal lunch or simple supper. The menu usually offers a small choice of nicely prepared dishes, salads, and desserts. A well-stocked bar. Open daily, except for Sunday lunch, from noon until midnight.

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 excluded. Open daily: 11:00 - 3:00 p.m., 6:00 - 2:00 a.m. Sundays open from 6:00 p.m.
- Les Gourmets, Meandrou 3 (Hilton area), Tel. 731-706. A pleasant, small, authentically French restaurant where the *plat du jour* (usually good) is scrawled on a small blackboard. The *rilette maison* and the *gigot d'agneau* are tasty. Entrees from 100 Drs. Open daily 7:30 pm to 1 am.
- Hickory Grill, Nireos and Posidonos Ave., Paleon Faliron, Tel. 982-1972. Attentive service and generous helpings of good basic food: steaks, ham, baked potatoes, salads, lemon pie, etc., in a quiet rustic atmosphere. The flambeed pepper steak (a speciality) is recommended. About 400 Drs. complete, for two (without wine or cocktails). Open daily 7:30 p.m. - 1 a.m.
- Lotophagus (The Lotus Eaters), Parodos Aharnon 30-32, Kifissia. Tel. 801-3201. (Below train station). A tiny, charming restaurant located in a cottage set back in a garden. Tastefully furnished with ceramic tile tables set around a copper fireplace. Carefully prepared dishes graciously served. Sangria to start and an array of hors d'oeuvres: Indian eggplant, Italian hot dip, and various salads unusually spiced. The main courses are marinated dishes and the desserts excellent. Quiet and refined. Entrees from 82 Drs. Reservations, necessary. Open daily from 9 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.
- Mitchiko, Kidathineon 27, Tel. 322-0980. Strictly Japanese fare served in a multi-roomed restaurant in a gracious mansion in Plaka. One room has Japanese decor. The owner's wife, Kyria Katsko Filachtou, is the Greek-speaking Japanese hostess. Sukiyaki from 95 Drs. Closed Sundays for lunch but otherwise open from 12 to 3 and 8 pm to 1 am.
- Nikos, Koumbari 5, Kolonaki, Tel. 603-617. (Two doors above the Benaki Museum.) Knotty pine decor, hurricane lamps, homespun placemats, nicely dim lighting. A well-stocked bar (cocktails, 60 Drs.), ten to twelve well prepared and nicely served dishes, salads, desserts. Prices reasonable (chicken casserole, 80 Drs.) Excellent veal soup. Recommended for before or after theatre supper, or family dinners. Open daily 7 pm - 4 am.
- Pagoda, Bousgou 2, Tel. 602-466, 643-1990. The first Chinese restaurant in Athens, with branches in Beirut, Cyprus, and Nairobi. Pleasant atmosphere with a touch of Chinese decor. Offers quite a variety of dishes that are not extraordinary but quite acceptable. Open daily: 12.00 - 3.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. - 2.00 a.m.
- Peacocks, Kifissias 228, Psyhiko, Tel. 671-9629. Cafeteria, snack bar, and grill room on the roof of the Alfa-Beta supermarket. Omelettes, steaks, salads, shish-kebab, etc. from about 100 Drs. (*Filetto* for two: 230 Drs.) Cafeteria open from 9 a.m. Grill room open daily except Sundays 12:30-3 p.m. and 8 p.m.-12:30 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.
- Le Saint Tropez, Vrassidas 11 (behind the Hilton), Tel. 735-425. A popular Glyfada restaurant relocated in town for the winter. Charming rustic, divided into two sections by a partition simulating the exterior of a country house, with geraniums and gratings decorating the 'windows'. The French cuisine section has entrees from 140 Drs. and their veal cutlet with *sauce bordelaise* is excellent. (Open from 8 pm to 1 am.) The international section offers an array of dishes for the budget-minded: spaghetti neapolitana 50 Drs., mini-tournedo, 115 Drs. (Open continuously from noon to 1 am.) Closed Sundays.
- Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki. Tel. 730-507. Wild West atmosphere complete with long, brass-railed bar. Clever decor. American cuisine from ham and eggs to huge steaks. Fairly expensive. Daily: 11:30 a.m. - 4 p.m., 7 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.
- The Steak Room, Eginitou 4 (near the Athens Hilton), Tel. 717-445. A favourite for excellent charcoal broils (T-bone steaks, etc.) served with baked or fried potatoes, and tasty salads. About 200 Drs. per person. (Open daily including Sundays, 6:30 pm to 1 am.) At the adjacent 'Annex' Mr. Papaioannou (who has pioneered with this type of restaurant in Greece) offers another novelty: budget meals from 55-70 Drs. A variety of omelettes, cold plates, snacks and two daily, hot-plate specials. (Open from 11:30 am until 1 am daily.)
- Tabula, Hatziyanni Mexi 7 (near the Hilton). Tel. 716-134. Below street level, very cosy, rustic decor, dim lights. Joanna and Fotios, graduates of the Ecole de Tourism offer French and Greek specialties. The *plat du jour* usually worthwhile; the Tabula salad, special; very good onion soup. Entrees from 90 Drs. Open 9 p.m. - 4 a.m. Closed Sundays.
- Winter Clochard, Tsakalof 2, Kolonaki. Tel. 634-042. A snug basement restaurant and bar with rustic decor and dim lighting. Few but well-cooked dishes at reasonable prices. The veal cutlet in curry sauce is perfect, 100 Drs. Very efficient service. Open daily 9 p.m. - 2 a.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 a la carte about 250 Drs., special meals for two 350-500 Drs. Open daily noon-3 p.m. and 7 p.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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Kapalos, Formionos 102, Pangrati, Tel. 766-9903. A family residence renovated with a careful blend of traditional and modern. The large, main dining room is on the top floor. (A smaller one faces onto a small garden with citrus trees.) Walls are covered with folk embroideries, paintings, mirrors, and photo-

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MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

Traditional restaurants where the emphasis is on Greek dishes and the menu begins with *mezedakia* and soups and progresses to desserts.

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.

graphs. The menu (a newspaper with cartoons) includes a wide spectrum of traditional dishes, from *pastourma*, *patsha* soup, and *kapamas*, to schnitzels, broils and desserts. Full-course meal, about 200 Drs. Open from 8 p.m. Closed Sunday.

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.

The Old Stables Barbecue, Karela-Koropi, Tel. 664-3220, 742-024. (About 25 kilometres out of Athens. Take Leof. Messogion to Stavros, turn right; continue towards Markopoulo while watching for signs 1½ kilometres after the Koropi junction.) Seemingly in the middle of nowhere, these old stables have been transformed with imagination into a charming restaurant, bar and nightclub complex with a village atmosphere: several fireplaces, beamed ceilings, flokati-covered benches, and wine from Markopoulo (a renowned vineyard area). The food is merely good but the atmosphere is *special*. Complete meal (appetizers, main course, salad, fruit and wine) 225 Drs. Restaurant open daily from 9 pm; the nightclub from 10 pm. Closed Mondays.

TAVERNAS

Simple fare in very simple surroundings. The tablecloth may be paper, the service casual, the menu a variety of mezedes (hors d'oeuvres), broils, and the occasional prepared dishes. Ouzo, wine and beer to drink and fresh fruit for dessert. The waiter will be shocked if you ask for coffee but may make you a cup of metrio if you insist. The prices are reasonable.

Babis, Posidonos 42, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-6426. Although this vine-covered taverna is surrounded by concrete buildings, it is still a pleasant place to eat. Mr. Babis has his own boat so the fish is always fresh. There are also charcoal broils and a *plat du jour*. Very reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch and dinner.

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 kokkinneli at 20 Drs per kilo. Starters include spiced 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.

Karavitis, Arktinou 35 (near Stadion Hotel), Tel. 715-155. A simple and amiable taverna famous for its broils, the only cooked food served here is *stamnaki* (a casserole of meat and vegetables cooked in an earthenware pot). Very good retsina. Meat balls 22 Drs., veal chops 50 Drs., *souvlaki* 50 Drs., *stamnaki* 44 Drs. Daily 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

O Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-0666. One of the oldest tavernas in Plaka, simple and unpretentious. The usual *mezedakia* and charcoal broils, as well as a prepared dish such as lamb with noodles or veal with eggplant in tomato sauce. Open daily except Sundays 8 p.m.-midnight.

Rodia, Aristippou 44 (near the Lykavittos funicular), Tel. 729-883. An old house converted into a taverna decorated with family memorabilia. Choose from a great variety of appetizers and two or three main dishes. Quick service. Veal 79 Drs. Open daily except Sundays 8:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.

Roumaniki Gonia, 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.

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.

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.

KOUTOUKIA

Koutoukia, are simple, picturesque, but vanishing Greek institutions, the remnants of another era. Usually located in out-of-the-way places, they are lovingly sought out by devotees who guard the secret of their discoveries like rare treasures. (If you have a prized koutouki, we would like to hear about it and we promise not to reveal our source.) These informal eating places were spawned by neighbourhood groceries or coal and lumber yards where the enterprising owners used their wares, either for fuel or food, installed their wives in improvised kitchens, and launched themselves in the restaurant business. Most are now located in the basements of old, about-to-be demolished houses, where a few random, paper or oilcloth-covered tables are surrounded by barrels of retsina. The neighbourhood characters strum on guitars that have seen better days and 'outsiders' come in search of good, hearty food and atmosphere.

Kottarou, Agias Sofias 43 (behind the Larissis railway station), Tel. 513-2124. An unmarked door leads down a few steps to this colourful establishment, at this location since 1924. The present owner is Kyrios Vassilis whose parents, poultry merchants in the Central Market, diversified when Mother Panayiota began to cook and market the merchandise. Hence the name which means 'the wife of the chicken man'. The fare now includes charcoal-broiled veal and lamb chops, codfish with garlic sauce, and excellent *retsina*. Opens in October and closes when the *retsina* stock is exhausted — usually at the end of April. Daily 8:30 to 1 am.

O Sesoulas (The Scooper), Athanasiou Diakou 17, Peristeri. Recommended to connoisseurs of the unusual only. Surrounded by factories, the establishment's decor is spartan, and its clientele's table manners untarnished by the progress of civilization but faithful to the symposium style of eating (i.e. cutlery is not available except, mercifully, for salads). The meat is scooped onto your table and you eat with your hands. The owner, Mr. Scooper, decked out in white — and managing to look for all the world like a U.S. marine in summer dress — stands proudly next to his beloved broiler, counting heads as they arrive and, without consultation, placing what he considers to be the right portion on the coals. The results? The tastiest and juiciest meat you will find anywhere, and we are not exaggerating! Salad and *feta* cheese and good *retsina* are automatically brought to your table. Customers are mostly labourers from the area and adventuresome gourmards who come a long way to savour the atmosphere and the food. Open from 8 pm until midnight.

O Sotiris, Loukareos 41 and Kalvou (off Leof. Alexandras opposite the former site of the Averoff prison), Tel. 642-0417. Opened in 1897 by Sotiris's father on the ground floor of his grocery store, it is now a 'split-level' enterprise that includes the basement and first floor. Sotiris presides over the wall-to-wall hubbub and his wife Eleni cooks. No

frills, no broils, just exceptionally tasty (one hundred percent) veal, pork and chicken stews, casseroles and roasts, at nostalgically low prices. Open daily from 8:30 pm from October to May.

TAVERNAS WITH MUSIC

The music is provided by guitarists and singers who may wander over to serenade you. The patrons usually join in the singing, and, when the mood possesses them, get up and dance. (No waltzes or shakes, just solo Greek dances and the occasional pas de deux.)

Asterias, Folegandrou 41, Patissia area, Tel. 845-817. Asterias (meaning star fish) is one of the few remaining charming, small tavernas with soft music and singing without microphones. A reed roof with old-fashioned tasselled lamps, and wrought-iron chandeliers. Acceptable food. Village sausages, 20 Drs., stuffed vine leaves, 19 Drs., eggplant pie, 19 Drs. *Bekrimeze* (a kind of stewed veal with vegetables and cheese in wine sauce) 90 Drs. Music starts around 10:30 pm and continues until the wee hours. Open daily from 8:30 pm.

Belle Maison, Fokeas 6, Platia Victorias (Patissia area), Tel. 881-9830. The entertainers, The Troubadors of Athens, sit at a table sipping their retsina and singing a variety of old and well-known hits to the accompaniment of guitars (no microphones!). For those who at times feel nostalgic and enjoy quiet but good singing, it's a must. Food not particularly good, but edible. Prices moderate. Open daily. Don't go earlier than 10 p.m.

Lito, Flessa and Tripodon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388. Pleasant rustic environment, acceptable food and entertainment by Stavros Parousis, Mary Yiotti, Katy Psatha. Entrees from 120 Drs. Minimum charge 150 Drs. After nine. Closed Mondays.

Myrtia, Markou Mousourou 35, Tel. 719-198. Excellent cuisine with pleasant music. Choose from specialties that appear in ritual fashion: cold and hot appetizers and pittas. Choice of stuffed chicken or roast lamb in lemon sauce. Highly recommended. Prices moderately high. Daily 9 p.m. - 1.30 a.m. Closed Sundays.

To Perivoli t'Ouranou, Lysikratous 19, Plaka, Tel. 323-5517. An ordinary-looking but pleasant taverna with acceptable food (but more variety than most tavernas of this type). Rather loud music. The trio begins at 10 p.m. Entrees about 120 Drs. Open daily 9 p.m.-4 a.m.

Steki tou Yanni, Trias 1, Kypseli, Tel. 821-2953. A favourite old taverna where you select from a huge variety of delicious appetizers which are brought to your table. The retsina is good. A trio of singing guitarists provide the music. Full meal approximately 180 Drs., excluding wine. Open daily 7:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m.

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.

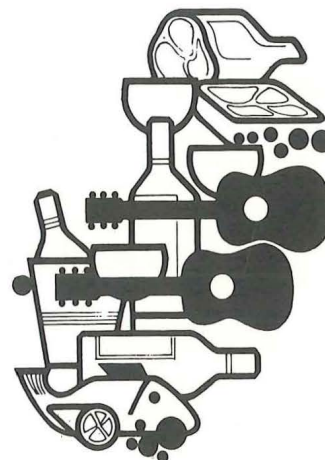
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NIGHTCLUBS AND BOUZOUKIA

From dining-and-dancing nightclubs, with spectacular floor shows, to traditional Bouzoukia. At the latter, kefi (being in the mood for fun) is essential and the entertainment includes impromptu performances by the customers (the dour matron nearby may suddenly leap on the table and do a shimmy) while the inhibited may join the spirit by bursting balloons (with a lit cigarette), tossing flowers (at the singers), and throwing dishes (at the dance floor, avoiding the performers). Slightly mad fun, not as perilous as it sounds, but the prices of balloons, flowers and dishes are (and you pay for them!). The performers tend to come and go, so phone ahead to confirm the programs.

Copacabana, Othonos 10, Syntagma, Tel. 323-2061. The winter show presents the French ballet 'the Pipers', German acrobats, Rastelos, Pierre Anton, the Dutch dancer Hany as well as Greek bouzouki music and singers. Acceptable food.

Diogenis, Vass. Georgiou and Androutsou 150, Piraeus, Tel. 425-471 or 425-102. Kostas Christou, Haroula Lambraki, Yannis Doungias and an international show with Bessy Aryiraki, Robert Williams and the ballet ensemble of Pedro Martinez provide the entertainment, but you may begin dancing from 11 pm. The show begins at the witching hour (12 am).

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 setting are pleasant. Yiannis Parios, Litsa Diamandi and Fillipos Nikolaou are the stars. Show starts at 12:30 am. Minimum charge 300 Drs. Closed Mondays.

Fandasia, Aghios Kosmas (just across from the West Air Terminal), Tel. 981-0503, 982-0300. Doukissa, Kokotas, Jenny Vanou, Menidiatis and others present the new show of Fandasia. Show begins at midnight. A 350 Drs. minimum. Closed Mondays.

Harama, 11th-12th km. on the National Road to Lamia, Tel. 277-3686. Vassilis Tsitsanis (the most genuine bouzouki performer), Fouli Dimitriou, Mihalopoulos and others. Program begins at 11 pm. Minimum charge 250 Drs. Closed Mondays.

Le Figaro, Levendi 3, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-625. Chic, old-world touches have transformed this basement-level night spot into a lively discotheque, with the latest music (which draws the younger set). Dimly lit with a spacious bar, brass headboards provide clever back rests for the booths. Snacks, soft and hard drinks served. Minimum 150 Drs.

Mostrou, Mnisikleous 22, Tel. 322-5558. A well-known night spot featuring entertainers Sotiris Moustakas, Christiano, Dimitri Mitropano, Sofi Zaninou and others. Show starts at 11:30 pm. Entrees from 200 Drs. Closed Mondays.

Neraida, Vass. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-2004. The winter show features

top-performer Marinella. Voskopoulos, Karakesini and Maraki. and Nelli Manou. Minimum charge 280 Drs. Closed Sundays.

The Nine Muses, Akademias 43. Tel. 604-260, 601-877. A fashionable discotheque with all shapes, colours, sizes of old mirrors set on black walls creating a tasteful and discreet decor. Red tablecloths, dim lights, long and spacious bar. Excellent food, attentive service, good choice of music (and not too loud). From 9.30 p.m. till the wee hours. Entrees from 200 Drs.

Palaia Athina, Flessa 4, Tel. 322-2000. One of the better known places for a night of revelry in Plaka. Entertainment this season by Cleo Denardou, Teris Hrisos, Elena Kirana, Elia Fillipou, Titika Stasinopoulou, and the ballet group of Dimitsanos. Show at 11:30 pm. Food edible. Entrées from 200 Drs. Closed Mondays.



BOITES

The latest hits, bouzouki, rebetika and folk, and now, revolutionary songs performed in nightspots that range from low-ceilinged bistros to converted theatres. Strictly for music but the admission price includes one drink; snacks are usually available. Prices range from 50 to 185 Drs.

Most boites offer two shows on week nights. Some offer three on Saturday and Sunday. Most close one night a week. Exact times of the shows and closing nights are improvised according to mood (and you may spot people coming and going at whim). We suggest, therefore, that you call ahead or wander down to the Plaka, where most boites are concentrated, and take your chances.

First shows usually begin between 9 and 10; the second show, between 11 and 12. The weekend 'third' show around 1 a.m.

Aigokeros, Lisiou 15, Plaka, Tel. 324-4124. Violaris, Perakis, Homata and others perform from midnight to dawn in this bouzouki-like boite. Closed Mondays.

Aposperida, Sina 4 (next to the university), Tel. 623-607. Folk and recent pop, including excerpts from the Cretan epic, *Erotokritos*, performed at this newly converted theatre, by Nikos Xylouris, Mariza Koch, Gaifilias, Chrisanthos, and Halaris. Closed Tuesdays.

Kyttaro, Ipirou 48 (perpendicular to Tritis Septemvriou), Tel. 822-4134. Yannis Markopoulos with Halkias, Gargandourakis, Sidiropoulos, Nikolaou, with *santouri* solos by Aristidis Moshos. Recent Markopoulos successes and an interesting new composition with dramatic dialogue and solo instrumentals. Closed Mondays.

Limeri, Flessa 3, (no telephone). Revolutionary songs (*andartika*) mostly from the 1940s. The decor is spartan and the prices have a proletarian appeal (50 Drs.). Closed Tuesdays.

Medoussa, Dionisiou Areopagitou and Makri 2 (near the Acropolis), Tel. 918-277.

George Marinos, the pop-singer Marina, Vlasis Bonatsos, Sofia Hristou. Closed Mondays.

Rigas, Afroditis 9, Tel. 322-3702. The emphasis is on political themes and Theodorakis and his special brand of socio-political-music but reliably sincere philosophy. Kaloyannis, Maria Dimitriadou, Papaconstantinou, Manou, Thomopoulos, Bezopoulou. Closed Mondays.

Skorpios, Kydathineon 15, Tel. 323-3881. Kostas Hadzis ('The Gypsy') accompanies his own moody singing with fine guitar playing, and leads a group of performers in a new, three-hour show. Closed Mondays.

Sousouro, Adrianou 134, Plaka, Tel. 324-5606. National and international revolutionary songs in a small, smoky spot more like boites of old with drinks at 75 Drs. Closing day 'varies'.

Themelio, Kydathineon 37, Tel. 323-3619. Dalaras, Alexiou and others with pop and jazzed-up *rebetika*. Closed Mondays.

Zoom, Kydathineon 37, Tel. 322-5920. Sotiria Bellou, Manolis Mitsias, Christos Lettonos, Petri Salpea, Natasa, Giorgios Danezis and *bouzouksis* Lakis Karnezis. Pop hits by various composers including Linos Kokotas and *rebetika* sung in the good old-style by good-old Bellou who has yet to make her 'cultural' adjustment to a souped-up Plaka. Closed Tuesdays.

Zygos, Kydathineon 22, Tel. 322-5595. A rather 'slick' and comfortable nightclub-like boite where the waiters wear black ties! Past hits by Viki Moscholiou, hyperbolic frolics from Themis Andreadis and a finale of *rebetika* classics performed vintage-style by Keromitis, Bayanderas, and Kalphopoulos, well accompanied by Moscholiou. Also the Tzavara Brothers, and Papadopoulos at the *bouzouki*. Closed Mondays.

MONT PARNES (PARNITHA)

Dining, dancing, gambling or just frolicking in the snow or snacking on top of Mount Parnis, a short drive (about 35 km.) out of the city, where the luxurious hotel complex is located at an altitude of 1,412 metres. We recommend that at the 25th kilometre on the road to Parnis you leave your car in the parking lot and hop on the cablecar (it will deliver you to the hotel's entrance) thereby avoiding a curvy, eight-kilometre drive. For information: Tel. 322-9412. For reservations: Tel. 246-9111.

The Restaurant. Set on a higher level at the entrance to the gambling rooms. The cuisine is satisfactory (about 500 Drs. per person including drinks). A buffet dinner is served on Thursdays and Saturdays (about 250 Drs. per person). Open from 11:30 pm to 4 am. A snack bar is open 24 hours a day.

The Nightclub presents the fourteen-member revue, 'Piperisima', from 11:30 pm to 4 am. Minimum charge 300 Drs. The Casino. Place your bets (or observe) from seven in the evening until four in the morning any day of the week, but don't invite your banking or civil servant friends to join you since it is out of bounds to them by law (a wise precaution since they might be tempted to gamble away the assets of their bank or the nation). The entrance fee is a modest 10 Drs. and a one-year season ticket costs a mere 300 Drs. The stakes are another matter. Closed Tuesdays.

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MORE AND BIGGER COMPANIES

A PROMINENT American once boasted that 'what is good for General Motors is good for the country'. This may sound like a farfetched aphorism, yet the fact remains that corporations — big ones in particular — are playing an ever-growing role in so-called free-enterprise economies. Not only are they increasing in numbers but they are also getting bigger and bigger, with ramifications reaching out to every facet of modern life. Corporations play a vital role in the national economy. They control consumer tastes and guide information media. In more respects than are evident, they often influence government policies and — at least in the case of multinational companies — extend their power well beyond national frontiers.

With roots going back to modest stores or workshops — often run by one man, possibly with the help of a few relatives or friends — corporations have grown, in many cases, into giant organizations operating with clockwork efficiency. Side by side with these, many government services, using antiquated bureaucratic techniques, pale by com-

parison. Although slowly growing more conscious of their social and environmental obligations, corporations nonetheless consider profit to be their basic reason for existence. Anti-trust laws and similar regulations have done little to break their magnitude. Individual stockholders are, on the whole, becoming increasingly less important units, while power-conscious, senior executives are becoming increasingly more significant elements in society.

Financial data about the growth and activity of companies always make interesting reading. The management consulting firm ICAP Hellas A.E. recently published the 1976 edition of the *Financial Directory of Greek Companies*, containing, among other things, detailed financial data for 1974 on 1,982 industrial enterprises operating in the form of corporations or limited liability companies. (The former, known in Greek as 'Anonymos Eteria' or A.E. for short, require minimum share capital of Drs. 5 million, whereas the latter, 'Eteria Periorismenis Efthynis' or E.P.E., can be set up with as little as Drs. 200,000. In either case, ownership as well as management

may be partly or wholly in the hands of foreigners.) Actually there are estimated to be a total of about 120,000 industrial and handicraft 'establishments' in the country, with total employment slightly exceeding 600,000 workers and employees, or an average of five persons per establishment. The vast majority of these, however, are small workshops (privately-owned or small partnerships) employing two or three persons each. It is the 1,982 companies referred to above that really count in industry and a study of their structure and economic strength provides fascinating information about Greece's economic life.

A great many of these firms are still family-owned and run. While about eighty of them are listed on the Athens Stock Exchange, most companies, when seeking more funds, prefer to borrow heavily from banks rather than to spread out ownership by selling stock to the public. Even though they still belong to the family, in most cases the patriarchal boss has given way to a new generation of business-administration-school graduates. Probably the oldest existing industrial concern, the leather-processing firm E.N. Sourlangas A.E., was founded in Mytilini in 1833 and is still held by the Sourlangas family. The late Panayotis Drakos was the 'grandfather' founder of the household appliances firm Isola A.E., which is still controlled by the Drakos family, even

TABLE I
GREEK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES BY SECTORS IN 1974
(In Drs. 000's)

Industrial sectors	No. of companies	Total assets	Sales	Net profits	Return on equity %	Personnel
1. Food products	314	23,128,849	23,847,485	1,022,916	15.4	30,221
2. Textiles	293	36,210,470	24,354,511	1,872,737	14.5	46,077
3. Chemicals	207	22,447,378	20,866,371	1,337,040	13.9	22,360
4. Hardware	169	15,626,210	11,438,165	905,057	14.3	16,975
5. Non-metallic minerals	165	19,663,025	11,797,681	707,300	9.2	22,275
6. Clothing and footwear	120	4,093,273	2,964,961	218,773	17.7	14,446
7. Electric appliances	112	14,613,737	11,144,468	256,999	4.9	17,800
8. Rubber and plastics	104	6,297,777	6,012,843	534,014	21.3	9,001
9. Printing and publishing	83	2,708,814	3,119,298	321,944	24.0	4,977
10. Machinery and appliances	79	3,016,049	2,424,977	118,711	12.1	4,961
11. Transportation equipment	72	18,635,775	9,272,676	82,094	1.5	21,423
12. Beverages	55	8,451,363	6,409,139	96,721	3.8	8,027
13. Wood and cork	43	4,590,204	3,142,741	108,045	6.3	5,582
14. Paper and paper articles	35	7,521,479	5,583,572	492,928	21.2	6,643
15. Furniture	34	1,007,421	819,628	26,932	6.4	2,722
16. Leather	19	925,776	813,766	10,076	3.1	1,197
17. Petroleum and coal products	14	16,210,605	27,182,117	1,331,047	68.2	3,700
18. Basic metals	12	19,444,647	18,085,025	1,607,385	22.3	9,606
19. Tobacco	5	3,965,389	2,490,079	-(20,189)	—	4,100
20. Miscellaneous	47	2,794,551	4,410,061	187,245	36.5	2,514
Total	1,982	231,352,792	196,179,564	11,217,775	14.4	254,607

Source: ICAP 1976 *Financial Directory of Greek Companies*

TABLE II

BASIC DATA ON THE BIGGEST 100 AND BIGGEST 10 INDUSTRIALS IN 1974

	Biggest 100 companies	Percentage of 100 in total 1,982 companies	Biggest 10 companies	Percentage of 10 in total 1,982 companies
No. of companies	100	5	10	0.5
Total assets (Drs. '000)	126,575,927	55	35,636,337	15
Sales (Drs. '000)	114,285,022	58	47,969,497	24
Net profits (Drs. '000)	6,655,153	59	3,133,589	28
Personnel	96,253	38	15,796	6

TABLE III

THE TEN BIGGEST INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES RANKED BY 1974 SALES

1. Hellenic Aspropyrgos Refineries A.E. (Niarchos group)
2. Thessaloniki Refining Co. A.E. (Esso-Pappas group)
3. Halyvourgiki A.E. (Angelopoulos)
4. Aluminum of Greece A.E. (Pechiney)
5. Esso Pappas Industrial Co. A.E.
6. Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries A.E. (Vardinoyannis)
7. Hellenic Steel Co. A.E. (Tom Pappas)
8. Hellenic Sugar Industry A.E.
9. Hellenic Chemical Products and Fertilizers Co. A.E. (Bodossakis)
10. Piraiki-Patraiki Cotton Manufacturing Co. A.E. (Katsambas-Stratos)

though Rheem Manufacturing Co. of the U.S. has joined in as a minority shareholder. The late Panos Marinopoulos founded the well-known drugstore by that name that developed into Famar Mfg. Chemists A.E., still controlled by the Marinopoulos twin brothers, with Abbott Labs. of the U.S. also as shareholders. Piraiki-Patraiki Cotton Mfg. Co. A.E. is in the hands of the Katsambas and Stratos families with minority foreign ownership. The Halyvourgiki A.E. steel mill is controlled by the Angelopoulos brothers, and so on.

Foreign capital invested in Greek industries since World War II by individual foreign firms, conglomerates, or multinational companies has assumed sizeable proportions, and many Greeks complain that in this way several important decisions directly or indirectly affecting the national economy (including the price structure of many products) are made elsewhere rather than in Greece. Multinationals are behind some of the biggest Greek industrial companies. At least seven of the country's ten biggest companies have been set up or are operating with the assistance of foreign capital.

Grouped by industrial sector, the 1,982 companies reflect the structure of Greek industry as a whole. The biggest group—314 companies—is engaged in food production, employing total assets of Drs. 23.1 billion. Next in number come the textile companies—293 in all—with total assets of Drs. 36.2 billion, followed by 217 companies in chemicals, with assets of Drs. 22.4 billion. Next come 169 hardware companies (with Drs. 15.6 billion in assets), 165 non-metallic mineral companies (assets of Drs. 19.7 billion), 120 clothing and footwear companies (assets of only Drs. 4 billion), 112 electric appliance companies (assets of Drs. 14.6 billion), 104 rubber and plastics industries (assets of Drs. 6.3 billion) and so on. Biggest assets (as well as highest profits)

per company were shown in 1974 by the 12 basic metals companies, followed by the 14 petroleum products refineries.

Highest return on net worth (namely 68.2%) was registered, quite predictably, by petroleum refineries, followed by printing and publishing firms (24%), basic metals companies (22.3%), rubber and plastic industries (21.3%) and paper and paper article companies (21.2%). Lowest return (1.5%) was noted among transportation equipment industries, while cigarette manufacturers registered negative return.

An analysis of the ICAP data for 1974 indicates that the 1,982 industrial companies had record sales of Drs. 196.2 billion, an increase of 35.9% over the sales performed by 1,759 companies existing in 1973. Gross income in 1974 totalled Drs. 45.3 billion against Drs. 38.3 billion in 1973. But net profit after depreciation went up only 1.4% to Drs. 11.2 billion in 1974. In fact, as the number of companies increased by 12.7% between 1973 and 1974, this means that net profit per company went down considerably in 1974, reflecting uncertain political and economic conditions prevailing during and after the Cyprus crisis. The profit squeeze probably reflects the economic climate more accurately than the sales increase, which largely represents inflationary conditions.

Fixed assets increased by 27.7% to Drs. 151.2 billion in 1974, the companies' net worth soared by 31.6% to Drs. 77.4 billion, while the companies' debt also went up by 29.9% to a total of Drs. 153.9 billion.

Total personnel employed by the 1,982 companies in 1974 was 254,607 or 128 persons per company, compared with a total of 238,260 or 135 persons per company in 1973. This slight decrease probably reflects economic tightness combined with increased use of automation.

What is interesting is to study the degree of concentration in Greek

industry. As in most Western developed and developing countries, the trend here too is for more and bigger companies. When analysing in detail the 1974 figures, it appears that the 100 biggest companies ranked by their sales (in other words, about 5% of the total 1,982 industrial companies) had as much as 55% of total assets, made 58% of total sales and 59% of net profits and employed 38% of total personnel of all 1,982 companies. Incidentally, all the big 100 are corporations (A.E.).

What is even more striking is that the ten biggest companies in the group (that is, a mere 0.5% of the total 1,982 companies) had 15% of total assets, made 24% (or about a quarter) of total sales and scored as much as 28% of total net profits of all industrial companies in the *Directory*. However, they employed only 6% of the total labour force of all 1,982 companies, indicating a relatively high degree of automation. Most of these percentages increased slightly between 1973 and 1974.

The ten 'giants' of Greek industry are three oil refineries, two steel mills, one alumina-aluminum industry, one sugar refining industry, one chemical and fertilizer industry, one cotton textile industry and the company providing common utility installations for the Esso-Pappas group.

Biggest company of all as regards sales was Hellenic Aspropyrgos Refineries A.E. (Niarchos group), biggest as regards assets and net worth was Aluminum of Greece A.E. (Pechiney), highest net profits were registered by Thessaloniki Refining Co. A.E. (Esso-Pappas) and biggest employer was Hellenic Shipyards A.E. (Niarchos) with a working force of 6,500. Aspropyrgos Refineries, incidentally, registered the highest return on stockholders' equity (193.7%) of any company among the big 100.

All this shows that in Greek industry the big ones are getting bigger.

— ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES



1976 IN A NUTTY-SHELL

THIS is the time of the year when crystal ball gazers, soothsayers, astrologers and economists make their predictions for the coming twelve months. Fortunately, very few people remember which soothsayer or astrologer predicted what and we only remember the predictions that come true. So, having been asked to act as *The Athenian's* Nostradamus this month, I have decided to play it safe and predict only those things that are certain to happen during the course of the next 366 days — well, almost certain.

In January, for instance, the Kifissia Traffic Police, which is responsible for the northern suburbs, will put up signs in Psyhiko, Filothei and Kefalari turning six more roads into one-way streets. Mr. Andreas Papandreou will table a question in Parliament asking why the Greek people are still being seduced by the American Armed Forces Radio Station where a disc jockey addresses the listeners with 'Yia sou, baby moo', to which the Undersecretary in charge of the General Secretariat of Press and Information will reply: 'Never on Sunday. Nobody can hear the AFRS on Sundays with all those Greek hams on the air.'

In February, everyone will have a merry time with carnival balls, charity balls, community balls, society balls and all sorts of similar functions. As one Greek teenager put it when writing to his pen pal in Dongling, near Mukden: 'In February, is in Athens a lot of balls'.

The Kifissia Traffic Police will block off five more streets in the northern suburbs with one-way signs.

In March we may look forward to Clean Monday. This is not the end of the line for people who take a bath once a year but the first day of Lent. On this day, the entire populace will stream out of the cities and head for the countryside to freeze in draughty roadside restaurants or to enjoy a picnic lunch in a damp field.

When they come home from this pleasant outing, residents of Kifissia, Filothei and Psyhiko will find ten more streets blocked off with one-way signs.

In April everybody will put off everything until 'after' Easter which occurs on the 25th. The countryside will be redolent with the heady scent of spring blooms while that great, slumbering monster euphemistically known as 'B.O.' will creep out of hibernation and make its insidious way into all public conveyances and meeting places in the city.

Three more two-way streets in the suburbs will join their one-way brethren.

In May this writer will celebrate his

birthday on the 9th and will accept greetings, goodies and expensive presents at his home on one-way Kamelion Street in Psyhiko.

The first waves of tourists will flock to Greek shores to spend glorious hours on our sunny beaches with Coppertone on their backs and shoulders and ships' tar on their feet.

In June, everybody will start thinking about where to spend the summer holidays and begin pulling strings to get into hotels that have been booked solid since the previous year, and on car ferries that ply the Adriatic with more than a thousand excess passengers dangling from their davits. They will all get worked in somehow.

Mr. Andreas Papandreou will table another question in Parliament and accuse Mr. George Mavros of having made a secret deal with the American Armed Forces Radio to replace Mr. Chris Antipas and use the 'Phrase of the Day' to spread Centre-Union-New Forces propaganda among American refugees from Beirut. Mr. Mavros will heatedly deny the accusation as he buttons and unbuttons his coat exactly two hundred and forty-six times.

Two more streets become one-way thoroughfares in Kato Kifissia.

In July, a terrible heat wave will prostrate all the tourists in the country who are not staying in air-conditioned hotels as well as those who are staying in air-conditioned hotels where the air-conditioning does not work. At high noon, the only moving things in the streets of Athens will be mad dogs, a few Englishmen and the members of package tours from the Sudan and Sierra Leone snapping the action with Japanese cameras.

In the suburbs, the Kifissia Traffic Police will take advantage of the general prostration to put up one-way signs on a dozen more roads.

In August, Melina Mercouri will finally give up trying to get her TV show on the air. Wearing a seductive summer frock, she will entice the Undersecretary in charge of the General Secretariat

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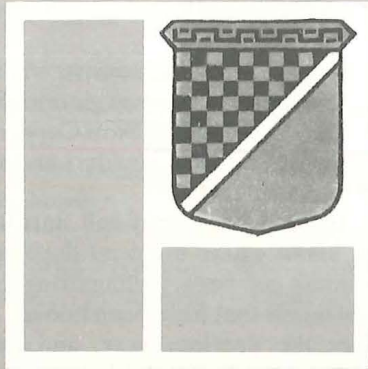
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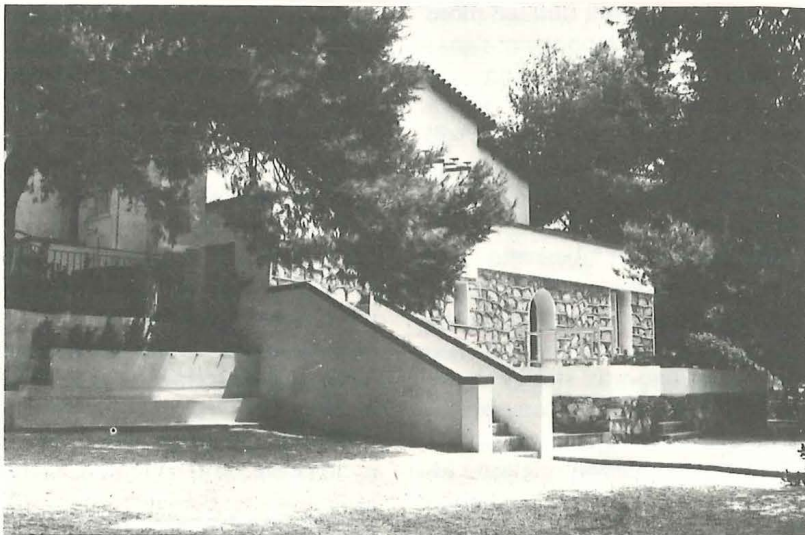
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of Press and Information into that favourite hang-out of the English-speaking community, The Club '17', on Voukourestiou Street, and almost succeed in drowning him in a double dry martini from which the olive has been removed.

Mr. Andreas Papandreou will table another question in Parliament and ask what the Undersecretary was doing consorting with actresses and CIA agents in a 'well-known hotbed of alcoholic intrigue' to which the Undersecretary will reply that he has no recollection of the event other than the fact that the double dry martini was the best he ever tasted.

In the ensuing confusion, two more streets in Psyhiko will become one-way avenues.

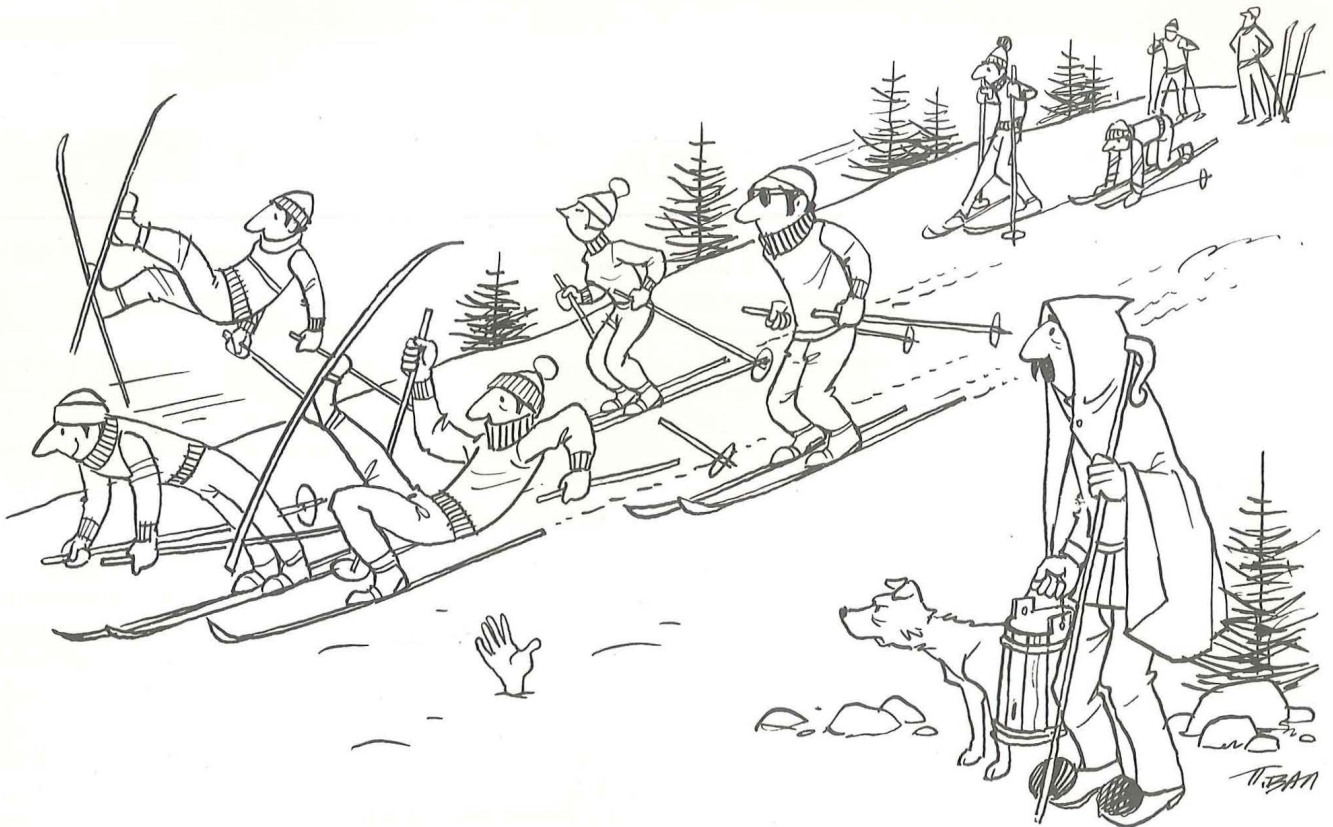
In September, the first rains will herald the closing of the open-air cinemas and the opening of the indoor ones with a fresh crop of pornographic films which have been passed by the Board of Censors of the General Secretariat of Press and Information. The Public Prosecutor will allow them to be shown for four or five days until all upright citizens have seen them, after which, acting on their complaints, he will arrest the theatre-owners, confiscate the films and order the projectionist to switch to *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* or the *Andy Hardy* series.

In October, schools will open again but only intermittently as a series of teachers' strikes sweep the country, some of them lasting until a few days before the Christmas holidays. The Ministry of Education will finally succumb to the teachers' demands that little children should be seen and not heard but will resist the proposal that they should be gagged as well to make sure they are not heard. The dispute will be referred to arbitration in Geneva.

In November, the Traffic Police will have at last succeeded in closing the northern suburbs completely with one-way roads so that cars will only be able to move round and round in ever-diminishing circles until they finally disappear in their own exhaust fumes. The Chief of the Traffic Police will be promoted for solving the problem of traffic congestion and will be presented with a circular gold plaque by the Wankel Rotary Engine Club of Athens.

In December we shall all look back in satisfaction on a year well spent and say to ourselves: 'January is coming up soon, another new year and more balls for everybody in February. It's good to be alive!'

—ALEC KITROEFF



SNOWTIME IN SUNNY GREECE

We all know about the Grecian summers with their influx of visitors, crowded ferry boats, and island life, but winter comes and tourists go and with a sigh we begin unpacking our flokatis. If you're a snow bunny it's time now to unpack your skis and maps and to head toward the mountains!

A WHITE winter? In Greece? Yes, indeed (and sometimes even a white spring). After all, about eighty percent of the land surface is covered by mountains. From mid-December until the end of April there is snow above an altitude of 1800 metres, and, from January to mid-March, above 1500 metres. At times the snow fields even extend down to 1000 metres. Parnassos, Pilion, Vermion, Pindos, Vitsi, Parnis, Olympus are only a few of the mountains with winter sports facilities. Gradually, these resorts are being equipped with refuges, shelters, and funicular railways which are being installed under the guidance of the Hellenic Alpine Club (National Skiing Federation of Greece). These facilities, together with the satisfactory snow conditions, have developed winter sports in Greece far away from the crowded European slopes.

One of the best equipped is Mt. Pilion in Thessaly—the celebrated, densely forested abode of gods and heroes, and the site of many dramatic adventures in Greek mythology. Its highest peak, Pliasside (1,548 metres)

offers a spectacular view of the plain of Thessaly, Mt. Olympus and the Aegean Sea. Mt. Pilion has two ski lifts (the starting point is Agriolefkos, situated near the village of Hania) as well as the Hellenic Alpine Club Refuge. Operating from December to April, they have one hundred and forty seats and can handle six hundred skiers per hour. Accommodations are available in a number of the twenty-four villages which rise from sea level up the slopes of the mountain. Particularly attractive are Portaria, Hania, (surrounded by a dense beech forest) and Zagora (famous for its Museum of the Hellenes). The town of Volos (twenty-six kilometres from Hania) offers a wide choice of hotel accommodations. Situated on the

shores of the Gulf of Pegasae, Volos is frequently the starting point for excursions into the Mt. Pilion region.

In Macedonia, there is the winter resort of Mt. Vermion with the highest summit reaching an altitude of 2,065 metres. Mt. Vermion offers the possibility of skiing during three months of the year. A lift leads from a point near the village of Seli, eighteen kilometres from Naoussa, a town renowned for its wines. There are hotels at Naoussa and at Verria. Its narrow lanes and lattice-windowed old houses make Verria well worth a visit.

Skiing holidays can be arranged through travel agencies in Athens who offer skiing packages this winter at unexpectedly reasonable prices which include transportation and hotel accommodations. Provision is also made for the rental of ski equipment and purchase of ski-lift tickets.

—PHILIP E. POTAMITIS

The Hellenic Alpine Club (Karageorgis Servias 7, Tel. 323-4555) will provide detailed information about these and other ski resorts in Greece.



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GEORGE FINLAY:

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It was the Greeks overseas who first conceived of a revolution that would free Greece from the domination of the Ottoman Empire and lead to the creation of a modern Greek state. When the war broke in 1821, Philhellenes in Western Europe joined the struggle. Within six months at least two hundred appeared here to participate. The vicissitudes of the war during the next years led to a waning of European interest in the Greek cause. Although the appellation was not coined until 1825, the first true 'Philhellenes' were that romantic battalion which accompanied, or followed in the wake of, Byron's last pilgrimage to Greece during the years of 1823-24. Pietro Gamba, the brother of Byron's mistress, described them in Missolonghi in 1824: '...English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, Germans, Swiss, Belgians, Russians, Swedes, Danes, Hungarians and Italians. We were a sort of crusade in miniature.'

The first Greek loan was floated on the London Stock Exchange in February, 1824, in the name of the London Greek Committee, the most important philhellenic organization in the world.

In the same year Scotland produced 'A Scottish Ladies Society for Promoting the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of Females in Greece'. In America, a cross was consecrated to the cause on Brooklyn Heights in New York, and the ladies of Pearl Street contributed 733 pieces of women's clothing. In Paris, Rossini dashed off an opera, The Siege of Corinth, which opened in 1825, and French painters worked feverishly to satisfy the public's appetite for 'Greek massacres'.

Although George Finlay began as one of the most romantic of the Philhellenes (throughout his life he was proud to speak of his acquaintance with Byron), his Scottish pragmatism eventually rose to the fore. The acerbity of much of his History of the Greek Revolution, written thirty-five years after the events, results from an elderly man's realistic appraisal of a youthful dream. His conclusion was that overseas Greeks and the Philhellenes were only a catalyst to the Revolution, which he believed was a truly nationalist movement in which the Greek people were not merely the instruments but the chief performers.

FOR GEORGE Finlay 1823 was a year of decision. He began in Göttingen, a student of twenty-three, studying Roman law as a prelude to entering the Scottish bar. He ended it in Athens, an ardent Philhellene in search of a role in the war against the Turks. The village of Athens, lying in ruins at the foot of the Acropolis, was to become his home for almost fifty years. But not at once. Greece had yet to be freed. Thus Finlay served with the unscrupulous chieftain Odysseus on Parnassus and Byron at Missolonghi, but because of malaria he had to return to Glasgow. With his health recovered (and even though he had passed the civil law examination) he sailed to Greece as soon as possible on Hastings' famous ship, *Karteria*, in May 1826. The ship's boilers, however, blew up on the outward passage and Finlay did not see Athens again until 1827.

Law was now a thing of the past; even Glasgow and his beloved Clyde were to become cherished memories, very occasionally to be visited. Finlay's goal was to help build the new independent Greek state. And so he settled here. By the time Athens was chosen as the new capital, Finlay had a main residence in the city, a house that still exists on Adrianou Street, the most fashionable *rue* of its day; a farm at Liosia, thirty kilometres north of Athens on the other side of the National

Highway from Afidna; and a retreat on Aegina, the Red Tower at the edge of town. To share his adopted country, Finlay, then in his early thirties, brought a wife from Constantinople, the Armenian Nectar Trevinian. They had one child, Helen.

For several years Finlay was a tireless man of action: city planner, bank consultant, overseer for the building of the Anglican Church, farmer. When his farm failed, he realised the futility of trying to improve the land. And so he turned to what he called more 'sterile' occupations, to criticism, journalism, archaeology, but above all to history.

Finlay's supreme achievement, the writing of *A History of Greece* (under foreign domination), fully occupied his maturity. In 1843 he published *Greece under the Romans*; in the fifties he dealt with the Byzantine and Greek Empires, and Greece from the arrival of the Crusaders to the conquest by the Venetians; and finally, in 1861, he told the story in which he had participated, the *History of the Greek Revolution*. Two years after his death, Oxford Press reissued the series in seven volumes, edited by H.F. Tozer, but with revisions, additions, and much rewriting by Finlay himself.

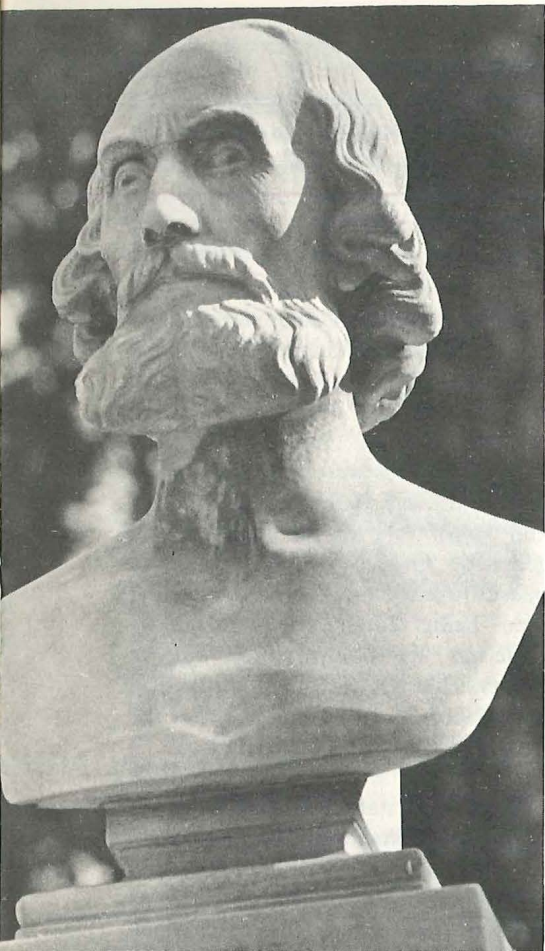
These volumes remain a worthy monument, not merely for their scope, which is unequalled, and learning,

which is always great, but also for their signal awareness of the necessity of understanding Greece *as it is*, if one seeks to interpret her past. Finlay's contemporaries recognized his stature as a historian and he received honorary degrees from Edinburgh and Cambridge.

Although he said of himself in 1861, 'I am declining into the vale of years, and there is nothing left for me but to walk along calmly and quietly', others might have had difficulty in noting such resignation. As correspondent for *The Times* from 1864 to 1872, he regularly contributed pungent articles on Greek affairs, as he sought, to the end of his life, to ensure that Greece build her future on sound institutions. Only one who held his adopted country so dear could have spent so much of his strength on her upbringing.

Old age and sickness eventually led to the vale's edge, and on January 26, 1875, George Finlay died. He was buried in the Protestant section of the First Cemetery. His grave still stands, proud, even defiant. A chaste neo-classic sarcophagus bears an inscription, which also recalls his wife Nectar, who survived him, and his daughter, who died at the age of ten. Finlay's bust rises above their tomb, his craggy face and critical eyes turned towards Aegina and the lands and seas he loved as his own.

—C.W.J. ELIOT



The bust of George Finlay perches above the chaste sarcophagus of his daughter who predeceased him by thirty years. His remains lie interred beneath her. The tomb is high up on a hill where the Protestant graveyard overlooks the First Cemetery of Athens.

THE REAL FINLAY

GEORGE Finlay died in Athens a hundred years ago. In the spate of books which have recently commemorated the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Greek Independence, he regularly appears as an ardent philhellene of a rather sardonic turn of mind. Even the historian William Miller, who lived in Athens and had leisure to peruse the Finlay Papers, moans about Finlay's failure to present 'a bright picture of what was going on around him' and deploras what he describes as 'tireless re-iteration of Greek national deficiencies'. In working through the formidable and unwieldy collection of his Papers (which I am in process of editing) I found, however, a somewhat different personality emerging. To regard Finlay simply as a man devoted to the Greek cause, over-critical and contentious, is to give a false, or at best, an incomplete picture.

The truth is that Finlay has been regarded too much as a philhellene and then a critic of subsequent events in the

Greek Kingdom. Perhaps this is because modern historians of nineteenth-century Greece have had neither time nor opportunity to work systematically through the mass of heterogeneous material which Finlay has left. But the real Finlay cannot be kept in the water-tight compartment of Greek politics. He must be approached with a keen awareness both of the background of Victorian Britain and of the characteristics of the Scottish people, for the man who emerges from an impartial study of all his papers — not just those relating to Greek politics — is a Scot and a Victorian, a nineteenth-century individualist with that remarkably wide range of interests which marked his generation and which, in Finlay's case, included a deep devotion to Greece and to the Greek people.

Finlay was born in 1799 and his formative years were spent in Scotland. In later life during his periodical visits to Britain, he used to go back to Castle Toward where he was brought up. The great house on the shores of Loch Striven and the Clyde still stands looking out towards the distant islands of Bute and Arran, behind which the hills of Argyll rise steeply. Finlay's friends knew how deep was his attachment to this countryside. As often with the Scottish people, Finlay was a romantic, though he would have been the last to admit this and he even said in his Journal that he was a dull prosaic person. Byron saw through him though, and remarked that his very presence in Greece pointed to the romantic streak in his make-up. But Finlay was essentially reserved and found it difficult to express his emotions. Very occasional stray remarks about Castle Toward, or references to missing his wife and child when travelling abroad, are rare exceptions revealing the depth of his personal feelings.

In spite of his affection for Scotland, he chose to settle in Greece. His endless troubles over his lands constantly recur in his correspondence where he fulminates against the annoying tax on produce and the theft of his acorn crops or the crown appropriation of some of his ground in Athens. Though firmly and happily settled in what he called his 'cell under the shadow of the Acropolis', from time to time Finlay travelled around the countryside. He has left meticulous topographical notes, particularly in his long letters to Colonel W. M. Leake, who used this material in his own masterly topographical studies of Greece. Finlay also explored the Aegean islands and went to Turkey, Egypt and parts of the Middle East. He

QUOTES FROM FINLAY

Men who combine heroism and fraud ought to be praised only in French novels.

On the Revolution

From some circumstance which hardly admits of explanation, and which we must therefore refer reverentially to the will of God, the Greek Revolution produced no man of real greatness, no statesman of unblemished honour, no general of commanding talent.

The true glory of the Greek Revolution lies in the indomitable energy and unwearied perseverance of the mass of the people. But perseverance, unfortunately, like most popular virtues, supplies historians only with commonplace details, while readers expect the annals of revolutions to be filled with pathetic incidents, surprising events, and heroic exploits.

On the English Loan

Indeed, the Greeks generally appear to have considered the loan as a small payment for the debt due by civilized society to the country that produced Homer and Plato. The modern Greek habit of reducing everything to a pecuniary standard, made Homer, Plato & Company, creditors for a large capital and an enormous accumulation of unpaid interest.

On the Philhellenes

But it was by those who called themselves Philhellenes in England and America that Greece was most injured. Several of the steam-ships, for which the Greek government paid large sums in London, were never sent to Greece. Some of the field-artillery purchased by the Greek deputies were so ill-constructed that the carriages broke down the first time the guns were brought into action. Two frigates were contracted for at New York; and the business of the contractors was so managed that Greece received only one frigate after paying the cost of two... It will be seen that waste and speculation were not monopolies in the hands of Greek statesmen, Albanian shipowners, and the captains of armatoli and klephts. English politicians and American merchants had also their share.

On the Phanariots

The small stature, voluble tongues, turnspit legs, and Hebrew physiognomies of these Byzantine emigrants excited the contempt, as much as their sudden and superfluous splendour awakened the envy, of the native Hellenes.

The passages quoted are from George Finlay's, *History of the Greek Revolution*.



Finlay's second home in the Plaka, as it is today, on the corner of Thoukydidou and Kekropos. A property dispute with King Otto may have strengthened his anti-monarchism. On the fall of Otto, Finlay suggested a Greek Republic with Gladstone as President.



left an amusing account of the astute old pasha of Egypt, Mehmet Ali, whom he visited in Cairo, including details which he had picked up about 'the female parties in the harem', as well as shrewd comments on the pasha's attitude to Britain. His diaries and account books reveal all the hazards and trials of nineteenth-century travel — the long quarantines, the fight against 'fleas and fleecing', the struggle to get back one's passport, arrangements for the transport of essentials such as beds and tables, and, in Finlay's case, even a writing desk.

Side by side with the rich details of everyday life is a wealth of material on the problems of contemporary Greece, not just politics and diplomacy — though there is plenty of that — but practical suggestions for the administrative and economic life of the revived Greek nation with emphasis on healthy and autonomous municipal and provincial governments and sound agrarian development. In all this Finlay was intensely practical and found it difficult to conceal his impatience at the long delay in producing a constitution for

Finlay's first home in Athens. It once looked on to Adrianou. Today it stands on the corner of Scholion and Hill streets in the Plaka.

Greece and at the dilatory attitude of the Great Powers and the Greek Government.

He warmly praised the mass of the Greek people but had little use for Otto (chosen by the European powers to be King of Greece), for the Bavarians who followed in Otto's wake, or the Phanariots, the wealthy and patrician Greeks from Istanbul who settled here after the outbreak of the revolutionary war and who, according to Finlay, 'look in books for what ought to be done' and then wasted any available funds. A sensible agrarian policy and good communications were far more important, he stressed, than splendid uniforms and lavish salaries for deputies and generals. 'Greece had more need of beeves [oxen] than Bavarians, of eating than being eaten'. Finlay's cutting criticisms are often quoted but, in fairness, his constructive and practical assessment of the general needs of the people should also be emphasized. To accept at its face value (as some do) Finlay's own statement that he was a failure as a farmer and therefore turned to scholarship is to oversimplify and does injustice to his shrewd observations and to the sound principles which he wished to see applied to the Greek economy.

It is, of course, true that Finlay was also a scholar and his love of Greece is reflected in the field of his choice. His main work is his *History of Greece*. This runs from 146 B.C. to A.D. 1864 and is still of value, both for his treatment of the medieval period, with its perceptive comments, and more especially for the nineteenth century, where it becomes a contemporary source, often from eye-witnesses. And, indeed, there is contemporary material to be gleaned throughout the *History* because Finlay had a habit of comparing earlier, particularly Byzantine, trends with Greek life of his own day. His books, at present scattered about the shelves of the library of the British School in Athens, were carefully listed by their owner (who also left notes on volumes lent and never returned, adding 'and I cannot remember who borrowed them'). Many contain illuminating, pencilled marginalia and their astonishing range reveals the extent of Finlay's interests, as well as the seriousness with which he took his work as a historian. He did not confine himself to literary material but realised the value to historians of first-hand acquaintance with the country itself. As he remarked to Leake in 1847, apropos of his criticism of Grote's history of Greece, 'The necessity of personal observation

seems greater in Greece than anywhere else to understand the country, the people and the remains, and really Grote has been guilty of neglect in not visiting the country which must seriously injure his work. Some scholars seem to think that Greece is in Germany.'

Like many nineteenth-century scholars, Finlay's interests were encyclopedic. His Papers include letters on modern politics, cuttings from newspapers and journals, ranging from pre-history, archaeology and numismatics to contemporary lampoons and life in Australia. He was tenacious and meticulous, even tracking down books lent and not returned, pursuing loans not paid or property rent long overdue. He had a passion for minute documentation — if it can be dignified by that term. His little notebooks record the smallest details of his personal accounts over the years, the modest cost of a bath when staying in France, or the amount of his offertory in the cathedral (the same as for his bath), or the price of the silk dress purchased to take back to Mrs. Finlay (his one extravagance on this particular journey).

Yet after a hundred years the image of George Finlay is predominantly that of a rather sarcastic and critical man, even if this judgment is sometimes tempered by a tribute to his love of Greece. It is fitting that a century after his death the balance should be restored. There is so much in his Papers that points to a stimulating and generous man and a delightful companion. Finlay's old friend, the Bostonian Samuel Gridley Howe (an American Philhellene whose impressive career as a philanthropist and educator is frequently eclipsed in people's minds by that of his wife who wrote 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic') knew that the reserve and critical outlook concealed 'a kind heart and delicate feelings'. It is only necessary to read the letters which Finlay received to realise the truth of Howe's judgment. Finlay's correspondents included such men as John Stuart Mill, Walter Pater, Fallmerayer, von Hahn, Prokesch-von-Osten—diplomats and scholars from almost every European country as well as the United States. They respected his intellectual qualities, and, more than that, they found in him a kind and congenial friend and on occasion enjoyed his family circle as well. But he had another category of correspondents, men and women who are scarcely, if at all, known. To these he was equally helpful and courteous, sending them articles on modern poetry, or taking them around Athens with as much care as he had

shown to Gladstone when this statesman visited Athens in 1858. There was nothing perfunctory about any of Finlay's personal relationships.

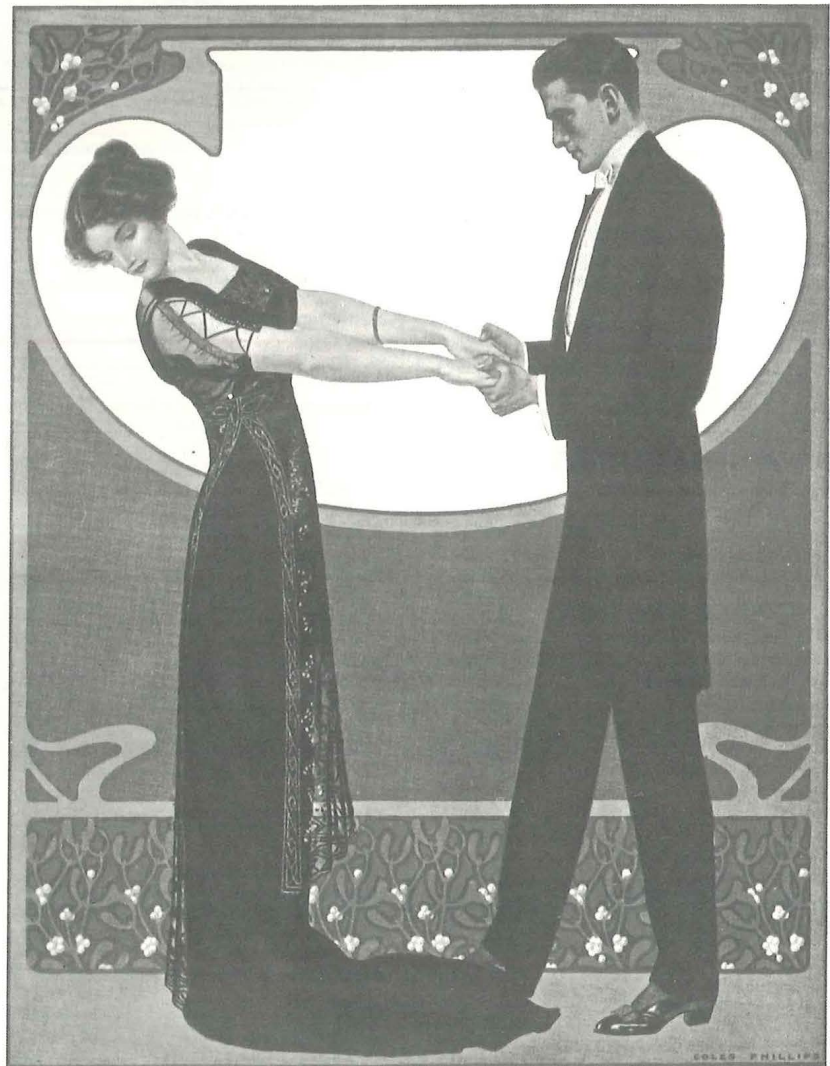
In fact Finlay's outspokenness, whether on Greek politics or other topics, seems to have misled posterity and has given him an undeservedly bad, or, at best, a rather grudging and one-sided press. After all, even as far as Greece is concerned, Finlay gave praise to nearly all but the politicians, paying tribute after a very short time to Athens, 'as civilized a capital as any in Europe', and recognising the potential of the Greek people. And he had many other sides besides that of the philhellene and historian. The truth is that his thought,

outlook, activities, have not been viewed as a whole, nor has the temperament of the Scot been taken into account. It is fitting to ask that justice should be done to a man whose insight into contemporary politics and literature was balanced by a keen appreciation of the past, whose somewhat astringent pronouncements were tempered in practice by generosity and consideration, whose companionship was valued by a remarkably wide and varied circle — in short, a Scot and a romantic who made Greece his second home without ever forgetting Castle Toward in Scotland.

— JOAN HUSSEY

Photographs by Eugene Vanderpool

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Information, Kar. Servias (Syntagma)	322-2545

AGENCIES

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National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
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Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3 (Syntagma)	623-150

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

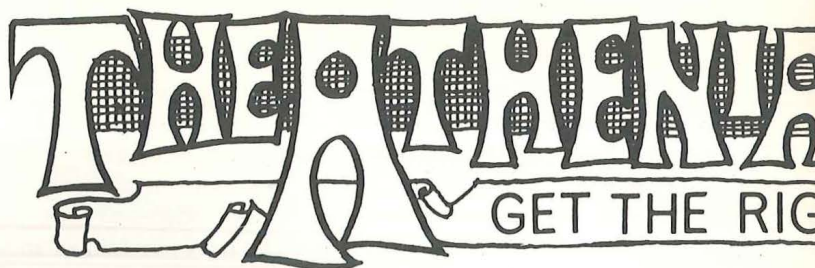
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UN Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624

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South Africa, Vass. Sofias 69	729-050
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Sweden, Meleagrou 4	724-504
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Uruguay, Vass. Sofias 7	602-635
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Vietnam (South), Alopekis 40	722-040
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Vet Clinic & Kennels, Iera Odos 77, (English spoken)	770-6489
Vet Clinic, Halkidonas 64, Ambelokipi	770-6489
For the export and import of pets: Ministry of Agriculture, Office of Veterinary Services, Aeolou 104	321-9871

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XEN (YWCA) of Kifissia	801-2114
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Agiou Dimitriou, Panormou, Ambelokipi (Byzantine chant)	646-4315
Agiou Sotiros, Kidathineon, Plaka (Byzantine choir accompanied by organ)	322-4633
Chrisospilotissa, Aeolou 62, Monastiraki (Byzantine chant)	321-6357
Mitropoleos (Cathedral), Mitropoleos St., (below Syntagma)	322-1308

Other Denominations:

St. Denis (Roman Catholic), Venizelou 24	623-603
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 6	525-227
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	612-713
St. Andrews Protestant American Church, Sina 66	770-448
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	714-906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox) Filellinon	323-1090

REPAIRS

Electricity: Central Office	
24 hour service	324-5311
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Street Lights	324-8906
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TELEPHONE SERVICES

General information.....	134
Numbers in Athens and Attica.....	130
Numbers for long-distance exchanges.....	132
International operator.....	161 & 162
Recorded instructions (Eng., Fr., Ger.) for making international calls.....	166
Domestic operator.....	151 & 152
Cables / Telegrams (taken in several languages)	
Domestic.....	155
Foreign.....	165
Complaints (English spoken).....	135
Repairs.....	121
Application for new telephone.....	138
Transfer of telephone.....	139
Wake-up and reminder service.....	182
*Correct Time.....	141
*Weather.....	148
*News.....	185
*Theatres.....	181
*Pharmacies open 24 hours.....	107
*Pharmacies open 24 hours (suburbs).....	102
*Hospitals and clinics on duty.....	106
(* Recorded messages in Greek)	

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Most post offices in Athens are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

MAIN POST OFFICE, Aeolou 100. 7 a.m. - midnight, Mon-Sat.....	321-6023
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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)

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Kifissia.....	801-4867
Kolonaki Sq.....	710-140
Psychico.....	671-8410
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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
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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
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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
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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
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4.....	324-1342
Alitalia, Venizelou 9b.....	322-9414
Austrian Airlines, Filellinon 4.....	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10.....	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23.....	322-6684
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4.....	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10.....	324-6965
Egyptair, Othonos 10.....	323-3575
East African, Stadiou 5.....	324-7000
EL AL, Othonos 10.....	323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25.....	323-4275
Gulf Air, Nikis 23.....	322-6717
Iberia, Xenofontos 8.....	323-7524
Iraqi Airways, Ath. Diakou 28-32.....	922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4.....	323-0331
Jat, (Yugoslav) Voukourestiou 4.....	323-6429
KLM, Voulis 22.....	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17.....	323-4506
LOT, (Polish) Amalias 4.....	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4.....	323-8620
Luxair, (Luxembourg) Kriezotou 6.....	603-134
Malev Hungarian, Venizelou 15.....	324-0921
Middle East, Filellinon 10.....	322-6911
Olympic Airways, Othonos 6.....	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15.....	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4.....	322-1721
Qantas Airways, Mitropoleos 5.....	323-2792
Sabena, Othonos 8.....	323-6821
Scandinavian Airlines, Venizelou 16.....	634-444
Singapore Airlines, Mitropoleos 5.....	324-7500
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4.....	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44.....	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4.....	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Panepistimiou 49.....	324-5954
Tarom, (Rumanian) Venizelou 20.....	624-808
Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19.....	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8.....	322-6451
Varig Brazilian, Othonos 10.....	322-6743

COACH (BUS) STATIONS

Aliverion-Kimi-Skyros.....	875-339
Central Mainland.....	861-7954
Corinth.....	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea.....	861-6489
Evia.....	874-915
Halkis-Edipsos-Limni.....	874-915
Kalamata.....	513-4293
Kamena Vourla-Atalanti-Lamia and Karpension.....	874-809
Katerini-Larissa-Farsala-Elassona.....	842-694
Levadia-Antikira.....	861-7954
Nafplion.....	513-4588
Patras.....	512-4914
Pyrgos.....	513-4110
Sparta.....	512-4913
Thebes.....	861-8143
Thessaly.....	861-6813
Karditsa.....	874-712
Tripoli.....	513-4575
Volos-Almiros-Anhialos.....	874-151

TRAINS

Recorded Timetable (Greece).....	145
Recorded Timetable (Europe and Russia).....	147
To Northern Greece & other countries.....	821-3882
To Peloponnesos (English spoken).....	513-1601

SHIPS

Recorded timetable (from Piraeus).....	143
Leaving Piraeus.....	451-1311
Leaving Rafina.....	0294-23300

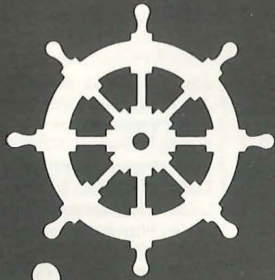
AIRPORT INFORMATION ■■

Civil Aviation Information, East Airport 979-9466	
Olympic Airways only.....	929-21 & 981-1211
Olympic flights (recorded timetable).....	144
International flights, not Olympic.....	97-991

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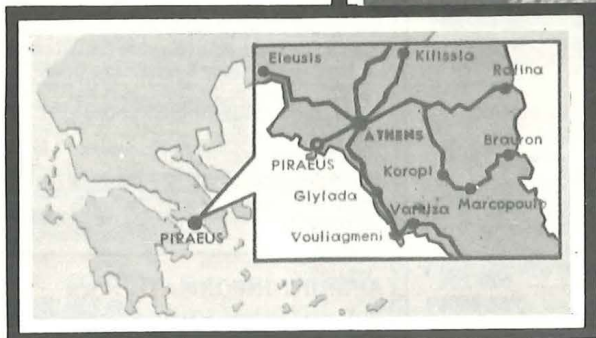
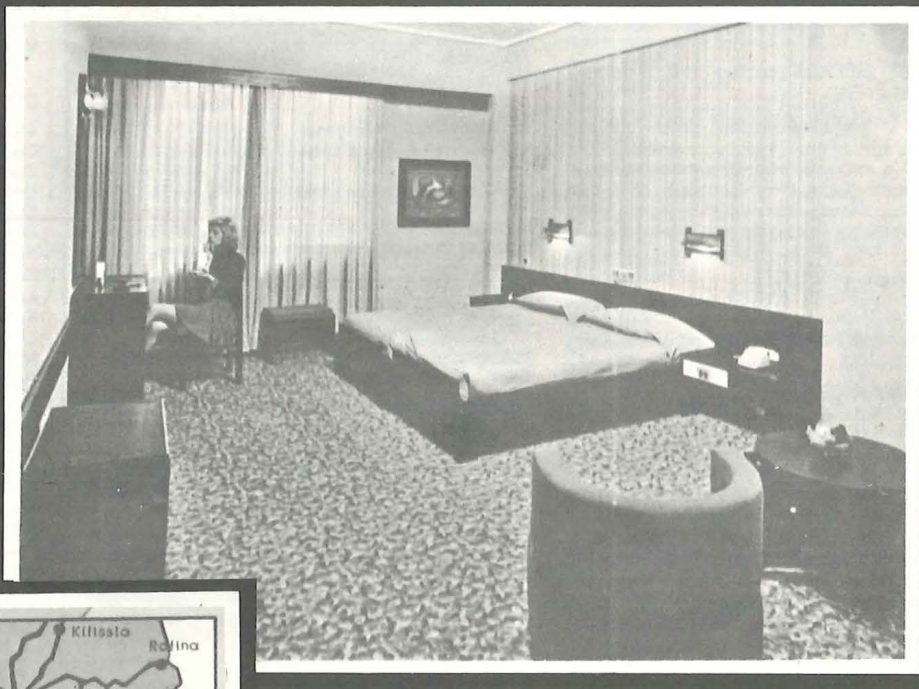


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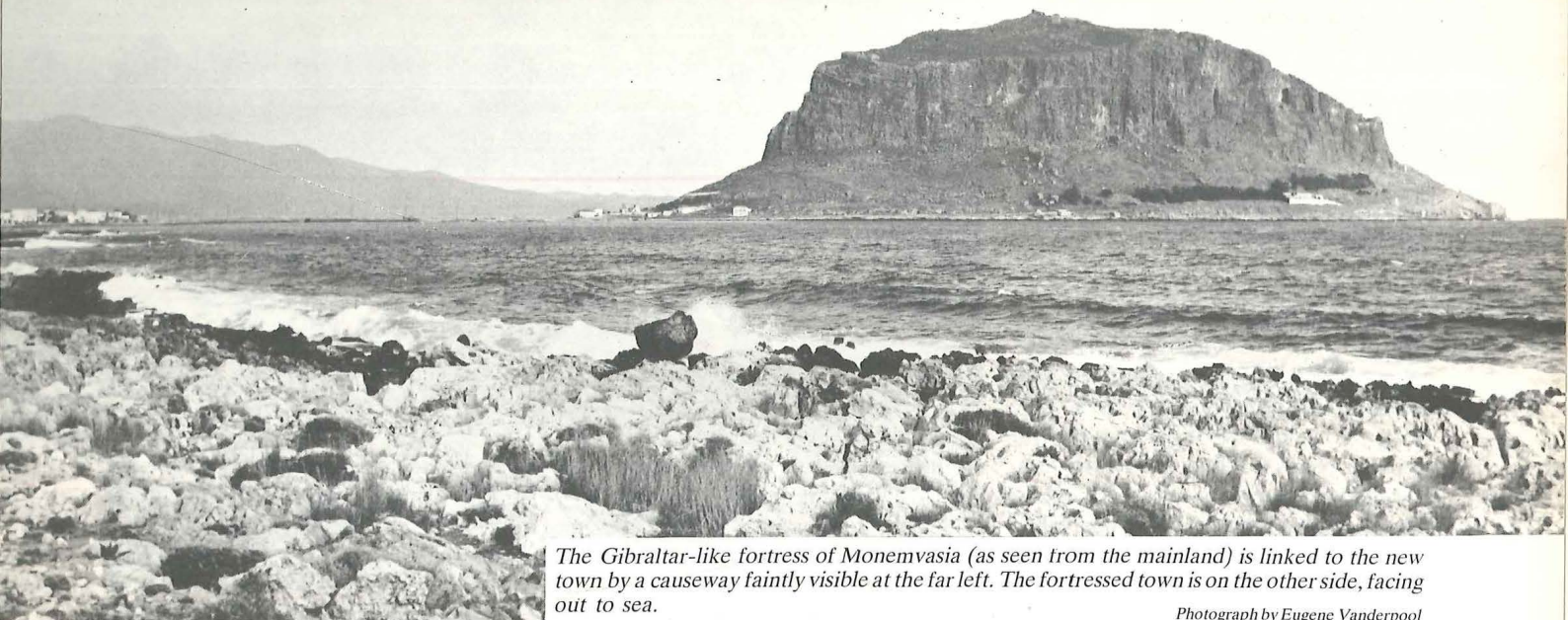
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The Gibraltar-like fortress of Monemvasia (as seen from the mainland) is linked to the new town by a causeway faintly visible at the far left. The fortified town is on the other side, facing out to sea.

Photograph by Eugene Vanderpool

MONEMVASIA

Greece is a land which prides itself on its Byzantine heritage almost as much as it does on the great civilization of the Ancient Greeks. In many ways this love of the past has coloured most of modern Greece's history with irredentist dreams of a restored Empire with its capitol, Greek once again, in Constantinople. The average tourist catches a glimpse of this past by going to the monasteries of Daphni and Osios Loukas and, perhaps, by making a quick trip to the Byzantine Museum. This may lead to the belief that the only thing the Byzantines did was build churches. With a bit of free time, some hardiness and, if possible, a car, a visit to the deserted city of Monemvasia will provide a rather more balanced view of Byzantine life. In this issue Alan Walker takes us on a visit to the Gibraltar-like fortress on the southeast coast of the Peloponnisos.

MONEMVASIA, which means 'one entrance', is joined to the mainland by a modern causeway which at one time was only a bridge. It was founded by refugees from the Slavic invasions in the seventh century who fortified the very top of its acropolis or citadel. Because of its impregnable position (and despite its lack of water), it soon became a thriving city not only on top of the rock but on the shore below as well. This 'suburb' on the shore was protected by walls in the shape of the Greek letter 'Π', the base was on the shore itself and the sides ran up to the base of the citadel. The citadel, or upper city, is approximately three hundred metres in height. It is also surrounded by walls except in places where the sheerness of the cliff made them unnecessary.

The city of Monemvasia was well-known throughout medieval Europe (under its French name, Malvoisie) because of its richness, and because of its exports of wine, the famous sweet Malmsey. According to legend, the Duke of Clarence drowned in a butt of this wine. (Clarence, by the way, is another foreign corruption of a Greek

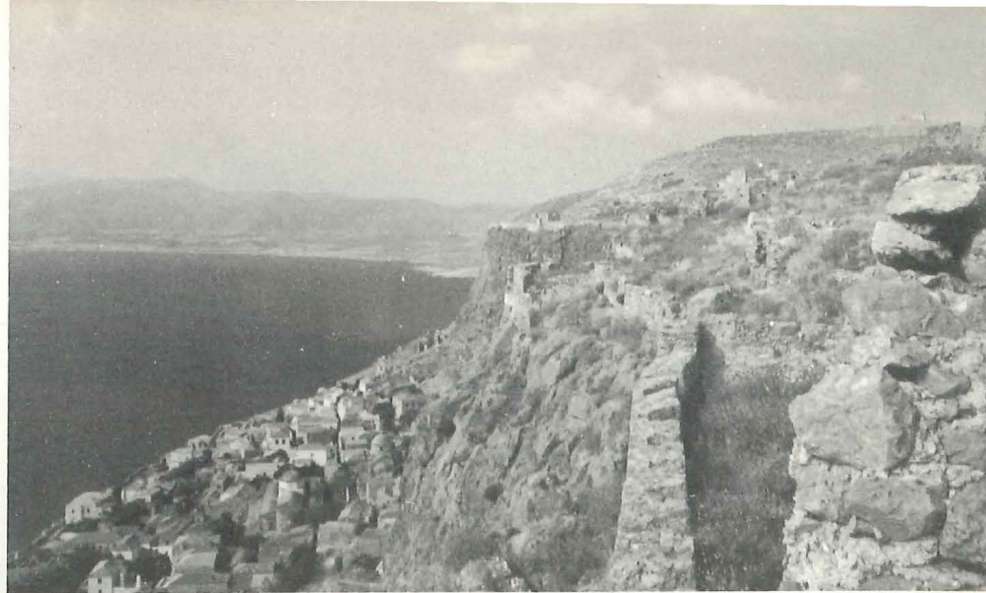
place name — Clarentza, the great Frankish castle in Elis, the title to which passed to the English crown through the wife of Edward III.) Monemvasia resisted all enemies and only succumbed twice prior to the seventeenth century, to the Franks under Guillaume de Villehardouin in 1249 (it was returned as ransom to the Byzantines in 1262), and to the Turks in 1540. The walls of the city still stand to virtually their original height, as built by the Byzantines, with the major renovations added by the Venetians during their occupations in 1464-1540 and 1690-1715. These walls sheltered a very large population, so large, in fact, that houses had to be built both on top of each other and also over the roads which passed beneath as vaulted passageways. These narrow, winding, often covered streets can still be seen in the lower town, now inhabited by a small number of Greeks and foreigners. It is fairly busy in the summer but virtually deserted the rest of the year. (It is the birthplace of the poet Yannis Ritsos and many of his family are still there.) New buildings are forbidden but many of the houses have been recently restored. Since no car can

enter, the visitor will find these narrow lanes pleasantly placid; you can't get lost for too long and you can only be run over by donkeys or cats.

There are four churches still standing out of the original forty-four: the visitor will find them most rewarding from the outside. The cathedral on the central square is best viewed from above, in the upper city, whence its odd, Western, elongated plan becomes apparent when compared to the others. The climb from the lower town to the upper on the citadel is not very daunting: you make your way by any one of a number of small streets to the main path which winds its way up to the citadel's main gate. This path is fortified with a number of cross walls and secondary gates which would have made it exceptionally difficult to attack. The iron-bound main gate leads into the city through a tunnel lined by guard rooms; you arrive at a small square where you can rest and contemplate the extraordinary sight of a whole city in ruins. An almost eerie affect is given by the large numbers of vaulted rooms which gape out like mouths of the earth itself. (Alas for romance, these ground floor rooms were probably designed to house donkeys!) There are several easy-to-follow paths which lead out of the square: one to the left at the tunnel's mouth, one in the centre which leads directly to the restored church of Agia Sofia, and one on the right. The circuit of the city can be made in about an hour and a half and the hardy visitor will do just that. If you take the path to the left you will be walking beside the citadel walls; the view of the lower town is beautiful. You will soon come to a little domed building which is probably a Turkish fountain; above it are the great

cisterns and the powder magazine. The cisterns can easily be recognized by the vast expanse of paved area surrounded by low walls; at the bottom end is a building which can be entered through a low door. This building contains one of the three giant cisterns of the upper city; the paved area was the catch basin for rain water. If you continue on this path (bearing left), you will arrive at the highest point of the rock on which are built the earliest, seventh-century, fortifications. It overlooks the whole upper city and the causeway to the mainland. Continue on the path, but along the north side of the citadel. On your left you will notice, below the fort on the lower slopes, a cross-wall with a gate in it between two spurs of the cliff. This was the only other gate of the city and was used for sorties and to enable the causeway garrison to retreat into the city if hard pressed.

You will soon regain the built-up area of the main city and, finally, Agia Sofia, a church built by Andronikos II (1282-1328). The interior is quite pleasing with some of the original frescoes remaining; the exterior lines are rather marred by a massive Venetian exo-narthex. The greatest glory of this church is its situation: it is built right over a cliff which is sheer right down to the shore, hundreds of feet below. If you're feeling tired you can retreat to the square inside the main gate but you really should continue round the remainder of the city (it's not far). The seaward tip is crowned by a diminutive Venetian guard post and commands yet another marvelous view. From here the walk back to the little square will take a mere ten minutes.



The Lower Town as seen from the seaward point of the Citadel, with the earliest castle visible at the upper right. The mainland is in the background.

After walking back down to the lower town you may reward yourself with a bottle of beer in the *kafenion*. If the weather is right, you may also go for a swim, either off the rocks at the sea gate of the town or halfway along the road to the causeway where there is a sheltered area with steps leading down to the water (have a care since the water is deep, the shore shelves down steeply to a point about thirty metres out and then seems to disappear forming a very deep harbour). If you have a mask you may wish to amuse yourself by looking at the numbers of amphorae and pots which litter the bottom. Most are Medieval and Turkish but some may be late Roman. (Do not, however, amuse yourself by bringing them up with you since you may then find yourself with an all expenses paid visit to the local dungeons.)

Although the best time to visit Monemvasia is spring through autumn, the weather usually continues to be

warm in the southern part of the Peloponnisos well into December. At this time of year, in winter, it can be deserted which means, of course, that you will have the undivided attention of the people in the area who may deluge you with hospitality in the off-season. In winter it can be wet and chilly which contributes to the Gothic-novel atmosphere with brilliantly sunny intervals for contrast. It is easy to see why John Fowles chose Monemvasia as one of the locations in his novel *The Magus*. It seems fraught with mystery.

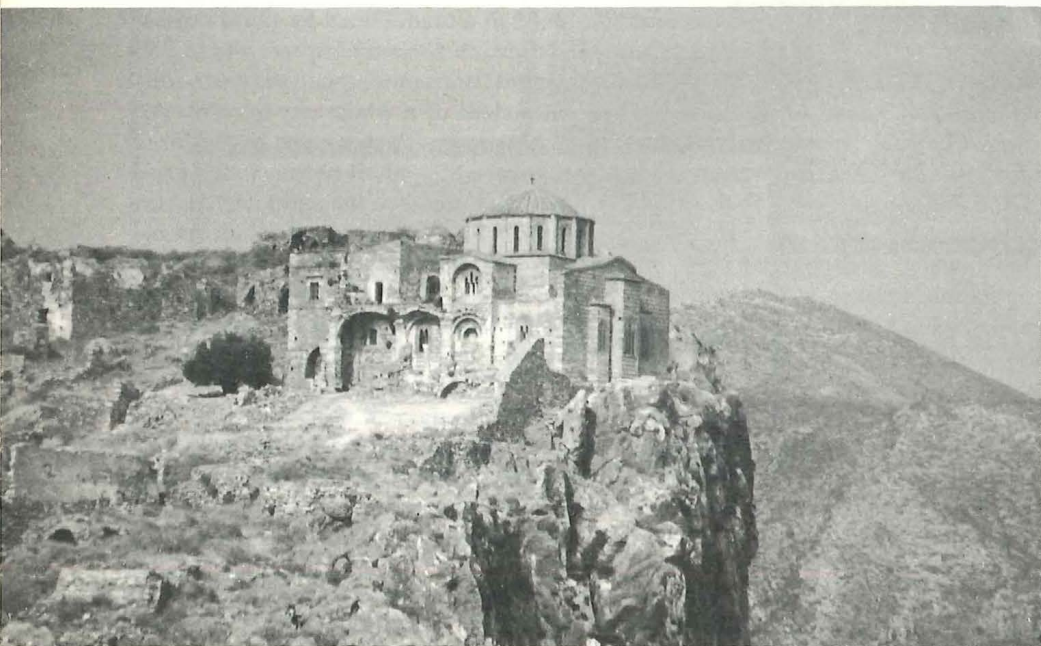
—ALAN WALKER

How to get there: Monemvasia may be reached by road but the best way is to go by boat. The journey takes but six hours and in nice weather is most pleasant. (Any ticket other than third class is a waste of money.) Food is available on the boat and you may be regaled by a series of old gentlemen singing local songs and dancing local dances once they have had enough beers (in a recent case, four bottles each). They will attempt to persuade everyone to join them so if you are a pretty young thing and do not like dancing, you might as well tie yourself to your chair.

Where to stay: There are a number of hotels and rooms on the mainland opposite the causeway to Monemvasia. Most are inexpensive but clean and pleasant. There are also rooms to be had in the lower town itself. There are several restaurants on the mainland and at least one in the lower town.

Guidebooks: Monemvasia has no readily available guidebook of its own. A useful book is A. Paradissis's *Fortresses and Castles of Greece, Vol. II* (1974) which does have a good bit to say about the defences of Monemvasia (no plans, though). The *Blue Guide* (1973) is surprisingly poor for Monemvasia. A very enthusiastic guide to the churches can be found in Osbert Lancaster's *Sailing to Byzantium* (1969).

Photographs by A.W.



The Church of Agia Sofia, built by Andronikos II, set on a rocky pinnacle hundreds of feet above the sea.



Polly Hope at work with her assistant in her Lindos studio.

art

Stuffed Pictures by Polly Hope

POLLY Hope's 'Stuffed Pictures' which will be on exhibit at the British Council from January 26 through February 5, are, in fact, quilts that are a cross between tapestries and bas-relief sculptures. Glittering with colour, embroidery, appliques, and beads, they are both works of art and utilitarian objects, the result of their creator's diverse interests. The subjects are drawn from popular prints, legends, stories and personalities from the War of Independence, and themes from her personal iconography.

The exhibition at the British Council will be Polly Hope's first public showing in Greece, but not her first use of Greek-inspired themes. In 1974, on the occasion of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of Byron's death, she assembled an exhibition of her paintings, embroideries, and mixed-media work which was well received when shown in London and several English provincial cities. (The show at the British Council will be exhibited in London later this year.)

An English writer and artist, Polly Hope divides her time between England, where she has a studio on the London Docks, and Greece, where she has a studio in Lindos, on the island of Rhodes; but her travels have carried her all over mainland Greece, the Aegean, the Balkans and the Middle East. She has studied Byzantine icons and em-

broideries, as well as American patchwork quilts, Medieval tapestries, and illuminated manuscripts, and has experimented with most of the crafts practised on Rhodes — pottery, metalwork, pebble-floor designs, embroidery and variations on local peasant dress — and established close contacts with the island's practising craftsmen. (A mattress and quilt maker now works as her assistant at her Lindos studio.) Her influences stem from two sources: the authentic craft traditions, which have survived the trend toward commercialism, and the richness of the Byzantine tradition in embroidery — with its great *epitafioi* and high-relief, gold-threaded and jewelled church vestments.

Her working methods involve several stages. First, she accumulates supplies of basic materials, selecting interesting small objects, beads, and fabric for appliques, including pieces of old embroidery. She then decides on the pattern and colour scheme that will match the quilt's theme, selects and separates by colour, a wide range of patterned and solid-coloured materials — cotton, silk and tulle — before proceeding to the actual quilt making. The background design is chosen and the larger shapes, plain and patterned, are stitched in. A frame-like border is then added around the picture section. Next she cuts simple rectangular shapes for the reverse side which results in an



The Ladies of Piraeus



The Stepladder of Man's Life

abstract pattern and which includes her signature, the date and place of making, and smaller shapes for detail on both the front and back. Finally she outlines all the shapes and, with her sewing machine, 'draws' in the details and completes the quilt envelope by sewing front and back together.

At this point Polly Hope, joined by her assistant craftsman, fills the quilt 'envelope' with raw cotton, sews around the individual shapes — front and back — and makes a series of smaller envelopes. Together she and her assistant adjust the quilt form by adding or subtracting cotton — in order to achieve a varied relief pattern — and quilt the entire envelope — for the most part in concentric patterns of stitching. Lastly they emphasize, as necessary, detailed points and complete the sewing of the quilt. At the final stage Polly Hope again works alone; she adds embroidery enrichments, textures of beads and sequins, cloth flowers, eyes to the figures (human and animal), and touches of fantasy. The results are glittering, boldly-patterned, three-dimensional pageants, richly evocative of the traditions of Greece.

—JOHN NUGENT



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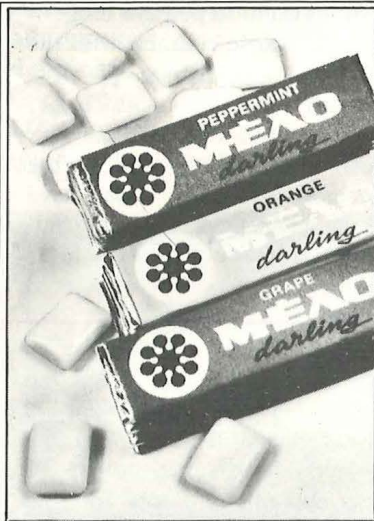
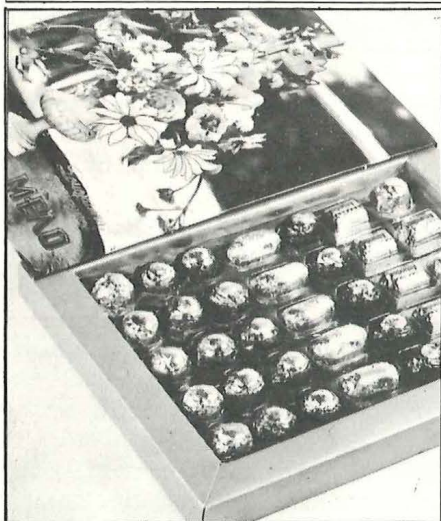
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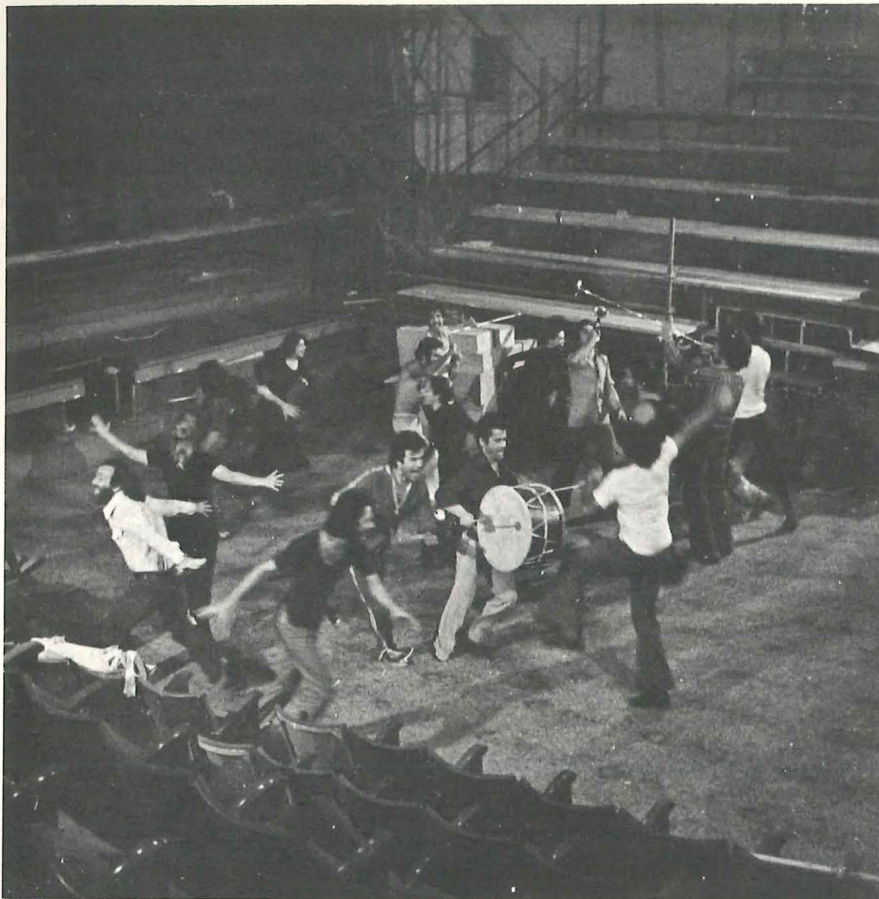
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The cast from *Erotokritos* in action on their earth-covered 'stage'.

theatre

Erotokritos

THE Anna-Maria Kalouta Theatre has been totally transformed for the current production of *Erotokritos* by director Spyros Evangelatos and producer Vangelis Livadas. Three sides of the theatre are lined by rows of seats (the centre ones sitting in the cavity of what used to be the stage). The acting area now extends from the fourth side (which used to be the entrance to the theatre) to the orchestra pit and is covered with earth. This is where the main action takes place although at times it extends along, around, and even above the audience since metal structures provide an aerial dimension to the performing area. The entire ceiling and most of the walls are covered with large banners painted with Renaissance themes and period paintings. The effect of all this is at first rather dizzying, but after a while one becomes intrigued and new fields of action are discovered.

Erotokritos, a long, verse romance, was written by Vitsentzos Kornaros in

the first half of the seventeenth century. It is a masterpiece of the Renaissance Period, a landmark in Greek literature, and the greatest work of Cretan literature. Because of its dramatic nature and context, however, *Erotokritos* has often been adapted to the stage with considerable success. Its themes are love and valour and it relates the story of *Erotokritos*, a young hero of the people, and *Aretoussa*, the fourteen-year old daughter of the king of Athens. At first an innocent child, *Aretoussa* gradually blossoms into a woman overcome by passion. The king's discovery of their love leads to the hero's exile and *Aretoussa's* isolation in prison. At the end, however, *Erotokritos*, in disguise, saves both the life of the king and the city of Athens from an attack by their enemies and wins the hand of his beloved.

Because the original verse was written in the Cretan dialect, and because of the importance of the narrative, the dramatic quality of stage

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versions cannot preserve that of the original and maintain, at the same time, a harmonious balance between the account of events and the lyric style. Earlier adaptations, because of the limitations of the traditional stage as well as the preference of audiences in the past for romance, emphasized the lyrical. Lyricism is now dismissed as old-fashioned and irrelevant, and so the epic prevails in Spyros Evangelatos's version. To this end, he has taken full advantage of the huge field of action provided by the arena-like theatre. The spectators' eyes move in all directions to absorb the dramatic action. Poetic delivery is more demanding, however, than prose. The Cretan dialect is difficult enough to follow at best, but matters are made worse by the poor diction of the performers. The play is best served by the first and second narrators, Lefteris Voyadzis, who is particularly effective, and Nikos Bousdoukos.

Evangelatos's imaginative methods are such that the props and sets are superfluous. Actors personify trees, beds, chandeliers, horses, stools and the like. Needless to say, this sort of a production demands that the actors and actresses be young and the stage is thus invaded by youth: restless, swift, noisy, exuberant, enormously expressive, and indefatigably enthusiastic. *Erotokritos*, in five parts in the original, is here divided into three, with three Erotokritoses paired with three Aretoussas, and one pair assigned to each section. The first combination (Stathis Kakavas and Anna Loulou) who portray the adolescent lovers in the first part is perhaps the most convincing. The second Erotokritos is physically unsuited for the part while the second Aretoussa's acting is handicapped by her imperfect diction. Although Erotokritos the third is manly, his beautiful Aretoussa, unhappily, has a poor voice. All of the performances of the various and sundry Erotokritoses and Aretoussas, however, are eclipsed by that of Rika Sfikaki who plays the part of Frosyni, the young princesses' nurse. The music of Yannis Markopoulos, the popular, contemporary Cretan musician, and the sets and costumes by George Patsas, are effective and unobtrusive.

The program (in Greek) provides a full text of the play and invaluable notes by Evangelatos which include much information about the period, the social and historical background, a discussion of the possible dating of the play, and many illustrations and auxiliary data.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS

Buffoonery and Melodrama in One

WHENEVER Marietta Rialdi, the founder of the Experimental Theatre, does not find a play that suits her, she just takes up pen and paper and writes her own. The dauntless Miss Rialdi is now appearing at the Piramatiko Theatre in *Parakratoupolis* which she has written, produced, and directed. Incomprehensible to foreign audiences, the word *parakratoupolis* is a contraction of *parakratos*, which loosely means 'the power behind the throne', and *polis*, which means 'city'; it implies a foreign influence in a nation's affairs which is all-too-comprehensible to Greeks. Hence, *Parakratoupolis* is the city, whether it be Athens, Washington, London, Paris, Moscow, Peking or what have you, which wields the power. According to the program notes it is addressed 'to that *ethnikofron* [nationalistically-minded] citizen who supports the ruling class with his services... a play for laughs and tears...'

Parakratoupolis is basically a political dish although it has the ingredients of a thriller, a melodrama and a burlesque. It largely takes place in a mysterious villa owned by a magnate and his wife. An enigmatic visitor, reminiscent of Priestley's *An Inspector Calls*, arrives to administer the play's catharsis (namely, punishment) and the play begins to unfold allegorically. In a melodramatic flashback we find that the

magnate's son had joined in a revolt, been betrayed (perhaps by his father) and killed. His girl friend had been tortured and raped by an agent of the security police. There is the suggestion of government change and the agent is seen exiled to the ground floor of the villa from which the inhabitants have departed. The play at this point switches to burlesque. The exiled agent lurking in the basement remains certain of his eventual return to power. The farcical family, composed of the mountebank father, the ridiculous mother, the over-sexed daughter, and the power hungry son-in-law, a military cadet, return and are presented over American Television as 'The Greek Friends of the U.S.' Their appearance, however, is ruined when the men struggle for the spotlight. Finally the scene shifts back to the villa where justice is meted out. There are two kinds of citizens we are informed: 'the invisible masters, the all-too-visible servants and those who, like the murdered son, revolt against the *parakratoupolis*'.

In *Parakratoupolis* we are once more given the opportunity to appreciate the many talents of Marietta Rialdi as a playwright, director and actress. At the same time, however, her taste for the burlesque tends to lead to exaggerated acting that becomes melodramatic.

This is rather a pity. Melodrama, after flourishing briefly in the Theatre of



Marietta Rialdi stands above Mihalis Tsaldaris, with Yannis Rozakis to the left, in a scene from *Parakratoupolis*.

Cruelty, is now fading out again. *Parakratoupolis*, nevertheless, is expertly directed and well acted by all the members of the cast who better serve the burlesque scenes. In order of appearance, they are Michalis Tsaldaris, Yannis Rozakis, Marie Xenoudaki, George Kozis and Ismini Michaelidou.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS

One Bed for Three: A Triangular Affair in a Circular Bed

ANDRE Roussin's pungent comedy *Nina* (1949) is currently playing at the Analyti Theatre under the more revealing title *One Bed For Three* (Ena Krevati Yia Treis). Roussin is a member of the French Academy whose plays fall somewhere between the classic farce of Feydeau and Ionesco's Theatre of the Absurd. The effect of this spirited production is akin to dramatic acupuncture — Roussin's needle-sharp dialogue enlightens as it pierces.

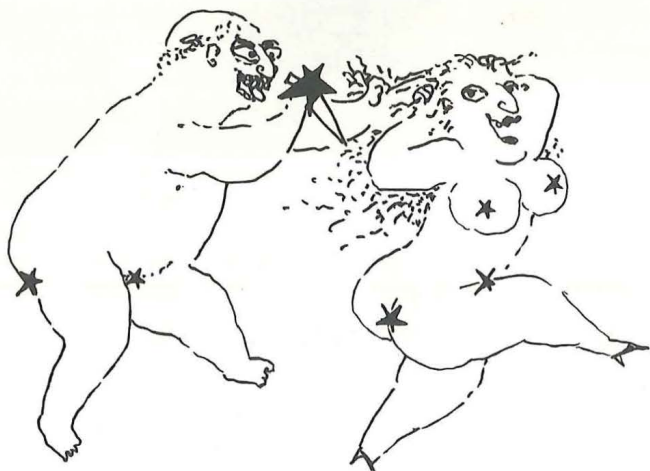
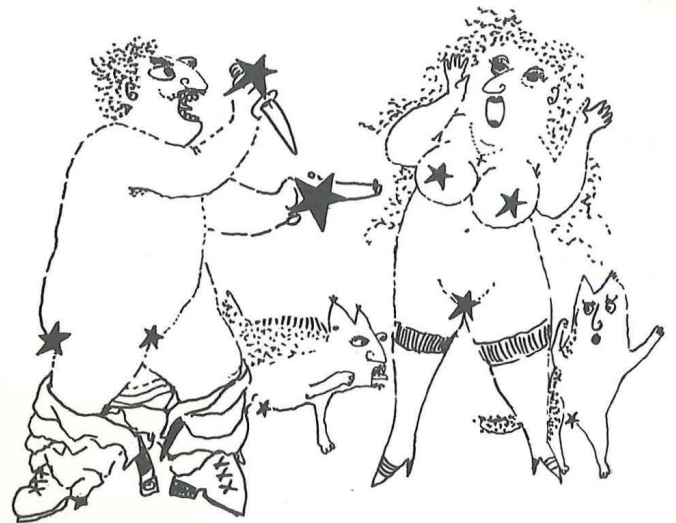
Although the Greek title shifts the emphasis from *Nina* (Kakia Analyti) to all three members of the eternal triangle — which includes her husband, Adolphe (Kostas Rigopoulos) and her young lover, Gerard (Lefteris Vournas)

— the woman remains the pivotal character. As the translator, Platon Mousseos, points out in his program note, the attractive, middle-aged *Nina*, both as wife and as mistress, is the eternal female. Roussin spins his comedy out of the absurd situation in which husband and lover become friends while *Nina* obliges both without a moment's hesitation. Adolphe admires Gerard for his sexual prowess although Gerard himself is bored by the mechanical nature of seduction. *Nina* needs the security of her teddy bear husband as well as the excitement of a lover. Ultimately, however, she finds that neither man really satisfies her and the play closes with each character

condemned to his given role in the triangle. Despite its boisterous surface, the play leaves a melancholy after-taste. *Plus ça change...*

This sort of existentialist farce is well suited to Greek thespians who easily manage the fast pace of the banter and the action. Kakia Analyti, balancing tough and tender emotions, adds a third dimension to this two-dimensional comedy. Kostas Rigopoulos, with a physique like W.C. Fields, is perfectly cast as the foolish warm-hearted, bourgeois husband. The translation of Platon Mousseos sparkles with such precise and urbane wit that it is difficult to tell that it is a translation at all.

—ANDY HORTON



PORNORAMA: A Heated Controversy

THE 'Porno Revolution' sweeping Europe arrived in Greece a year and a half ago with a vengeance. It has caused considerable concern and led to much tittering. Nonetheless, on a single day recently there were twenty such films playing in the local cinemas. Both the imported and the domestic productions fall under the 'soft-core-porno' category (where some things are still left to the imagination), as opposed to the 'hard-core-porno' category (where the scenes are uncompromisingly explicit). Because of the vast market for soft-porno, it seems that almost anyone with a movie camera and willing performers can become a moviemaker. And 'anyone' has. The results have been a flood of shoddy 'films'.

Those attending these films fall into the eighteen to thirty age group, whistling, roaring, whooping and shouting comments throughout. Their responses are often more interesting than the films themselves. This response has

given rise to such phenomena as the 'Gousgounis 300', a 'fan' club named after a local, bald-headed, porno star who is a sort of cross between Kojak and Mr. Clean. They usually meet at the *Esperia* movie house on Mondays at six o'clock where they hold a candlelight parade and sing club 'songs', before attending the showing en masse. If the film is exceptionally mild, they take up a cry for a 'tsonta', demanding the rare but not unknown practice of splicing a small reel of hard-core scenes into an otherwise harmless film (a devious way of avoiding censorship).

The local industry makes approximately thirty films per year, fifteen of which are considered export material. Films marketed abroad bring a greater return on investments. These, however, must be technically better and more 'sophisticated' than the run-of-the-mill variety which forces up the costs which, in turn, force the producer to be more daring in order to find a greater market.

According to Max Roman, the director of export sales at Finos Films and owner of his own dubbing company, 'It is the buyer who the producer ultimately has to please'. Two recent films which may prove to be an exception to the usual rule (and may bring handsome profits both here and abroad) are *The Deadly Game of Summer* (Kaftes Diakopes), and *Death Has Blue Eyes* (Koritsi Vomva) to be released in January.

Meanwhile, at a recent session of Parliament, some members asked for a total ban while others suggested that a special tax be applied to pornographic films, making their cost prohibitive. The plan was dropped, however, when it was pointed out that categorizing such films is an impossible proposition. As in questions of 'art', it is a matter of individual interpretation. No action was taken, but the issue is bound to surface again.

— PETER MYRIAN

What's Nude with You

EARLY one cold Athenian afternoon I delved into that best-selling paperback, Alex Comfort's *The Joy of Sex*, which may soon outstrip Agatha Christie in sales. I was horrified to learn, after so many years of considering myself a devoted, conscientious husband, that I have been harbouring some rather quaint notions about sex and that, among other things, I have failed to chain my wife to the bed at regular intervals and to whip her. (Or is she supposed to chain me to the bed and whip me?)

Somewhat disheartened by this discovery of husbandly negligence, I set out for the neighbourhood cinema intending to nurse my wounds with some pleasant entertainment. Along the way I stopped at a *periptero* for an afternoon paper but the old vendor was sold out of newspapers and asked if I would be interested in one of the 'skin' magazines which adorned his stand. I gazed at the assortment of bare bosoms courageously braving the winter chill, protected only by the black stars placed there by coy censors, and settled for a recent Greek edition of Henry Miller's *The Colossus of Maroussi*. The back cover of Miller's lively, relatively sedate, travelogue of Greece showed an aged Henry seated at his typewriter, a chubby nude in close attendance. I presumed she was not part of the decoration in Miller's study but was strategically placed on the cover courtesy of the local publisher. In any case, I'm looking forward to reading the Greek text in anticipation of other gratis embellishments.

Arriving at my neighbourhood cinema, I discovered that the management has begun to rotate adventure flicks with porno and kiddie shows. It was a porno night. I paid thirty drachmas, and took my seat among the young men (and occasional women) who filled the auditorium.

The title of the film flashed on for a brief second and before I had time to read it, several ladies had disrobed in quick succession. It was a fast-paced German production dubbed in English with Greek subtitles. An informative exposé, it alerted one to the hazards faced by today's college coeds: submitting to gentlemen posing as college doctors conducting physical examinations. The film ended and the coming attractions flashed on the screen: a few

seconds of next week's thriller, and over twenty minutes of next week's pornography. Always of a curious, analytical turn of mind, I found myself intrigued by the thought of what could possibly be left for the following week since it seemed to me that they had exhausted all possibilities including making love on a motorcycle while speeding through city traffic. (I made a mental note to suggest to my wife that we invest in a motorcycle.)

I was ready to leave when a second porno feature began. A double feature in Athens? I immediately sat down, determined to take advantage of the bargain. The story had something to do with a young architect from Corsica studying in Paris. He shares a flat with two females who have structural plans of their own. My ignorance staggered me: that French girls make love about twenty times a day, in twenty different positions, in locations such as bathtubs, revolving beds, small sports cars and elevators — and with a varying number of participants — had never occurred to me. My esteem for the valiant architects who manage to find the time to design utilitarian edifices that include bathtubs, elevators, etc., that I had been under the misapprehension were there for other purposes, rapidly increased.


I left halfway through, however, because of the distracting commentary offered by many in the audience, since it

was impossible to concentrate. I headed for a first-run theatre to see *Contes Immoraux*.

Directed by the Polish-French Walerian Borowczyk, *Contes Immoraux* consists of four vignettes from different eras. I think my own nomination for this year's 'outstanding actress in a dramatic role' would be Paloma Picasso, the painter's daughter, who gives a penetrating performance. This can be classified as art and certainly no other actress in the French or German films seemed capable of as 'sustained a performance' as Picasso: she manages to copulate for twenty minutes with a common garden vegetable. It had been a long day and it was hard work, I realized, keeping up with the times.

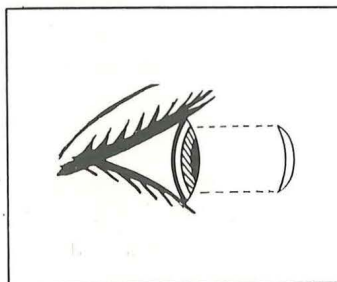
The next day I was distressed to discover that though *Contes Immoraux* passed the censors, it had been shut down by the Public Prosecutor. I immediately called a colleague, who sits on one of the censorship committees, to express my concern over the suppression of art. Ann Cacoulios, Professor of Philosophy at Deree College, was sympathetic. She explained that as far as she knew almost no porno films have been cut in the last year and a half. 'But there's a difference between bad porno and art', she stated, 'and I sometimes feel I'd like to cut a scene, but then my respect for freedom of expression gets in the way.' She suggested that in the future I see questionable films early in the week before the Public Prosecutor has had time to write *his* reviews.

— ANDY HORTON



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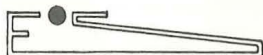
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Thomas Doulis

GEORGE THEOTOKAS

Twayne Publishers, New York, 1975. 185 pages, \$8.50

George Theotokas (1905-1966) during his entire career was, in Thomas Doulis's words, 'a firm demoticist, a lifelong social democrat, an outspoken antimonarchist, and a committed internationalist', qualities he demonstrated not only in ten books and pamphlets of discursive prose, and in many articles, but also in nine novels, fourteen plays, and a smattering of poetry. As a demoticist, he has written some of the clearest, most reasoned prose in Greek literature and he himself was the best exemplar of his definition, 'clarity of style is the light of intellect'. For years I have been in the habit of recommending his books to beginning students of modern Greek, so that they might read a prose of grace and translucency with no loss of intellectual quality or imaginative strength. At the same time these readers would be initiated into the main problems that have obsessed the modern Greek temperament.

From his first book of discursive prose, *Free Spirit* (1929), published when he was only twenty-three, to his last book in the same genre, *The National Crisis* (1966), George Theotokas, as an urban and intellectual Greek, as 'a man whose ultimate hope for a better life for humanity lay in rationality', probed deeply with a fine sense of justice and fair play, into the most profound contemporary problems of the Greek Fate, in literature, politics, family life and, finally, religion. From the involvement of the Generation of the Thirties in the aftermath of the First World War and the Asia Minor Disaster of 1922, to the eve of the Junta's military coup in 1967, hardly any problem of modern 'Greekness' escaped his finely-edged scalpel: the collapse of the 'Great Idea', the refugee's loss of his own traditions, the Greek writer's search for identity, the individual's relationship to society and, above all, a sociopolitical analysis of Greece from year to year, throughout his life.

Although born to the patrician class in Constantinople, Theotokas firmly believed in the Greek bourgeois as that class which best upheld revolutionary and progressive ideals. Although rooted in the contradictory traditions of

Hellenism and the Greek Orthodox Church, he believed that Greece's orientation should be as much internationalist as nationalist; and long before it was generally discussed he envisaged a United States of Europe and a common European economic centre. Passionately upholding the Centre Union Party, he spent the last months of his life, after King Constantine's dismissal of George Papandreou as Prime Minister in 1965, warning of coming disaster. He clearly foresaw the advent of the Junta and warned that Greeks would one day wake to discover that 'new men [were] ruling them, unknown men with strange ideas', who would impose a dictatorship that would not be 'justified by history, by economic necessities, or any of the usual reasons', and which would 'do away with all human rights, all traditional processes and safeguards', a violent overthrow that would be as much a surprise to the Right as to other persuasions. He died six months before the coup he had so clearly foretold.

Twice General-Director of the National Theatre, and Founder of the National Theatre of Northern Greece, Theotokas himself experimented in the comic idyll and in forms of classical, folk, realistic and historical dramas. In trying to reach a national audience, he hoped to mold a theatrical consciousness. He felt, however, that neither meaningful modern dramatic traditions nor economic factors helped to fill what he felt was a debilitating vacuum. In *Leonis* (1940), a novel about adolescence in Constantinople, he wrote a minor masterpiece; it takes its place with other masterpieces of adolescence in which Greece is so rich: Politis's *Eroica*, Venezis's *Aeolian Earth*, Prevelakis's *The Sun of Death*, to name a few. In *Argo* (1936), long and disjointed, he attempts to sum up the climate of the New Generation in Greece after the Asia Minor Disaster, tracing the fortunes and disintegrations of a family dynasty, the political and literary involvements of the time, and the upheavals of Greek life in the early Thirties. In a late novel, *Invalids and Wayfarers* (1964), again long and disjointed, he chronicled the turmoils of

Greece during the Second World War, the trap into which vulnerable men and women fall when brutalized by amoral historical forces, and existential anguish in a world that has lost coherent balance. This led him, in the latter part of his life, to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to Mount Sinai and Mount Athos. In an attempt to find spiritual roots in the immorality and cynicism of modern times, he called for a revitalization of the Greek Orthodox Church. This search for the source and explanation of evil in human affairs comes to a climax in his last work, a novel, *The Bells*, published posthumously in 1970, which deals with the basic problems of existential man when he confronts God and Death, Original Sin and the manifestations of Evil that seem impossible of solution by sociopolitical reconditioning.

If not the greatest of modern Greek novelists and playwrights during the last half century, George Theotokas, it seems to me, was a faithful and sensitive mirror of his times in whose translucent depths we may clearly discern all the main problems, obsessions, hopes and fears which beset his and—I may add—our own generation. In Thomas Doulis he has met his perfect apologist. As one who has studied in depth, both at Oxford and in Greece, the impact of the Asia Minor Disaster on Greek fiction and particularly on the writers of the Thirties, Doulis is eminently qualified to trace the social, political and humanitarian concerns of Theotokas and to appraise them. By sponsoring and writing an Introduction for the work of several young Greek dramatists, Doulis was prepared to understand and to evaluate the problems Theotokas faced in the theatre. As a novelist of distinction himself, he has brilliantly analysed, with great technical dexterity, aspects of characterization, motivation, point of view, plot and structure in the novels, never permitting his own bias either to overcriticize or to overpraise the man he has undertaken to present and to judge. Indeed, his cool and professional dissection does not detract from but enhances Theotokas's achievement, whereas an over-indulgent or pejorative delineation would eventually have been harmful to Theotokas's reputation. I only regret that he has given us, by deliberate intent it seems, almost no biographical information on a figure whose work and position in modern Greek letters he has so incisively drawn.

—KIMON FRIAR

MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

Resist that man
 who builds a humble hut and says: *I'm well off here.*
 Resist that man
 who returns to his home again and says: *Glory be to God.*
 Resist
 the wall-to-wall carpeting of apartment buildings
 stout office clerks
 export-import companies
 public education
 taxes
 and even me who is telling you this.

Resist that man
 who for endless hours from the grandstand salutes parades
 the president of the Court of Appeals—resist him,
 music, drums, fanfares
 all higher assembles that twittle and twattle
 counsellors and conferees sipping their coffee
 this pinched lady who hands out
 leaflets on the lives of saints, myrrh and frankincense
 and even me who is telling you this.

Resist once more all those who are called great
 all who write of our times as they huddle by the winter stove
 the flatteries, the good wishes, the bowing and scraping
 of penpushers and cowards for their sagacious administrators.

Resist the alien and passport bureaus
 the dreadful flags of nations and diplomacies
 the munitions factories
 those who say that beautiful words are 'lyrical'
 patriotic songs
 saccharine songs with their weeping and wailing
 spectators
 the wind
 all the indifferent and the wise
 the others who pretend to be your friends
 and me, even me who is telling you this—resist me.
 We may then surely cross over toward Freedom.

P.S.

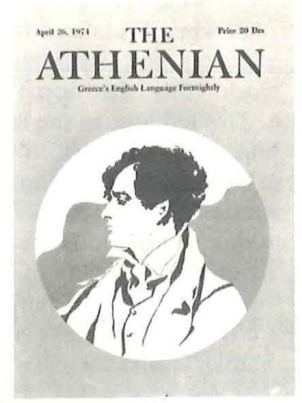
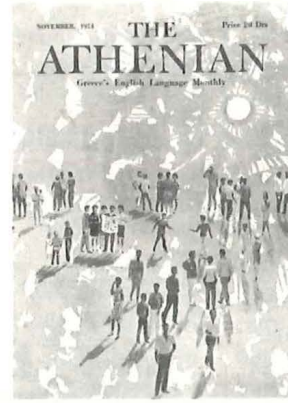
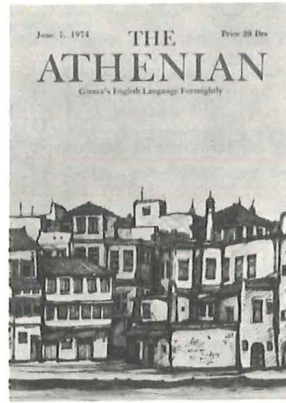
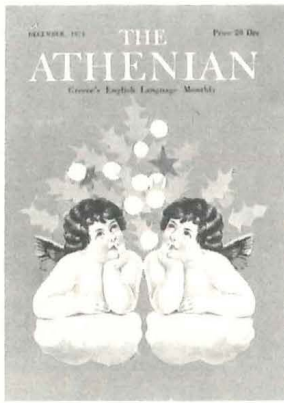
My testament, before it was read
 —as it was being read—
 was an intact warm steed.
 Before it was read
 me! the waiting heirs
 but squatters usurped the fields.
 My last will and testament for you and for you
 was stashed away for years in the cupboards of time by office clerks and shrewd notary publics.

They changed important phrases
 bend over it fearfully for hours
 blotted out riverine regions
 and the new roar in the forest
 they killed off the wind—
 now I realize what I've lost, who it is that's stifling us.
 And you for all that
 stand like this in silence with so many renunciations
 of speeches
 of sustenance
 of horses
 of houses
 stand there horribly silent as though you were dead:
 Once more you've been promised but a mutilated Freedom

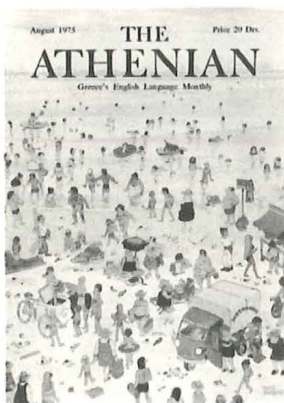
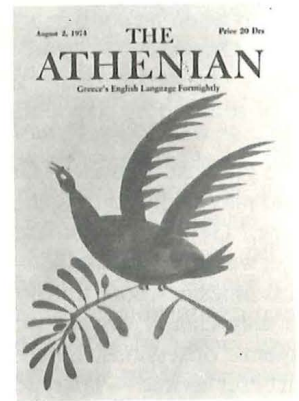
—MIHALIS KATSAROS

Translated by Kimon Friar

Mihalis Katsaros was born in Kiparissia, the Peloponnisos, in 1924. He has given talks over Athens radio on British and American poets, and has written Odes to Ezra Pound and James Joyce. He has published Missolongi 1949, According to the Sadducees, 1953 (reissued 1973), Plateau, 1956, selections from Missolongi and Plateau, 1972, Rehearsal and Odes, 1974, and Dissertation Lyrics, 1975.



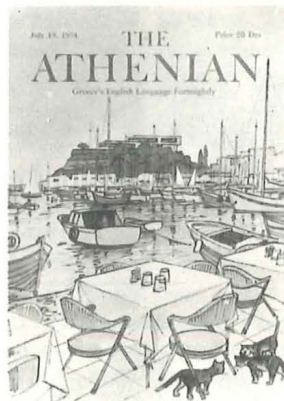
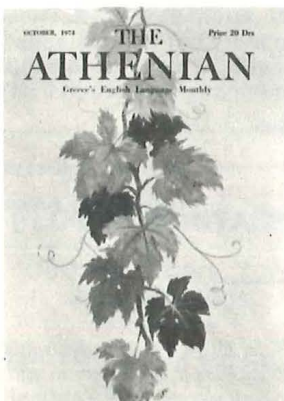
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THE YEAR IN REVIEW

THE first election held in Greece since George Papandreou's Centre Union Party won a decisive victory at the polls in 1964, was held on November 17, 1974. This election brought back to power Constantine Karamanlis, leading once again a newly-formed party, this time the New Democracy. It received an impressive fifty-four percent of the popular vote. The ensuing fourteen months have witnessed the process of purging the country of at least some Junta elements, which resulted in a series of trials of the dictators and their supporters; a re-thinking of the role of the foreign presence in Greek affairs, notably that of the United States; and the renewal of relations with other European nations, with a view to full membership in the European Economic Community.

The politicians, sensitive to the mood of the nation, moved with prudence and determination to effect the 'catharsis' which is certain to prove politically rewarding to the Government. An entire era, the years of 1967-74, was placed on trial and found guilty, not only in the eyes of the law, but in the conscience of the nation. Not all the legal actions have been completed and, at the time of this writing, the case against those accused of responsibility for the coup in Cyprus on July 15, 1975 was ongoing.

● Of the many proceedings, however, the treason trial of the perpetrators of the coup d'état on April 21, 1967 was by far the most significant, and its results the most controversial. The haste with which the Government moved to commute the death sentences of Papadopoulos, Makarezos and Pattakos met with considerable public protest; even those opposed to the death penalty joined the protest. Most citizens remained convinced that execution was the only just punishment for those who arrogantly overthrew the legal government and abolished democratic procedures in Greece for seven and a half years. The motives behind the Government's haste were questioned, and the spectre of the foreign influence in Greek affairs was once more raised. Even if this suspicion is valid, there is good reason to believe that foreign pressures were not the only factors that led to this purely political decision.

● The question of the monarchy, which has divided the nation since 1832

when Otto of Bavaria was selected by the European Powers as the first king of the fledgling modern Greek nation, seemed finally resolved by the December, 1974 plebiscite. Sixty-nine percent of the voting population chose to reject King Constantine, his televised pleas for their support notwithstanding, and cast their ballots in favour of a republic. Many of the ex-King's supporters, however, can still be found in influential positions, notably among officers and the high command in the Armed Forces. This fact has not laid the nation's fears to rest. Historically, Greece's fate has been tainted by the numerous comings and goings of kings, military coups, and persistent interference from the Palace and the Army whose support monarchists have traditionally enjoyed.

● Another cause for unrest is the continuing presence of Messrs. Averoff, Bitsios, and Gikas in the Cabinet. It has met with criticism not only from the Opposition but from members of the 'enlightened' Right as well.

Among the accusations levelled at Mr. Averoff is that during the dictatorship he followed a so-called 'bridge' policy — an attempt to reconcile the nation's politicians with the dictators. Evidence of his active participation in the Navy's 1973 'mutiny' against the Junta, and, as Mr. Karamanlis's Minister of Defence, his crushing of the attempted coup in February 1974 and punishment of its conspirators, have not mollified the Opposition and liberals. During a debate in Parliament, Mr. Averoff, in response to attacks from the Opposition, said that he is acting in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Karamanlis who told him, at the time of this appointment, 'to make sure the army is built up'.

As Minister of Public Order, General Solon Gikas is responsible for the various branches of the police which functioned as tools of oppression in earlier times, particularly under the Junta. General Gikas did not run (did not *dare* run it has been noted) in the 1974 elections because of the leading role he is alleged to have played in former times in the secret, paramilitary organization of extreme-right wing leanings, 'IDEA', and his more recent support of Papadopoulos in the Greek press. Most Greeks believe him to be a man of fascist tendencies and regard his

presence in the Cabinet as a provocation.

Although Minister of Foreign Affairs Bitsios has played a significant role during the last year in the reestablishment of Greece's international ties, it has not been forgotten that he was also the spokesman for the Junta at the United Nations as head of the Greek delegation during the years of the dictatorship. It may be argued that Mr. Bitsios, as a diplomat, was merely executing orders, but people are more inclined to believe that his defence of the Junta in those years was not entirely without conviction.

● In another sphere, Mr. Karamanlis focused on Greece's relations to NATO and the status of American bases in Greece. In response to the national mood, he altered the status quo of Greece's military association with NATO and emphasized that the Armed Forces of Greece exist to serve only the interests of the nation, a decision which received grudging support even from those who have traditionally argued that NATO was indispensable to the safeguarding of Greece's interests. In view of NATO's ineffectiveness in the Cyprus issue, it is now felt that this argument is untenable. After lengthy negotiations between the representatives of both the American and Greek governments, the U.S. bases in Greece, which many alleged functioned as independent foreign islands within the country, were placed under the co-commandership of Greek and American officers, a state of affairs to continue only as long as it serves Greece's interests.

● In the diplomatic sphere, the past year has been marked by the airborne activities of Mr. Karamanlis. Accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Bitsios and Deputy Minister of Press and Information Lambrias, he visited the capitals of France, Germany, England, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Finland. Mr. Bitsios made solo calls on the capitals of Egypt, Lebanon, and Iran. Notably absent from their ports of call were Washington and Moscow.

The purpose of Mr. Karamanlis's visits was to reestablish ties with the Western democratic world and to lay

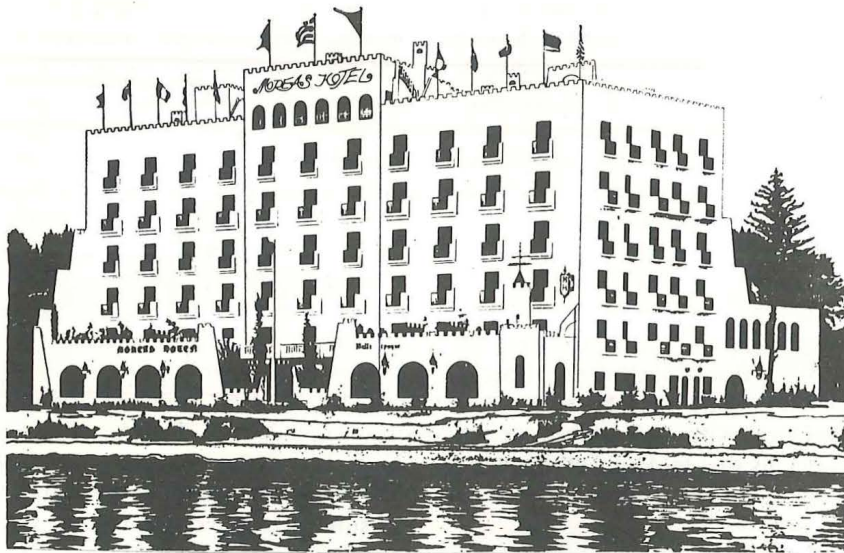
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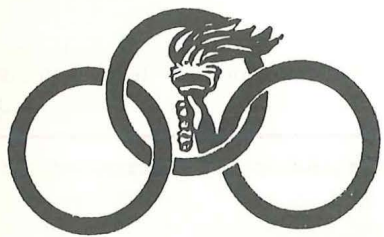
groundwork for a more stable peace in the Balkans. The opening to the West brought some results, the most significant having been the repudiation of the United States's *de facto* role as the Protector of Greece, and the appearance of a diplomatic and economic tilt toward France. The desire on the part of other Balkan nations for closer cooperation was clear when all, except Albania and, to a greater or lesser degree, Turkey, accepted Mr. Karamanlis's invitation to attend a Balkan conference.

● Greek foreign policy is, as we enter 1976, at a decisive crossroad. Greece's self-proclaimed independence from American influence has left the nation feeling somewhat adrift but, at the same time, enjoying a new-found sense of national pride. The Greek reality is such, however, that it is very unlikely that Greece can join the uncommitted countries of the world — assuming a totally neutral stance — and, at this late date, emerge as an autonomous power.

● In the economic sphere, Greece's relationship to the Common Market remains central to the nation's economic future. Negotiations for full membership in the EEC, where Greece is presently an associate member, were underway prior to the 1967 coup. The negotiations, which were conducted by the distinguished economist, John Pemasoglou (who presently sits in the Opposition benches of Parliament as a member of the Centre Union-New Forces), involved various aspects of the association and the steps that would have led to full membership in 1982. They were suspended by the EEC when the dictatorship came into power. The present Government has now applied for full membership as soon as possible. We have a long way to go, however, before the Greek flag is finally raised at the EEC. Despite optimistic assurances, the economic interests of some EEC members — those who consider Greece's entry a threat to their economic interests — are a serious consideration. Its resolution in Greece's favour will require considerable skill.

● Meanwhile the discovery of oil near Thassos, and gold and uranium deposits in Northern Greece, have lead optimists to predict a European El Dorado. Although most Greeks are reluctant to nurture premature optimism, the fact of the deposits remains. There is good reason to expect that they will play an important role in the country's economic future.

—TAKIS PROKAS



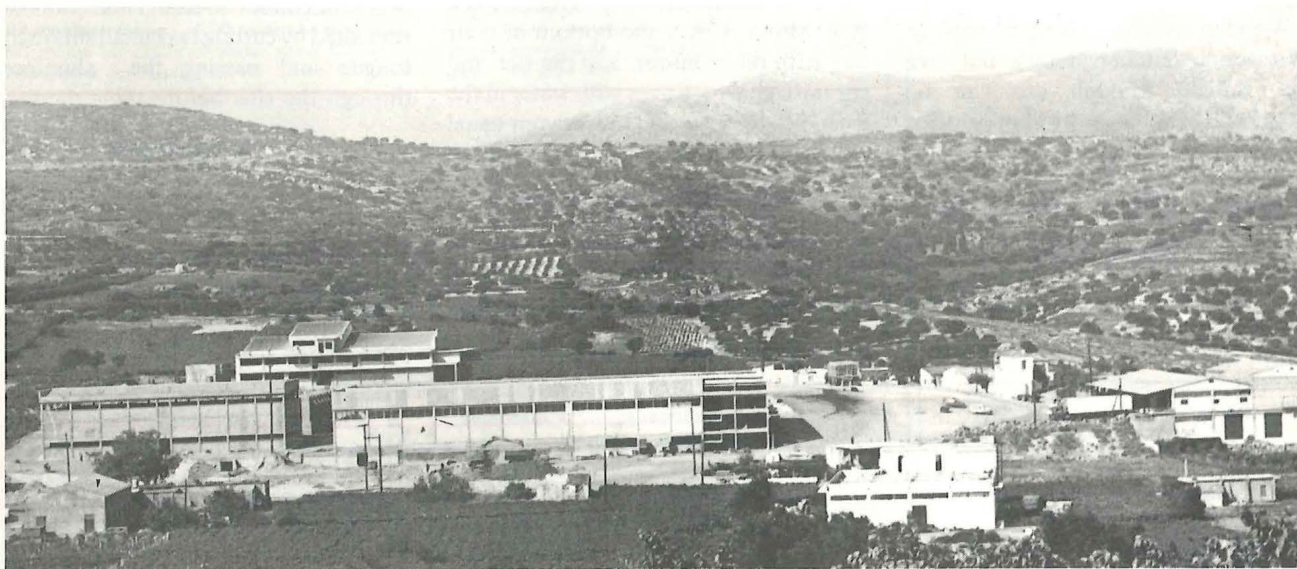
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GRAB BAG

● All new shutterbugs with Christmas-present cameras may like a tip from professionals on flashbulbs. Giving them a lick before placing them in the camera provides better contact.

● If you are the victim of dive-bombing attacks by mosquitoes in winter (yes winter!) as well as summer, we have developed a defence strategy that is somewhat unorthodox but very effective. Spray insecticides are hard to use when insects are on high ceilings. At any rate, it is not a good idea to have the whole house coated with sprays. Swatting them leaves ugly stains. So what to do? Get out your tank-type vacuum cleaner, put the extension attachment on the hose and vacuum away! It works like magic and you can reach any area easily.

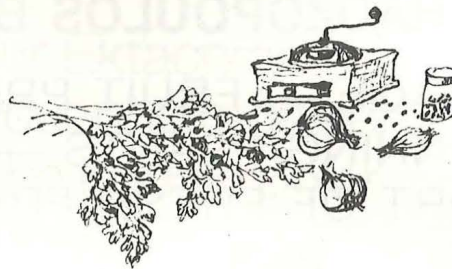
● There is also a way of getting rid of another pest — rats — by using an old 'down-on-the-farm' remedy which does not involve poisons or pesticides dangerous to children or pets. Mix three parts flour with one part cement and place it in areas where the rats are bound to find it. When eaten, this causes thirst. Drinking water afterwards results in death.

● Wooden spoons, cutting boards, or other wooden kitchen utensils that have been stained through use can be whitened by rubbing with the inside of lemon rinds.

● Have you ever thought of waxing table and chair leg bottoms along with your linoleum floors? You will have fewer scuff marks on your shiny floors if you do.

● Milk can be heated without scorching if a small amount of water is boiled in the pan before adding the milk.

● A small room rendered nearly useless because the door swings 'in' instead of 'out' can be saved merely by changing the hinges on the door. It is often much better to remove the door altogether.



● Here is an idea for eliminating the odour of cooking cabbage. Place half of a green pepper, without the seeds, in with the cabbage as it cooks.

● A teaspoon of cornstarch mixed with a cup of salt will keep the salt flowing in damp weather. Of course, a few grains of rice or corn in the shaker helps too.

● Rediscover the taste of rice with a method widely used by Greeks from Asia Minor. Cover the bottom of your pan with oil or butter, add the rice and stir until golden. Cover with water in the usual proportions and follow your usual method. You may wish to substitute

bouillon for water. Season with herbs, or even add pignolia nuts and/or currants.

● When your cakes stick to the pan, wrap them for a minute or so in a damp cloth. Steam will form on the inside of the pan and loosen the cake.

● And if it happens to be an applesauce cake, save the apple parings to boil in any of your discoloured aluminum pans. They will brighten them. So does rhubarb (but does anyone know where to buy it?).

● We are looking for plastic flower stems and leaves — without the flowers. Several readers have also asked where to find fresh horseradish. Many green grocers carry it. It looks like gnarled, potato-coloured carrot and is called *hréno*.

● Soon we shall be passing on gardening ideas and would welcome both suggestions and questions — especially for roof and balcony gardening.

● Ever start the day by stepping barefooted on something squishy the cat dragged in? Often pets insist on carrying their food onto carpets and it seems impossible to break this habit. But try putting an old towel beside their dishes.

● Sometimes the tongue in a child's shoe slips to the side making the shoe very uncomfortable. This can be remedied by cutting two small slits in the tongue and passing the shoelaces through the slits before tying them.

— DON 'SPAGGOS' SEBASTIAN

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

Around the holidays shops open and close at odd times in accordance with an official decision.

Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Commercial Shops, Dry Cleaners, Pharmacies	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 1:30 pm 4:30 - 8 pm	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 1:30 pm 4:30 - 8 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 4:30 - 8 pm	8 am - 3 pm —
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 3 pm —	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 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 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2:30 pm 5 - 8:30 pm
Fish	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	7:30 am - 3:30 pm —	7:30 am - 2:30 pm 5 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 3:30 pm —	7:30 am - 3:30 pm —	7:30 am - 2:30 pm 5 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2:30 pm 5 - 8:30 pm
Wines and Spirits	7 am - 4 pm —	7 am to 10 p.m.	7 am - 4 pm —	7 am - 4 pm —	7 am to 10 p.m.	7 am to 10 p.m.
Barbers and Hairdressers	8 am - 2:15 pm —	8 am - 1:30 pm 4:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2:15 pm —	8 am - 1:30 pm 4:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 4:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 5 pm —

— Indicates shop is closed

television

Television schedules are normally in a state of flux. And now the state of flux is in a state of flux. There are two 'official' reasons for this: the 'holiday season' will continue through January 6 (Epiphany) with specials (musicals, dramas, and films) replacing regular programs; the reorganization at the National and Radio Television Network (formerly EIRT and now, re-named ERT) will bring many changes but by late December details were not known. The following selection of programs is based on the tentative schedules provided by the networks. YENED starts broadcasting at 5:00 pm; ERT at 6:30 pm. The only variation is on Sunday, when the channels come on the air at 1:00 pm. Sign-off in both cases is around 12:00 am. ERT broadcasts the news in *dimotiki* at 7, 9, and sign-off; YENED in *katharevousa* at 7:30, 9:30, and sign-off.

SUNDAY

ERT 1:00 Folk Songs and Dances* ... 2:00 Queen Elizabeth: BBC series starring Glenda Jackson ... 3:15 Film* ... 5:00 Beyond Science (astrology, etc)* ... 5:20 Born Free (dubbed in Greek)* ... 7:30 Music program ... 9:30 Sports* ... 10:00 Film*

YENED 1:00 Folk Songs and Dances* ... 2:15 Tourism in Greece* ... 3:00 Captain Scarlet: realistic puppets ... 5:00 The Real McCoys ... 7:15 Lucy Show ... 10:00 Eyes on Sports* ... 11:00 Kung Fu

MONDAY

ERT 6:30 Lassie* ... 7:15 Greek Myths* ... 7:45 Sports* ... 8:25 Sites and Cities alternates with Meeting with a Master (on the arts)* ... 9:30 Queen Amalia: Life in Otto's court where the members sound somewhat like the Bavarians they were but Amalia sounds and behaves like Aliki Vouyouklaki at her wiggliest best (or worst)* ... 10:25 The Snoop Sisters: Detective series with Helen Hayes (until Jan. 15)

YENED 5:00 Untamed World: American documentary series ... 6:30 Arthur of Brighton: BBC series for children about King Arthur ... 10:00 Opera or Theatre

radio

NATIONAL BROADCAST COMPANY — ERT

Three programs daily: The National Program (728 KHz, 412 m); The Second Program (1385 KHz, 216 m) offering news, commentary and music; The Third Program (665 KHz, 451 m) offers from 6 p.m.-1 a.m. daily, jazz, popular and classical music, readings, and talks and discussions.

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

THE ARMED FORCES RADIO - YENED

News broadcasts (980 KHz or 306m) 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.

Voices in the Headlines, Meet the Press, and Face the Nation 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 (through March) from 5-9 a.m.: 7200 and 6040 KHz (41.7 and 49.7m). Also from 5-6 a.m., 8-8:30 a.m. and

TUESDAY

ERT 6:30 Fireball XL5 (puppets — adventure series) ... 7:15 Sports* ... 8:00 Les Fauchers de Marguerite (in French) ... 10:10 Little Women: based on Louisa May Alcott's famous saga about the March family ... 10:35 The Mighty Continent: the BBC series about Europe with comments by Peter Ustinov ... 11:35 Concert
YENED 5:00 Cartoons ... 7:15 Rhoda ... 10:00 Foreign Film

WEDNESDAY

ERT 6:30 Brandy Kids ... 8:20 The Saga of the Western man ... 10:00 Play*
YENED 5:00 The Real McCoys ... 7:00 Medical Stories ... 10:00 Resurrection: a serial based on Tolstoy's novel ... 11:00 The Forsyte Saga: famous British television series adapted from Galsworthy's epic novel

THURSDAY

ERT 6:30 Shadow Theatre: Karagiozis alternates with Barba Mitousis* ... 6:45 Comedy: American films usually worth watching ... 7:15 Short film* ... 9:30 Kazantzakis's *Christ Recrucified* dramatized for television*
YENED 5:00 Rovers: Australian adventure series ... 7:00 The Little House on the Prairie (dubbed in Greek)* ... 10:00 Music program ... 11:30 Towards the Year 2000: American science documentary

FRIDAY

ERT 6:30 Rembrandt (dubbed in Greek)* ... 9:30 *Ekinos ki Ekinos*: Kostas Mourselas's famous series* ... 10:00 Round Table: interviews with prominent people* ... 10:30 Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*: the highly-acclaimed BBC series ... 11:15 Concert
YENED 5:00 Puppets ... 7:00 Spy Force: Adventure series set in Australia ... 8:45 Music program ... 9:00 Our Neighbourhood* ... 10:00 Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* adapted to television ... 10:45 Kojak: Telly Savalas grafts Greek onto the N.Y.C. police. One of the best-ever in the cops and robbers genre

SATURDAY

ERT 6:10 English football (soccer) ... 7:20 The Story of Athletics: series on the history of athletics* ... 9:30 Foreign film ... Music program
YENED 5:00 Cartoons ... 6:30 Greek Folklore* ... 7:15 Arnie: American comedy series about Greek immigrants in the U.S. ... 7:45 Documentary ... 10:00 Film*

11-12 p.m.: 1259 KHz (238m). From 6-9 a.m., 8-9:30 p.m. and 11-11:30 p.m.: 791 KHz (379m). 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 broadcasts 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.

BBC may be heard in Athens from 6-9:30 a.m.: 6.18 MHz (48.54m); 7-9:30 a.m.: 15.42 MHz (19.46m); 11a.m.-6:15 p.m.: 9.75 MHz (30.77m); 11-1:15 a.m.: 9.41 MHz (31.88m). Broadcasts in Greek: 3-3:15 p.m.: 17, 15, 11 MHz (16, 19, 25m), 9-9:45 p.m.: 9, 7, 6 MHz (31, 41, 49m); 12:30-1:00 a.m.: 7, 6, 4 MHz (41, 49, 75m).

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: 9-10 p.m.: 6075, 7235 KHz (49, 41m).

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