

January 1977

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



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community calendar

JANUARY 5

Helianthos Yoga Union — Health and Growth Lecture Series, Wed. evenings 8:30 pm. 'Psychosomatic Aspects of Yoga', by Chaitanya (in English). At the Union, Kritonos 1 (near the Hilton), Tel. 728-227 or 728-570.

JANUARY 6

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, Kifissia, 7:30 pm. For information: Helen Brayton, Tel. 801-1167 or Georgia Schlesinger, Tel. 701-2241.

JANUARY 7

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — General meeting at the Women's Centre, Ellanikou 3, Pangrati, 9 pm. For information: Tel. 779-4420.

JANUARY 10

Goethe Institut — Lecture: 'New Perspectives on Continuing Adult Education', by Professor Gunther Dohmen (in German and Greek). At the institute, Fidiou 14-16, 8 pm.

JANUARY 11

Lions Cosmopolitan Club—Dinner meeting, Athenee Palace Hotel, 9:15 pm. For information: Plato Baganis, Tel. 360-1311.

JANUARY 12

Canadian Women's Club — First general meeting of New Year and cutting of the *Vassilopita*. At YWCA (XEN), 10 am.

German Community — Coffee afternoon and lecture 'Travelling Through the Sinai' for elder members of the community, Sina 66, 5 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture: 'Health and Acupuncture', by Dr. Karavis (in Greek). See Jan. 5.

Poetry Reading — Poems by Nikos Engolopoulos, at Yannis Statha Gallery, Skoufa 8, 9 pm.

JANUARY 13

Duplicate Bridge — See Jan. 6.

PROPELLER CLUB BALL

The annual Propeller Club dinner-dance, held in conjunction with the American Women's Organization of Greece, will take place at the Hilton Hotel's Grand Ballroom on February 18. The theme will be 'Athenorama', saluting 'Today and Yesterday in Athens'.

APOKRIES BALL

The Canadian Women's Club annual dinner-dance will be held at the Asteria Nightclub in Glyfada on February 11. For reservations and information: Denise Awad, Tel. 894-5534.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE

A general meeting for members and their guests with wine, *ouzo* and *mezedes*. Mr. Bruce Lansdale presents a program entitled 'Enjoying Peasants and Paradoxes for Thirty Years'. Aperghi Hotel, Kifissia, January 20 at 8 pm. For information: Helen Skalos, Tel. 942-1418.

WOMEN'S STUDY GROUP

Women in European society is the subject of a field study being conducted by graduate students in political science from the University of Wisconsin. Several panel discussions in English with local participants are on their schedule for Greece. Jan. 4: Members of Parliament (10 am to 1 pm)... Jan. 4: Journalists (6 to 9 pm)... Jan. 6: Women's Organizations (10 to 1 pm)... Jan. 7: Academicians and Professionals (10 am to 1 pm). All discussions will be held at the National Research Institute, Vas. Konstantinou 48. For information, contact the President of the Business and Professional Women's Organization, Ms. Giannopoulou, Tel. 777-5231.

SUMMER CAMP ATTENDANTS

The YMCA (XAN) is seeking young adults from ages 20 to 30 to serve as attendants in children's summer holiday camps in the United States. Camp sessions last nine weeks, and the programs run from June to September 1977. Fluent English is a must, and previous camp experience preferred. For information and applications, contact the XAN, Akadimias and Omirou 28, (second floor), between 10 and 12 am, Tel. 362-6976.

EGYPT TOUR

The Joint Travel Committee is sponsoring a trip to Egypt, including stops at Cairo, Aswan, Luxor and Abu-Simbel. (Jan. 18-25): \$488 all inclusive (children under 12, \$408). For information: Nancy Stewart, Tel. 808-1438.

JANUARY 14

St. Andrew's Women's Guild — Lecture on New Guinea illustrated with slides, by Mrs. Elsie Johnson, at the home of Mrs. Bambi Byars, Roidi 1, Paleo Psyhiko, 9:45 am.

Goethe Institut — Lecture: 'City Planning: New Views on an Old Science', by Professor Thomas Sieverts (in German and Greek). At the institute, 8 pm.

JANUARY 15

Goethe Institut — Lecture: 'Reorganization of Central Munich', by Professor Gerd Albers (in German and Greek); panel discussion to follow. At the institute, 7 pm.



JANUARY 17

Goethe Institut — Lecture (in Greek) illustrated with slides: 'Forms', by Dr. Dora Rogan, art critic of *Kathimerini*, *Epikera*, and *Anti*; exhibit of etchings from Germany will be opened as well. At the institute, 8 pm.

JANUARY 19

German Community — Coffee afternoon and lecture 'The Legal Position of Women in Greece', Sina 66, 4:30 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture: 'Sri Auribindo's Yoga — with Music', by Dimitris Louvis (in Greek). See Jan. 5.

JANUARY 20

Duplicate Bridge — See Jan. 6.
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — See January 7.

JANUARY 22

Goethe Institut — Puppet show: 'Zeppel's Birthday' (in Greek), presented by the 'Small Stage' of Dimos Sofianos. At the institute at 6 pm.

JANUARY 23

German community — Special combined Catholic, Protestant and Greek Orthodox service. At Christos Kirche, 8 pm.

JANUARY 24

British Council — Lecture: Artist Bernard Cohen will discuss his works, currently on exhibit at the National Gallery of Art. At the Council, at 8 pm.

JANUARY 25

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner meeting. See January 11.

JANUARY 26

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture: 'Natural Eating Habits', by P. Koumendakis (in Greek). See Jan. 5.

Goethe Institut — Lecture: 'Social Psychiatry', by Antonios Lyrakos (in Greek), organized by the Greco-German Medical Union. At the institute, 9 pm.

JANUARY 27

Duplicate Bridge — See Jan. 6.

JANUARY 29

German Community — Excursion to monastery at Pendeli, leaving from Sina 66 at 3:30 pm.

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NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the day of the Saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday: an open-house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *hronia polla* (many years). Although this tradition is fading, and some Athenians take the precaution of announcing in the local newspapers that they will *not* be at home to visitors on their namedays, it is customary to acknowledge the occasion with a telephone call, cable or flowers.

Jan. 1	Vasilis, Vassos (Basil, Bill), Vasiliki
Jan. 6	Fotis, Fotini, Fofo, Theofania (Fanny)
Jan. 7	Yannis (John), Ioanna
Jan. 11	Theodosios, Theodosia
Jan. 18	Athanasios, Thanos, Athanasia
Jan. 20	Efthimios, Thimos
Jan. 22	Anastasios (Tassos), Anastasia (Tassia), Timotheos
Jan. 25	Grigorios (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 (<i>Epifania</i>): a public holiday
Jan. 26	Australia Day
Feb. 6	New Zealand Day

GREEK LESSONS

DEREE COLLEGE DOWNTOWN CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, Athens Tower, Tel. 778-0329. Beginning, intermediate and advanced courses Feb. 14 - June 3. Registration deadline is Feb. 3. Regular courses 4,000 Drs. Intensive courses 7,500 Drs.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalia 22, Tel. 362-9886. Beginning, intermediate and advanced courses Jan. 12 - Feb. 23. Six-week session 2,200 Drs.

XAN (YMCA), Akadimias and Omirou 28, Tel. 361-4943 (Athens) and Tatoiu 1, Tel. 801-2610 (Kifissia). Beginning, intermediate and advanced classes beginning Jan. 10. Initial membership fee 200 Drs., courses 500 Drs. per month.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

DEREE COLLEGE DOWNTOWN CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, Athens Tower, Tel. 778-0329. Special intensive course in English to prepare students for TOEFL exam required to enter most universities abroad (Jan. 17 - Feb. 25). Exam to take place Feb. 26.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalia 22, Tel. 362-9866. Classes in modern dance (jazz, rock) and drawing, painting and graphics (Jan. 10 - March 4).

XAN (YMCA), Akadimias and Omirou 28, Tel. 361-4943 (Athens) and Tatoiu 1, Tel. 801-2610 (Kifissia). Beginning Jan. 10, sewing lessons using the SITAM method (Athens). Classes now in progress: Beginning, intermediate and advanced French (Athens); exercise (Athens and Kifissia); tennis (Kifissia).

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publisher's note

Kimon Friar's contribution to Greek letters has been formidable. His translation of Kazantzakis's *The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel* is regarded as a masterpiece and his *Modern Greek Poetry*, the second volume of which he is now preparing, is a staggering accomplishment. Despite such scrupulous scholarly works, which fall into the realm of masterworks, the author, poet and critic retains an appreciation of the ingenuous, the artless, the humane. In 'The Existentialist Policeman', Friar goes beyond the paintings of a self-taught artist to tell the story of a village policeman's absorption with profound metaphysical issues.

The new year in Greece will undoubtedly see a continued rise in economic growth and the establishment of more foreign businesses. In 'Doing Business in Greece: A Concise Guide', Antony Economides answers many of the typical questions that arise and provides a handy reference for those already based here. In other sections of the magazine, The Athenian's regular contributors have many suggestions for the coming months. Platon Mousseos describes an unusual theatre production, Spyros Evangelatos's staging of the *Odyssey*, Antoinette Moses focuses on another medium of entertainment in 'Television on a Shoestring', Gerald Herman, on 'Hollywood as History', and Messrs. Beaton and Morris descend on boites in 'What Is It All A-Boite'. Kimon Friar reviews Harry Mark Petrakis's latest book. Art Critic Catherine Cafopoulos briefly diverted her attention to fashion when she interviewed Guy Laroche to report on a new development in designer ready-to-wear fashions in Greece. Vilma Chantiles Liacouras has suggestions on 'Preserving and Conserving For All Seasons'.

Meanwhile Alec Kitroeff finally comes to terms with the traffic snarls in Psychiko in 'Birth of a Criminal', Alan Walker is 'On the Trail of the Souvlaki', and Don 'Spaggos' Sebastian has more ideas in *Grab Bag*.

Our cover is by Korcky Paul.

goings on in athens

MUSIC AND DANCE

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Rex Theatre, Venizelou 48, Tel. 361-4344. Fortnightly concerts on Sundays at 11:30 am and on Mondays at 8:30 pm. Tickets may be purchased in advance or before performances at the box office. Jan. 9, 10: Chou Huey conducting, with soloist Rafael Orozco. Mitropoulos's Concerto Grosso; Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 3; Christou's Symphony No. 1... Jan. 23, 24: Kountouroff's Sinfonietta; Mussorgsky's 'Songs and Dances of Death'; Brahms's Symphony No. 4. Tickets 25, 40, 50 Drs. Students 10 Drs.

LYRIKI SKINI (National Opera Company), Olympia Theatre, Akadimias 59, Tel. 361-2461. Performances at 8:30 pm weekdays and 7 pm on Saturdays and Sundays. (Premières at 8:30 pm regardless of the day.) Jan. 2, 6: Kalomiri's *The Mother's Ring* ... Jan. 9, 12, 14, 16, 18: Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin* ... Jan. 23, 26, 29: Donizetti's *Viva la Mama* and Dallapiccola's *Il Prigioniero* (The Prisoner). Tickets from 50 to 300 Drs.

PARNASSOS HALL, Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Admission free. Jan. 10: Piano recital by Anneta Vozimi (9 pm) ... Jan. 13: Musical evening organized by Christina Jaffa (9 pm) ... Jan. 15: Concert by Association of Faraklodon of Kephallonia 'Evgeros', featuring works by Lavrangas, Evangelatos, and Karer (8 pm) ... Jan. 17: Choral concert directed by Fotis Aleporos (8 pm) ... Jan. 20: Piano recital by Eleni Valahi (9 pm) ... Jan. 22: Classical guitar recital by students of Evangelos Assimakopoulos (8 pm) ... Jan. 23: Cembalo recital by Konstantine Lavidas (9 pm) ... Jan. 27: Musical evening organized by Christina Jaffa (9 pm) ... Jan. 28: Song and piano recital by S. Vasiliadis (8:30 pm).

LYCEUM OF GREEK WOMEN, Alikei Theatre, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146. The Lyceum's folk dancers wearing colourful regional costumes perform dances from all over Greece every Thursday at 6:30 pm. Tickets available at the box office.

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

Urs Rüttimann and Lefki Katanou-Lindhal — Flute and piano, with works by Mozart, Scarlatti, Poulenc, Honegger, Burkhard, Debussy and Martin; presented in conjunction with the New Swiss Society (Goethe Institut, Jan. 12, 8 pm).

Francis James Brown — Song recital; David Stone, violin (British Council, Jan. 20, 8 pm).

Hartley Newnham — Song recital; Gail Holst, spinet and harpsichord (British Council, January 25, 8 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. Since the hours may vary, it is best to call before going.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (PINAKOTHIKI), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton, Tel. 711-010. The permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from the 16th century to the present, some examples of Italian, Flemish and Dutch masters, a few El Grecos and a fine collection of engravings — from Durer and Brueghel to Braque, Picasso and Dali. Special exhibits: Contemporary prints and paintings by British artists Mark Boyle, Bernard Cohen, Kenneth Martin, Keith Milow, Tom Philips, Carl Plackman, Bridget Riley and Richard Smith (through Feb. 13); exhibit of children's paintings based on competition theme 'What I See From My Window', co-sponsored by the YENED television network (Jan. 9-20). Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. 9 to 4. Wed. 9 to 8 pm. Sun. 10 to 2. Closed Mon. Admission 20 Drs.; free on Wed. and Sun.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Sculptures by Antonios Karahalios (Jan. 7-16); oils and gouaches by Petros Papavassiliou (Jan. 28-Feb. 7). Closed Sat. evenings.

ARMOS, Veikou 6, Makriyianni, Tel. 921-7856. Oils by Andonis Kepetzi, Takis Gravalos and Yannis Mihailides, and sculptures by M. Kaloyeratos (through Jan. 15); oils by Vassilis Spiliotopoulos (Jan. 17-31). Closed Sat. evenings and Mon. mornings.

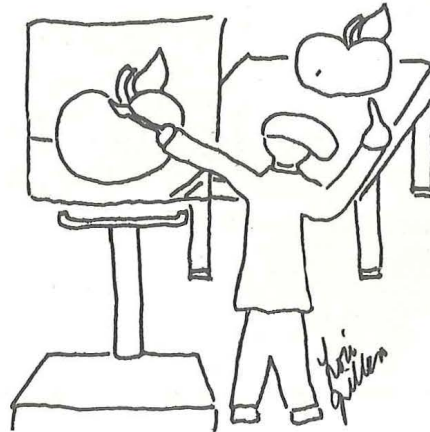
ASTOR, Kar. Servias 16, Tel. 322-4971. Exhibit of Chinese stamps (Jan. 3-9); sculptures and paintings by Chrisohoidou and Papachristopoulos (Jan. 10-27).

CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS, Haritos 8, Tel. 732-690. A selection of contemporary British prints some of which are included in the special exhibit at the National Gallery of Art (Jan. 10-31).

DESMOS, Syngrou 4, Tel. 922-0052. Paintings by Dimitris Perdikidis (Jan. 10-31). Tues. through Sun. 6 to 10 pm; Mon. 6 to 12. Mornings by appointment.

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Tsakalof 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-9652. Recent works completed on Paros by Australian painter John Winch (Jan. 10-31).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Platia Filomousou Eterias 3, Plaka, Tel. 322-4618. Drawings, paintings and engravings by Filippos Fessas (Jan. 12-31).



DOMO, Xanthou 1 and Anagnostopoulou, Tel. 363-5209. Group exhibition of paintings by Spiros Vassiliou, Jean-Paul Cleren, Leonor Fili and Guy Rides, and sculptures by Armakolas (through Jan.).

IOLAS-ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square 20, Tel. 360-8278. Oils, drawings, collages, gouaches and graphics by Ghika (through mid-January); paintings by Max Ernst (Jan. 16-31). Closed Mon. and Sat. evenings.

JILL YAKAS, Mitropolitou Iakovou 19, Kifissia, Tel. 801-7069. Permanent group show of contemporary prints primarily by British artists including Adair, Denny, Fairclough, Kennedy, Millington and Orr. Hours by appointment only.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7, at Nikis St., Tel. 322-4261. Oils and watercolours by Ira Economidou (Jan. 3-20).

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Sculptures by Houliaras (Jan. 10-25); oils by Panayiotis Tetsis (Jan. 28-Feb. 12). Closed Sat. evenings.

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 322-6632. Exhibit of books of Yannis Ritsos's poetry illustrated by engraver Papageorgiou, and tapestries by Sofia Kana (though Jan. 8); oils by Alkis Ginis (Jan. 10-26). Closed Sat. evenings.

ROTONDA, Skoufa 20, Tel. 362-2945. Abstract oils by Kostas Karayannis (through Jan. 8); oils and watercolours by Despina Lazaridou-Paraskevaïdou (Jan. 10-31). Closed Sat. evenings.

THOLOS, Filellinon 20, Tel. 323-7950. Wood carvings by Gerasimos Touliatos (through Jan. 4); oils and watercolours by Kleri Likiaridou (Jan. 7-18); drawings and oil paintings by Diana Andonakotou (Jan. 20-31).

YANNIS STATHA, Skoufa 8, Tel. 361-6591. One-man show of oils by French painter Guy Allain

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(through Jan. 5); oils by Theodosios Pangalides (Jan. 11-25).

ZOUMBOULAKIS-TASSOS, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. Graphics and multiples organized in collaboration with the Arterial workshop of Paris, with new works by the gallery's artists (through mid-January); paintings by Kardamatis (Jan. 16-31). Closed Mon. and Sat. evenings.

EXHIBITS

GOETHE INSTITUT, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Contemporary German etchings (Jan. 17-28). Mon. through Fri. 10 to 1 and 5 to 8.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Oils by Russel and Patricia Kordas (Jan. 11-21); oils by Roula Valtinou (Jan. 27-Feb. 4).

WORKSHOP FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ART WORKS, Haritos 38, Tel. 735-318. Exhibit of Greek handwoven doilies and wall hangings (Jan. 17-Feb. 10). Mon. through Fri. 6 to 9 pm.

POINTS OF INTEREST

THE ACROPOLIS. Open daily from 8 am to sunset. Admission: 30 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays. Originally the site of a Mycenaean settlement, it became in archaic times the religious heart of Athens. Rising 300 feet (100 metres) above the city and extending 1,000 feet (300 metres), it is approached from the west by a monumental gateway, the Propyleia. On a parapet to the right is the small Temple of Athene Nike, a jewel of classical architecture. Beyond is the Parthenon, unsurpassed in its simplicity, symmetry and majesty, and the Erechtheum with its porch of the Caryatids, a masterpiece of Ionic art. The latter, according to mythology, was where Athena vied with Poseidon for control and won by presenting the city with the olive tree: look for one beside the temple.

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.

LYKAVITTOSS 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 Aristippou Street in Kolonaki.

NATIONAL GARDEN (entrances on Amalias, Vas. Sofias, Irodou Attikou and from the Zappion). The Athenians' retreat! A verdant labyrinth with interesting and unusual plants. Cool, shady nooks set aside with benches, and wooded paths. Watch the world go by, or stroll around and meet the resident ducks, swans and peacocks. Open 7 am to 7 pm.

PLANETARIUM, Syngrou Ave. (opposite the Race Course), Tel. 941-1181. Group programs in English, French and German by arrangement (Ext. 38). The regular programs are in Greek but of interest to all. Jan 10-Feb. 6: *Human Colonies in the Solar System* (every Wed., Fri., Sun. 7 pm); also children's and special programs on Sundays. 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

The opening and closing hours which were in a state of flux in December have probably settled for a while but calling before setting out is advisable. According to unconfirmed reports, the price of admission at the Acropolis, Agora, Benaki, Byzantine, and National Archaeological Museums will be increased to 50 Drs. in January.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, on the Acropolis, Tel. 323-6665. Collection of pre-classical architectural and monumental sculpture from the Acropolis (including the renowned series of archaic maidens) and vases, terracotta and bronzes excavated since 1834. Other artifacts from the Acropolis are to be found in the National Archaeological Museum (and, alas, those carried off by Lord Elgin in 1806 are to be found in the British Museum in London). Labels in Greek and English. Open 9 to 3:30. Sun. 9 to 5. *Closed Tues.* Free on Thurs. and Sun.

AGORA MUSEUM, Stoa of Attalos in the Ancient Agora, Monastiraki, Tel. 321-0185. The original 2nd-century B.C. stoa (long, colonnaded structure where businessmen transacted their affairs, magistrates conferred, teachers lectured and idlers idled) was reconstructed in 1953-6 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 ancient Athens. (Note the 6th-century B.C. baby's potty and *souvlaki* grill). Open 9 to 3:30. *Closed Tues.* Free on Thurs. and Sun.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias), Tel. 361-1617. 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 constructed from an 18th-century Macedonian mansion. Guidebooks in English, French, German. Open 8:30 to 2. *Closed Tues.*

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 many objects are not labelled and there is no catalogue as yet. Open 9 to 3:30. Sun. 9 to 5. *Closed Mon.* Free on Thurs. and Sun.

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. Open 10 to 5:30. *Closed Fri.* Admission 20 Drs. (Students and school children 10 Drs.)

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM, Ermou 148, Monastiraki, Tel. 346-3552. Located in the ancient cemetery where Pericles delivered his famous oration. Finds from the cemetery excavations. Open 9 to 3:30. Sun. 9 to 5. *Closed Tues.* Free on Thurs. and Sun.

MARATHON MUSEUM, at Marathon, about 42 km. from Athens, Tel. (029) 455-462. A few kilometres beyond the tomb of the Athenians and near the tomb of the Plataeans, the relatively new museum is a gift of American-Greek shipping magnate Eugene Panagopoulos. It houses finds from the Marathon plain, from Neolithic material found in the Cave of Pan to late Roman artifacts. Some Cycladic tombs (showing skeletons and grave-objects), in process of excavation, may

be seen in a building next door. Open 8 to 1 and 2:30 to 5. *Closed Tues.* Admission free.

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. Open 10 to 2. *Closed Mon.* Admission free.

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-century objects. Open 10 to 2. *Closed Tues.* Admission free.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patission 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 frescoes, household utensils preserved under the volcanic ash that covered the island of Santorini (which some believe to have been Atlantis) in a 15th-century B.C. eruption. Guidebooks available in many languages; private guides upon request, 350 Drs. up to five people. A shop sells reproductions and copies priced from 150 Drs. to 40,000 Drs. Open 9 to 3:30. *Closed Mon.* Free on Thurs. and Sun.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, 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 mementos from the wars and revolutions that created the modern Greek nation. Most labels in Greek, but photocopied descriptions available in English for use inside the museum. Open 9 to 1. *Closed Mon.* Admission 10 Drs. free on Thurs.

NAVAL MUSEUM, Freattis, Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus, Tel. 451-6264. Relics, models and pictures related to Greek naval history. Open 9 to 12:30. *Closed Mon.* Admission 10 Drs. Free on Tues. and Fri.

PANOS ARAVANTINOS MUSEUM, Agiou Konstantinou (in the Piraeus Municipal Theatre), Tel. 412-2339. About 300 paintings, set designs, costumes, and billboards representing the work and achievements of the German-based Greek artist-director Panos Aravantinos. Includes his set design for the Fourth Act of *Carmen*, a classic reference in the theatre to this day. Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. 9 to 1:30. Mon. and Fri. 3 to 8. Admission free.

PAVLOS AND ALEXANDRA KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias and Panos, Plaka, Tel. 321-2313. Pottery, ceramics, jewelry and other ancient, Byzantine and modern artifacts comprise this collection of Pavlos Kanellopoulos, recently housed in a renovated mansion on the Plaka side of the Acropolis. Open 9 to 3:30. *Closed Mon.* Admission 30 Drs.

WAR MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias and Rizari, Tel. 735-263. Blood and thunder glorified (to the delight of war buffs and distress of pacifists) in a well-organized exhibition surveying Greek military history from antiquity to the present. Outside, model boats, airplanes, machine guns and real airplanes for all enthusiasts. Open 12:30 to 5:30 Wed. but from 10 to 2 all other days. *Closed Mon.* (Small library open Mon. through Sat. 9 to 12:30). Admission free.

MONASTERIES

Situated in pleasant areas easy to reach by car or bus from the centre of Athens, the monasteries provide pleasant respites from the city, and a historical glimpse of Byzantine and post-Byzantine Greece.

DAFNI. An eleventh-century Byzantine church with outstanding mosaics and some frescoes. Open daily from 9 am to 7:30 pm; Sundays 10 to 1 and 2:30 to 5. There is a Tourist Pavilion. Bus to Eleusis or Aspropyrgos from Koumoundourou Square; by car, follow the signs on the road to Eleusis.

KAISARIANI. Enjoy a picturesque drive through the pine trees to this beautifully located eleventh-century monastery at the foot of Mt. Hymettos.

COLLEGES

Institutions of higher education that may be of interest to the English-speaking community of Athens.

COLLEGE YEAR IN ATHENS, Dinokratous 59, Athens, Tel. 718-746. A one-year undergraduate program offering courses in Greek Civilization, Archaeology, and Middle Eastern Studies. Courses given in English by outstanding scholars for students registered at American colleges. Candidates may apply now to Mrs. Raphael Demos, Harilaou Trikoupi 86, Kifissia, Tel. 801-1765. Classes begin Jan. 10.

DEREE-PIERCE 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. Classes begin in Jan.

DEREE COLLEGE DOWNTOWN CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, Athens Tower. Degree Program in Business Administration (Tel. 779-2247). Classes begin Feb. 10. Also a wide spectrum of liberal arts and language courses beginning in January.

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; Master of Business Administration. Classes begin in March.

STUDY IN GREECE, Neofronos 1, Ilissia, Tel. 722-789. For juniors or seniors registered in accredited universities or colleges. Emphasis is on Greek field placement. Sessions begin January 10.

SCHOOLS

Schools that may be of interest to the international community of Athens. All are non-profit educational institutions.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS, Agias Paraskevis 129, Ano Halandri, Tel. 659-3200. The largest and oldest international school in Greece. American curriculum. Centre for the American CEEB testing; preparation for the British GCEs. Elementary School: K (two years) and grades 1-5; Middle School: grades 6-8; Academy: Grades 9-12.

ATHENS COLLEGE (Kollegion Athinon), Psyhiko, Tel. 671-4621. A private Greek elementary and high school for boys which follows the Greek curriculum. Grades 3-12. Admission on the basis of extensive examinations (in Greek) given in the preceding academic year.

CAMPION SCHOOL, King Constantine 23, Paleo Psyhiko, Tel. 671-8194. Founded in 1970, incorporated in Massachusetts and run on British preparatory public school lines with grades corresponding to American elementary and high school levels. Preparation for British GCEs and American SATs.

DEREE-PIERCE COLLEGE, Agia Paraskevi, Tel. 659-3250. A private, Greek high school (gymnasium) for girls. Greek system. Extensive examinations (in Greek) necessary for admission. Frequently referred to unofficially as 'Amerikaniko Kollegio — Thileon'.

DORPFELD GYMNASIUM (German School), Amarousion, Paradisos, Tel. 681-9173. Telephone for information.

HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, Grammou and Konitiss, Kastrì, Tel. 808-0717. Incorporated in California. American and British systems, grades K-12. Preparation for American PSAT and SAT examination, British GCEs and the International Baccalaureate.

ITALIAN SCHOOL, Mitsaki 18, Galatsi, Tel. 280-338. Nursery School through Gymnasium. Call for further information.

LYCEE FRANCAIS (French Institute School), Sina 29, Tel. 624-301. Call for information.

ST. CATHERINE'S BRITISH EMBASSY SCHOOL (Kifissia). Preparatory School for British and Commonwealth children (grades 5 through 12 plus). Applications should be made care of the British Embassy, Ploutarchou 1, Athens, 139 (Tel. 801-0886).

KINDERGARTENS

A random selection of a few kindergartens in the Athens area.

EARLY CHILDHOOD-ELEMENTARY EDUCATION CENTRE, Vas. Konstantinou 95, Agia Paraskevi, Tel. 659-6263 and 659-3205. Bilingual, bicultural kindergarten. The elementary school, grades 1-6, is Greek curriculum.

KASTRI COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL (Administered by the American Community Schools of Athens), Iras and Vitsi, Kastrì, Tel. 808-0475. Kindergarten (two years) and grades 1-3.

MISS BASSIS KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, Vari, Tel. 324-8996. Open Plan. Particularly suited to foreign and bicultural children. Instruction given in English and Greek.

POOH'S CORNER, Solomou 3, Halandri, Tel. 681-6578. Kindergarten for ages 3-5, conducted in English.

The church has seventeenth and eighteenth century frescoes. Open daily sunrise to sunset. Bus 39/52 to the terminal and then a short walk; by car, take Leoforos Vas. Alexandrou and follow the signs to the monastery.

PENDELI. A sixteenth-century monastery with Byzantine paintings in the chapel. The site includes a small museum, monk's cell and 'secret school' (all three open daily 8:30 am to 7 pm.) The monastery grounds are open all day. Dine at the nearby taverna. Bus 105 from Athens or 191 from Piraeus; by car, via Halandri.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor), Tel. 363-8114. Books, periodicals, and records in English. There is a microfilm-microfiche reader and printer, and a small video-tape collection. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Fortune* and *Radio Electronics* available on microfilm. Mon. through Thurs. 9:30 to 2 and 5:30 to 8:30. Fri. 9:30 to 2.

ATHENS COLLEGE, Psyhiko, Tel. 671-4628, ext. 60. A good collection of classical and modern Greek literature and history. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 to 6.

BENAKIOS, Anthimou Gazi 2 (off Stadiou, near Kolokotronis's statue), Tel. 322-7148. Periodicals and books in several languages. For reference use only. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 8:30 to 1.

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 363-3211. Books, periodicals, records and references in English. Mon. through Thurs. 9 to 1 and 6 to 8:45. Fri. 9 to 1.

BRITISH EMBASSY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Karageorgi Servias 2, Syntagma, Tel. 736-211, ext. 227. Books, reports, and other information on British social institutions. For reference use only. Mon., Thurs., Fri. 8 to 2. Tues. and Wed. 8 to 2 and 4 to 7.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 9 to 1.

THE GENNADIUS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61, Tel. 710-536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 9 to 1.

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Fidiou 1, Tel. 362-0270. References on archaeology. By permission only.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Books, periodicals, reference, records in German. Mon. through Fri. 10 to 2 and 5 to 8.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22 (7th floor), Tel. 360-7305. Books and periodicals in Greek, books about Greece in English. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Sat. 9 to 1.

HELLENIC ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY, Pasteur 12, Tel. 643-5391. Books in English, French and Greek; paperbacks for sale. Mon. through Sat. 8 to 3.

ITALIAN INSTITUTE, Patission 47, Tel. 522-9294. Books, periodicals, and reference in Italian and Greek. Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. 9 to 1 and 5 to 7:30. Thurs. and Sat. 9 to 1.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St., Tel. 361-4413. Reference, manuscripts, books, periodicals, etc. in several languages and related to all fields. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 9 to 1.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 729-811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 1 and 4 to 8:45. Sat. 8 to 1.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Agiou Konstantinou, Tel. 522-5037. Books and periodicals on drama in Greek, English, French and German. Mon. through Sat. 8:30 to 2.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vass. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030. Mon. through Sat. 9 to 1.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, Patission St., Tel. 361-1859. Books on architecture, engineering, etc. For reference use only. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 8. Sat. 8 to 1:30.

YWCA, Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-4291. Books in several languages, primarily Greek and English. Mon. through Sat. 9 to 3:30.

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. (For information contact them at 323-4555.) Some areas have equipment for rent.

METSOVO (Tel. 0656-41249) 2 km from the village of Metsovo where accommodations are available. Beginner and intermediate slopes; 1 chairlift and 2 T-bars; also sleds for rent. (The surrounding area is nice for cross-country skiing.) Open daily except Wednesdays.

PARNASSOS (Tel. 0267-31391 after 8 pm) Two ski centres: Gerontovrachos, for Athens Ski Club members (non-members pay 500 Drs. a day for lift ticket), and Fterolaka, 23 km from Arachova and 15 km from Delphi; both places have accommodations. Fterolaka has beginner, intermediate, and expert slopes; 4 lifts. Open daily.

PILION (Tel. 0421-25696) Accommodations available in many of the picturesque villages of Mt. Pilon and in Volos (28 km). Beginner, intermediate, and expert slopes; 2 chairlifts.

VERMION (Tel. 0332-71226, and in Verria, 0331-26970) 3 km from Seli which has one hotel, and there are accommodation in Naoussa (18 km) and Verria (29 km). Beginner, intermediate, and expert slopes; 3 lifts.



RECREATIONAL

GOLF

Glyfada Golf Club, Glyfada (Tel. 894-6820). An 18-hole course. Overall distance, 6,125 metres. Clubhouse with restaurant. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Visitor's fee: 250 Drs. weekdays, 400 Drs. weekends. Caddie fee, rental of golf clubs and carts, extra. Open daily from 7 am to sunset.

TENNIS

Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas, Athens (Tel. 923-2872 and 923-1084). Twelve courts, restaurant, TV room. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for up to four months (1,000 Drs. per month). Open daily sunrise to sunset.

Attica Tennis Club, Philothei (Tel. 681-2557). Nine courts. Initial membership fee: 5,000 Drs. for adults, 2,500 Drs. for minors. Annual fees: 2,400 Drs. for adults, 1,200 Drs. for minors. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for up to three months (500 Drs. monthly). Open daily 7 am-10 pm.

AOK, Tatoiou, Kitissia (Tel. 801-3100). Five courts. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for up to six months (3,000 Drs. adults, 1,000 Drs. for minors per six months). Open daily 8 am to sunset.

Paradisos Tennis Club, Paradisos Amaroussiou (Tel. 681-1458 and 682-1918) A new club just off Leof. Kifissia, between Halandri and Amaroussi. Six courts, bar, snacks, swimming pool, pro shop, rentals. Initial membership fee 5,000 Drs.; annual fee 3,000 Drs. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for 500 Drs. per month. Open daily sunrise to sunset.

RIDING

The Hellenic Riding Club (Ipikos Omilos Tis Ellados), Paradisos (Tel. 681-2506, 682-

6128). Initial fee: 10,000 Drs. Yearly membership fee: 3,000 Drs. Non-members: 200 Drs. per hour mornings or afternoons. Varibopi Riding School, Varibopi (Tel. 801-9912). Annual membership fee 300 Drs.; monthly fee (a ride once a week) 800 Drs. Lessons available: mornings for adults and afternoons for children.

HORSE RACING

Hippodrome, Faliron, Tel. 941-7761. Races every Wed. and Sat. from 2:00 to 6:00. Prices: Pavilion, men 150 Drs., women 50 Drs.; Class I, men 50 Drs., women 25 Drs.; Class II, 20 Drs. for all sexes.

MISCELLANY

EXCURSION CLUBS — There are several which organize hikes, mountain climbs, trips within Greece and, occasionally, abroad. The prices are reasonable. The Federation of Greek Excursion Clubs (Dragatsaniou 4, Platia Klathmonos, Tel. 323-4107) will provide a complete list of clubs (English spoken).

SPORTS CENTRE, Agios Kosmas (across from the old airport) Tel. 981-5572. Entrance fee 5 Drs. Open daily from sunrise to sunset. Volleyball, basketball, mini-golf, ping-pong (10 Drs. per person), tennis (court fee 15 Drs., rackets for rent, bring identification).

THEATRE

One of the pleasures of theatre-going in Athens is that reservations can be made even at the last moment by telephone. Ticket prices are rising, but are still reasonable by European standards. Evening curtains rise at 9 p.m. or thereabouts. There are usually six o'clock matinees on Wednesdays or Thursdays and always on Sundays. There are no performances on Mondays.

A THOUSAND CLOWNS (Hiliades Klooun) Herb Gardiner's play is produced by Angelos Antonopoulos who also stars. The play is translated and directed by Antonis Doriadis. (*Vrettania*, Panepistimiou 7, Tel. 322-1579)

BITS AND PIECES (Kommata Ke Thripsala) A series of one-act plays, directed by George Skourtis, continues the new season of Karolos Koun. (*Tehnis*, Stadiou 52, Tel. 322-8706)

CHEKHOV'S NEIGHBOURHOOD (I Geitonia Tou Chekhov) This new play by Notis Perialis is directed by Dimos Dimopoulos, with sets and costumes by Nikos Petropoulos. (*National* — *New Stage*, Agiou Konstantinou and Koumoundourou, Tel. 522-3242)

DELICATE BALANCE — The delicate and balanced direction of Edward Albee's play is by George Theodosiadis. (*National*, Agiou Konstantinou and Koumoundourou, Tel. 522-3242). Alternates with *Fin de Partie*.

FIN DE PARTIE (To Telos Tou Pehnidiou) The original French version of Samuel Beckett's *Endgame* is directed by Alexis Minotis. (*National*, Agiou Konstantinou and Koumoundourou, Tel. 522-3242). Alternates with *Delicate Balance*.

THE FOURPOSTER (Nifiko Krevati) Jan de Hartog's famous two-actor comedy is still remembered hereabouts for the brilliant performances of Elli Lambetti and Dimitri Horn two decades ago. This time around, it is Aliki Vouyouklaki and Yannis Fertis under the direction of Kostas Bakas. (*Aliki*, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146)

THE GHOST LADY (I Gyneka Stihio) Spyros Evangelatos directs the early Romantic comedy by Calderon, starring Smaroula Youli, Thymios Karakatsanis and Petros Fyssoun. (*Amiral*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 363-9885)

THE KIDNAPPED POPE (I Apagogi Tou Papa) Stefanos Lineos and Elli Fotiou continue their last season's hit by Joao Bethencourt twice weekly on Tues. nights and Wed. matinees. (*Alfa*, Patission 37, Tel. 538-742) See *Review*, Feb. 1976.

THE MARRIAGE-GO-ROUND (Mathimata Gamou) This revival of the Leslie Stevens comedy is well directed by Andreas Filippidis. (*Vrettania*, Panepistimiou 7, Tel. 322-1579). Alternates with *A Thousand Clowns*.

THE ODYSSEY — The second half of Homer's epic is to be set afloat this month by the daring director, Spyros Evangelatos. Part One, which opened in the late fall, is presented on alternate evenings. (*Anna-Maria Kalouta*, Patission 240, Tel. 875-588). See *review* this issue.

THE PIAZZA BOYS (Ta Pedia Tis Piatsas) The best-seller by the late Nikos Tsiforos has been adapted for the stage by Nikos Kambanis. Nikos Rizos, Sotiris Tzevelekos, and Tassos Yannopoulos lead a cast of twenty-five under the direction of Dimitri Nikolaidis. The music is by George Theodossiadis and the sets by Nikos Petropoulos. (Rex, Panepistimiou 48, Tel. 361-4592)

THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY (To Portreto Tou Dorian Gray) Dimitri Potamitis is Dorian Gray in Rosita Sokou's stage adaptation of the novel by Oscar Wilde. (Erevna, Ilision 21. Tel. 778-0826).

THE RULING CLASS (O Dikos Mas) Peter Barnes's savage satire is given a universal approach in this first hit of the season. As the leading actor, Dimitri Horn is superb. As director, he is ably assisted by George Emirzas. The sets and costumes are by George Patsas and the lighting is by Aristidis Karydis Fouks. (*Dionysia*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 326-4021) See review Dec. 1976.

THE SEA GULL (O Glaros) The Chekhov classic is given the all-star treatment under the direction of British director, Frank Hauser. In alphabetical order, the cast includes Alekos Alexandrakis, Nonika Galinea, Xenia Kaloyeropoulou, Nikos Kourkoulos and George Mihalakopoulos (*Kappa*, Kypselis 2, Tel. 883-1068)

THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS (O Ipiretis Dio Afentadon) Karolos Koun presents this classic Goldoni comedy directed by George Lazaris. (*Veaki*, Stournara 32, Tel. 522-3522)

SILK DRAWERS (Ta Metaxota Vrakia) The celebrated comedian Thanassis Vengos in a one-act play coupled with a revue starring Kostas Hadzi-christou (*Akropol*, Ippokratous 6, Tel. 361-4481)

THE STREAM (O Himaros) This passionate drama of a family torn between love and property was written by German playwright Max Halbe at the turn of the century and it is still effective in this splendid revival by Dimitri Myrat. Voula Zoumboulaki is perfect in the leading role and the rest of the cast is fine, too. (*Athinon*, Voukourestiou 10, Tel. 323-5524).

TOPAZE — Kostas Karras is the producer and leading actor in a musical adaptation of the famous satirical comedy of the thirties by Marcel Pagnol. (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330)

CHILDREN'S PLAYS

AVGOULA AND THE TWO DWARFS IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM — Performances every Sunday at 3. (*Akadimos*, Ippokratous and Akadimias, Tel. 382-5119)

LEONORA AND THE NIGHTINGALE (Leonora Kai To Aidoni) A musical fairytale (in English) adapted from the original by Hans Christian Andersen. Presented by the Athens New Theatre on Sat. (3 pm) and Sun. (11 am and 3 pm). (*Vrettania*, Panepistimiou 7, Tel. 322-1579).

THE MIRACLE OF THE UMBRELLAS — A revue by Yannis Xanthoulis who has also done the sets and costumes. The Director is Dimitri Potamitis. Sat. at 5 pm, Sun. at 11 am and 3 pm. (Erevna, Ilissiou 21, Tel. 778-0826)

SCHOOL FOR CLOWNS — A Play by Friedrich Wechter directed by Xenia Kaloyeropoulou and Stamatis Fasoulis. Fri. at 5 pm, Sun. at 11 am and 3 pm. (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330)

TIN CAN CITY (Denekedoupolis) — Evgenia Fakinou's puppet theatre in which the performers are all tin cans. Tues. through Sat. at 4 pm, Sun. 11 am and 4 pm. (*Kava*, Stadiou 50, Tel. 321-0237)

CINEMA

Programs are not usually decided until the last moment, but we list below the films that should appear this month at first-run houses where films are often held over for several weeks. Programs at second-run neighbourhood theatres usually change on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Showings more often than not begin between 8-8:30 and 10-10:30 pm. (Some downtown movie houses begin screening in mid-afternoon.)

BARRY LYNDON (Barry Lyndon) Stanley Kubrick's adaptation of Thackeray's novel is beautiful to look at, but the style is disturbingly static and

remote. A technical masterpiece that is dramatically unmoving. With Ryan O'Neal and Marisa Berenson.

THE BEST OF WALT DISNEY'S TRUE-LIFE ADVENTURES (Aftos O Thavmasios Kosmos Mas) More a demonstration of clever editing and musical scoring than a meaningful look at the World of Nature. The effects are entertaining, but Disney is too determined to prove that any animal can act or dance.

THE BLUEBIRD (To Galazio Pouli) Lavish but sluggish remake of a remake of Maurice Maeterlinck's classic fantasy. This American production was filmed in the Soviet Union, and stars Elizabeth Taylor, Jane Fonda, Ava Gardner, and Cicely Tyson. Directed by George Cukor.

CASSANDRA CROSSING (To Perasma Tis Kassandras) All-star suspense thriller ... a dying terrorist, fleeing from the police, infecting passengers on a Geneva-Stockholm express train with a virulent bacillus that could spread death like wildfire... and so on. With Sophia Loren, Burt Lancaster, Richard Harris, Ava Gardner... and so on.

THE FAMILY PLOT (Ikoyeniaki Sinomosia) Alfred Hitchcock's fifty-sixth film, and his best in many years. A tight, entertaining comedy-thriller wherein morality becomes a highly relative concept. Hitchcock at age seventy-seven is still one of the liveliest directors working anywhere today.

FROM NOON TO THREE (Sinevi Metaxi 12 Ke 3) Western-comedy, with Charles Bronson playing a born loser for a change. Written and directed by Frank D. Gilroy.

GABLE AND LOMBARD (Mia Megali Agapi) No film Gable or Lombard ever made was quite so superficial as this recent biography.

GATOR (To Onoma Mou Ine Geitor) Burt Reynolds' first effort as both star and director is less than successful. The picture lacks a cohesive style, although the stunt work (not directed by Reynolds) is exciting enough.

HAPPY DAY (Hapi Dei) 1976 award-winning Greek feature by Pandelis Voulgaris.

THE KID One of Charlie Chaplin's greatest. A holiday treat for all.

THE LAST HARD MAN (O Nomos Tou Misous) Not many new westerns around, but this one will do until something better comes along. With Charlton Heston and James Coburn.

LOGAN'S RUN (I Megali Exodos) Thrills and special effects in the twenty-third century. Good Saturday afternoon entertainment. Stars Michael York and Roscoe Lee Browne.

MARATHON MAN (Anthropokinigito) A must for Dustin Hoffman fans and torture buffs. Engrossing but meaningless drama about an innocent young man falling into the clutches of sadistic neo-Nazi Laurence Olivier. Directed by John Schlesinger.

MIDWAY (I Navmahia tou Midwei) Noisy recreation of the World War II battle that turned the tide in the Pacific. A facile film, without much style, and without an ounce of genuine excitement or suspense. Half the dialogue is in Japanese, which is some relief.

1900 — The first half of Bernardo Bertolucci's five-and-a-half hour epic. A fresco of modern Italian history, as experienced by three generations of one family. With Burt Lancaster, Robert De Niro, Donald Sutherland and Dominique Sanda. In Italian with Greek subtitles.

THE OMEN (To Stigma Tou Satana) In the tradition of *Rosemary's Baby* and *The Exorcist*. Another satanic child, in a well-made film starring Gregory Peck, Lee Remick and David Warner.

OPERATION DAYBREAK (I Avgi Vaftike Kokini) Filmed in Prague, this World War II story concerns the assassination of Nazi hierarch Reinhard Heydrich by the Czechs, and the subsequent German revenge massacre that wiped the town of Lidice off the map. The facts are true, but the movie fails to avoid some embarrassing Hollywood clichés. Timothy Bottoms stars.

SILENT MOVIE (Ton Kero Pou to Hollywood Itan Vouvo) Mel Brooks strikes again, with a hilarious not-quite-silent movie. The setting is Hollywood, and the merry pranksters include Marty Feldman, Dom DeLuise, Sid Caesar, and Mel Brooks himself playing movie director Mel Funn.

SKY RIDERS (I Efodos ton Aston) The story is completely synthetic — a dumb Hollywood set-up — but local audiences should enjoy the local colour. The picture was filmed last year around Athens, with some spectacular location work at the monastery in Meteora. 'Sky Riders' refers to hang gliding, which is always a thrill to watch.

THE SLIPPER AND THE ROSE (I Stahtopouta) Better-than-might-be-expected musical version of *Cinderella*, with songs by the fellows who wrote *Mary Poppins*.

TAXI DRIVER (O Taxitsis) A walk on the vile side of New York City, with Robert De Niro as a taxi driver-cum-terrorist. The film is violent, depressing, and sometimes funny — and director Martin Scorsese's best film so far. Grand Prize winner at this year's Cannes Film Festival.

THE TENANT (O Enikos) Roman Polanski is one of the few directors who can be Surreal and entertaining at the same time. His latest film — made in France — is a psychological thriller, with shades of Kafka, Poe, Pinter, and occasionally Freud. Cast includes Polanski, Isabelle Adjani, Shelley Winters, and Melvin Douglas.

VICTORY AT ENTEBBE — The morning after the amazing Israeli rescue operation, every Hollywood studio began work on a film version of the story. Four major features are currently being filmed — the first out will be this Warner Bros. production starring Kirk Douglas, Elizabeth Taylor, Burt Lancaster and Helen Hayes. The excellent American actor-comedian Godfrey Cambridge (playing Idi Amin) suffered a heart attack and died during the filming. The real Amin called it 'God's revenge'.

ART CINEMAS

ALKIONIS, Iouliauou 42-46, Tel. 881-5402. Call for January program.

ATHENS CINEMATHEQUE (TENIOTHIKI), Kanaris 1, Tel. 361-2046. Through early January, film series 'Eighty Years of British Cinema (1896-1976)': Films to include *In Which We Serve*, *Pygmalion*, *Henry V*, *Gaslight*, *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, *A Taste of Honey*, *A Kind of Loving*, *A Hard Day's Night*, and *Kes*. The latter part of January will feature the 'America Film Week' series at the Embassy Cinema, co-sponsored by the Athens Cinematheque. Call for exact dates. Yearly membership open to all: 300 Drs., and 200 Drs. for students.

STUDIO, Stavropoulou 33, Tel. 861-9017. Programs usually change on Monday although some films are held over for two weeks. Call for exact dates. Charlie Chaplin's *The Kid* (USA), Fellini's *The Clowns* (Italy), *Kings of the Road* (Germany), and *Scenes from the Life of Shock Workers* (Yugoslavia).

AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 363-3211. Showings begin at 8 pm. *A Kind of Loving*, directed by John Schlesinger, starring Alan Bates and June Ritchie (Jan. 13 and 31). Art film series: *Art Inglese Oggi* and *Richard Smith, Painter* (Jan. 10); *Poems of Cavafy*, *Hockney*, *Joneswork* and *Francis Bacon: Grand Palais* (Jan. 18); *Art Inglese Oggi* and *Kakafon Kakoon* (Jan. 27).

GOETHE INSTITUT, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Films are free to the public. Two showings beginning around 6 and 8 pm (calling ahead is advisable): *John Glückstadt* (Jan. 19 and 28); *Die Verrohung des Franz Blum* (Jan. 19 and 21); *Im Namen des Volkes* (Jan. 21 and 28); *Trotta* (Jan. 24 and 31); *Made in Germany and USA* (Jan. 24 and 31).

L'INSTITUT FRANCAIS, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Tentative January program: A week of films starring Jean Gabin (Jan. 10-12); *Au Coeur de la Vie* (Jan. 20).

CHILDREN'S FILMS

PIRELLI FILM CLUB. On Sunday mornings at the Studio Cinema, Stavropoulou 33 (Tel. 861-9017) films for children are screened free of charge, beginning at 10 am. The January program features films from the United States: *Laurel and Hardy in Prison* (Jan. 2); *The Thief of Bagdad* (Jan. 9); *Charlie Chaplin's Modern Times* (Jan. 16); *Tom and Jerry Festival* (Jan. 23); *Tom Sawyer* (Jan. 30).

restaurants and night life

LUXURY RESTAURANTS

Formal service and elaborate dining in spacious settings, where you will be greeted by a maitre d'hotel and served by several waiters and a wine steward. The music may be provided by a soloist, trio or orchestra. Some have dancing. 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'. Closed Monday.

Blue Pine, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2969. An elegant country-club setting, rustic decor, candlelight, comfortable armchairs, and excellent service. A fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, entrees and desserts, but favoured by the prominent for charcoal broils which include excellent T-bone steak, *chateaubriand*, and shish kebab. Reserve ahead. Daily 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

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 pm and dinner from 8-11 pm.

The Grill Room, at The Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. The downstairs café-society restaurant at the Astir hotel complex. The well-prepared French cuisine is graciously served under the supervision of Maitre Maniateas. Open at 8 pm. Dancing to a small orchestra begins at 10 pm.

Le Sabayon, Xanthou 5, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-3823. An elegant new French restaurant where the smoked-glass mirrors reflect the stylish decor. The owners, Messrs. Sinefias and Polimeropoulos, preside, offering suggestions from among the great variety of appetizing fare. We chose *crevettes à la pompadour*, *filet flambé* and for dessert the delicious 'Sabayon'. Expensive. Daily 9 pm to midnight. (The bar is open from 7 pm.) Closed Sundays.

Pamela's, Voula, Tel. 895-2105. On the coastal road, past Vouliagmeni. A modern, attractive restaurant by the sea, with a fountain, flowers, and pleasant decor. In the evening music by Los Antinos (but no dancing). Lunch is served from 12 to 3:30 and dinner from 8 pm to 1 am.

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, excellent broils and main dishes. Papastefanakis at the piano accompanied by a bass fiddler. Open 7:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Skorpis, 1 Evrou and Lampsakou St. (across from the American Embassy), Tel. 779-6805. Sophisticated, understated elegance presented by the owner of one of Cyprus's finest restaurants. Good service and an imaginative, extensive menu for the gourmet palate, with meticulously prepared and presented dishes (the emphasis is on French cuisine and some Cypriot specialties). Open for lunch and dinner. Reservations necessary. Closed Sundays.

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 pm and 7-11:15.

Tudor Hall, Syntagma Square, Tel. 323-0651. The roof-top restaurant of the King George Hotel may be one of the handsomest anywhere. The panoramic view of the Acropolis is stunning, the dining room spacious with huge candelabra,

dark, heavy tables, tall armchairs, and paintings. The dinner service is pewter. Alex Georgiadis is at the grand piano in the evenings (no dancing). International cuisine. Open 12:30 to 3:30 pm and 8 pm to 1 am.

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

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

Al Convento, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, Tel. 739-163. The Pizzeria sign out front is misleading. Pizza is on the menu but so are Italian gourmet specialties: *antipastos*, sixteen varieties of pasta, *scaloppine al funghi*, and *scaloppa siciliana* (superb) all delicately flavoured. For dessert, *zabaglione freddo caldo* (a liqueur, ice-cream float). Pleasant decor, attentive service and surprisingly moderate prices. Open 8:30 to 1 pm. Closed Sundays.



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 usually superb). The menu covers the standard French fare from *pates*, *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. Open daily noon to 4 pm and 7:30 pm until after midnight.

Al Tartufo, Posidonos 65, Paleon Faliron, Tel. 982-6560. A large variety of pastas, pizzas, and other Italian fare in a rustic, casual atmosphere. An Italian chef ostentatiously performs the ritual of 'creating' the pizza. The *tagliatelle alla Neapolitana*, *saltimbocca alla romana* and Italian salad are all tasty. Open daily from 7:30 pm.

The Annex, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), Tel. 737-221. A variety of American and European dishes and tasty luncheon specials at Mr. Papapanou's warm, cozy and friendly Annex located next door to his Steak Room. Full cocktail bar, fully air-conditioned. Open from noon for lunch and continuously to 1 a.m. Closed Sundays.

The Asteria Tavern at Glyfada's Astr complex, Tel. 894-5675. The emphasis is on seafood at this restaurant-taverna which presents special buffets offering an array of hors d'oeuvres, main courses, fruit, sweets and wine. The Monday night buffet features fish; grills on Thursdays; on Saturdays a special menu is prepared. Dance to the music of The Harlems. Closed Sundays.

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 piano bar. The accent is on French cuisine and good service.

Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Sundays. Balthazar, Tsoha and Vournazou 27, Tel. 644-1215. The Paleologoi (she is the writer Kay Cicellis) reside at this gracious, converted mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. The menu offers a change of pace with such fare as chilled almond or yogurt soups, curries, and a nice selection of sweets. If you call the day before, they will prepare a complete curry dinner for four. Open 8 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays.

The Bistro, Trikorfon 10, Patissia, Tel. 822-8331. A fascinating little place where the decor and the red-checked tablecloths evoke the warmth and simplicity of a French *bistro*. The few but delicious dishes are served on earthenware and the *vin rouge* is poured from rather original pitchers. Moderate prices. Daily from 8:30 pm to midnight.

Le Calvados, Alkmanos 3 (four blocks north of the Hilton), Tel. 726-291. Somewhat informal (paper placemats, some booths) but pleasant atmosphere. A fine selection of well prepared dishes: frogs legs, *escargots*, kidneys flambé, prawn croquettes, crêpes, etc. The *vin maison* is very good. Daily 8 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays.

Cave Mirabelle, Levendi 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 743-333. Christos at the piano offers pleasant background music at this cosy, gracious restaurant. Enter on the ground level where there is 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. Daily from 8:30 pm. Closed Sundays.

Chriso Elafi, on the 20th km. to the right on the way to Mt. Parnis. Tel. 246-0344. Enchanting atmosphere. Chalet-like with a terrace for outdoor dining in warm weather. Mainly game and steaks. Calf's feet soup. Good food and service. Daily 8 pm - 1 am. Sundays for lunch as well. Closed Mondays.

The Eighteen, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Small, simple, inexpensive and pleasant, with bright tablecloths and charm. Recommended for an informal lunch or supper. The menu usually offers a small choice of nicely prepared dishes, salads and desserts. A well-stocked bar. Open daily, from noon until midnight. Closed for lunch on Sundays.

Flame Steak House, Hatziyianni 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. Daily 6 pm to 2 am.

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 *rillette maison* and the *gigot d'agneau* are tasty. Daily from 7:30 pm to 1 am.

Le Grand Balcon, Dexameni, Kolonaki, Tel. 790-711. Mt. Lycabettus above and a view of the Acropolis and the city in the distance from atop the St. George Lycabettus Hotel. The French cuisine ranges from cold soups to hors d'oeuvres, seafood, prepared dishes and broils. Selection of desserts. Dinner served from 8:30 pm, pleasant dancing to the Trio St. Georges from about 10.

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 flambéed pepper steak (a speciality) is recommended. About 400 Drs. complete, for two (without wine or cocktails). Open daily 7:30 pm - 1 am.

Kyoto, Garibaldi 5, on Philoppapou Hill, Tel. 923-2047. Charming Japanese hostesses serve Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Try their *tempura* and *sukiyaki* dinners, and *yakatori*, a Japanese version of *souvlaki*. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Mondays.

Matrioska, Kleomenos 26, Kolonaki, Tel. 735-332. An extensive selection of Russian

specialties attentively served by cossack-garbed waiters. Fairly expensive. Open from 8 pm. Closed Sundays.

Michiko, Kidathineon 27 (Plaka), Tel. 322-0980.

A gracious mansion in Plaka houses this multi-roomed restaurant serving strictly Japanese fare. Michiko herself greets you. Impeccable service is offered by waiters and waitresses in traditional dress. The menu includes *tempura*, *sukiyaki*, *yakimeshi* (rice) and *yakitori* (chicken). (Take-out service and catering for large groups.) Moderately expensive. Open 1 to 3 pm and 8 pm to midnight. Closed Sundays.

Moorings, Yachting Marina, Vouliagmeni (across from the Asteria Beach), Tel. 896-1113. Elegant atmosphere with soft stereo music overlooking a small picturesque bay. Open daily for lunch and dinner.

Nikos, Koubari 5, Kolonaki (two doors above the Benaki Museum), Tel. 360-3617. Knotty pine decor, hurricane lamps, homespun placemats, nicely dim lighting. A well-stocked bar, ten to twelve well prepared and nicely served dishes (the veal soup is excellent), salads, desserts. Reasonable. Recommended for before or after-theatre supper. Daily 7 pm to 4 am.

Pagoda, Bousgou 2 (across from Pedion Areos), Tel. 360-2466. The Cantonese specialties include bird's nest and shark's fin soup, various sprout, mushroom and bamboo shoot dishes, and ginger, loquats and kumquats for dessert. A comfortable main dining area illuminated by dozens of red-hued Chinese lanterns. (Dinner parties for as many as 300 people can be arranged.) Daily noon to 3:30 pm and 6 to 1:30 am.

Ritterburg, Formionos 11, Pangrati, Tel. 738-421. An unpretentious cafe-restaurant in rustic style, serving a variety of German dishes. The specialty is Ritterburg (schnitzel served with sausage and sauerkraut). Other favourites include beef fondue, Jager schnitzel (served with a spicy sauce), and cherry pie. Daily from noon to 1 am.

Le Saint Tropez, Vrassidas 11 (behind the Hilton, next to Delice), Tel. 735-425. For gourmets. A tantalizing array of French specialties from delicately seasoned *escargots* and frogs legs to paper-thin crêpes all attractively served in a quiet, leisurely setting. Several of the tempting dishes are sautéed and flambéed at your table by waiters who have been trained by the meticulous French chef and his gracious Dutch wife. (An adjoining room offers an informal, inexpensive menu for casual dining.) Daily 7 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 730-507. The clever and amusing decor conjurs up the Wild West (complete with brass-railed bar) and provides an appropriate background for the predominantly American cuisine: from ham and eggs to steaks, roast beef and nice salads. Good service. Daily noon to 4 pm and 7 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

The Steak Room, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), Tel. 717-445. Cheerfully urbane, a favourite for excellent charcoal broils ('home of the authentic steak') served with baked or fried potatoes, and tasty salads. Good service, full menu and bar. Daily 6:30 pm to 1 am.

Tabula, Hatziyanni Mexi 7 (near the Hilton), Tel. 716-134. Very cosy, rustic decor, dim lights, French and Greek specialties; very good onion soup; the Tabula salad is special, and the *plat du jour* always delicious. Daily 9 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Templar's Grill, The Royal Olympic Hotel, Ath. Diakou 28-34 (Near the Temple of Olympian Zeus), Tel. 923-0315. Large and spacious, with Spanish-type furniture, pewter services, beamed ceiling, candlelight, and George Vlassis at the piano. Excellent cuts cooked on an open charcoal grill and served with a variety of spicy sauces. Daily 8 pm to midnight.

Volto, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki, Tel. 740-302. Aegean-island touches, within a sophisticated, modern setting, where the mood is cheerful and warm, but not noisy. The service is excellent. Mainly French and international cuisine very well prepared. A bar, with piano music, on the lower level open 11 am to 3 am. Daily for lunch and dinner.

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. Very efficient service. Open daily 9 pm to 2 am.

Mr. Yung's Chinese Restaurant, Lamahou 3, (Plaka), Tel. 323-0956. Beaded curtains, bamboo furniture, tile-topped tables, Chinese background music. The waiters are Greek, and the tables set with knives and forks (chopsticks are available), but the food has an authentic Chinese flavour and the service is good. Daily noon to 3 pm and 7 pm to 1 am.

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 Ave.). A very ordinary looking seafood restaurant which serves delicious bouillabaisse, excellent fresh fish, and a variety of shellfish. Daily 8 pm to midnight. Sundays open for lunch.

Corfu, Kriezotou 6 (next to the King's Palace Hotel), Tel. 361-3011. A pleasant, popular restaurant in the centre of town (one block from Syntagma Square) with very good Greek cuisine tending to emphasize the specialties of Corfu. A favourite with local businessmen and tourists. Quick and attentive service, reasonable prices. Daily from noon to midnight.

Delfi, Nikis 15, Tel. 323-4869, 323-8205. Bright, business-like decor with clean tablecloths and spotless napkins. Service prompt and efficient. A good choice of hors d'oeuvres, egg, pasta and fish dishes, vegetables, salads, cheeses, entrees, grills and plats du jour. Entrees from 55 Drs. Open daily from 11:30 am — 1 am.

Europa, Tsakalof 5, Kolonaki, Tel. 363-8214. On several wood-panelled levels, with wooden spindles and lanterns separating the attractively set tables. The Greek cuisine is very good. Efficient and quick service. Daily from 9 pm.

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 pm, 8 pm - midnight. Closed Sunday evenings.

Gerofinkas, Pindarou 10, Tel 362-2719. An extensive selection of Greek and Oriental

specialties which you may choose from displays at this justifiably renowned restaurant frequented by Athenians and visitors. The food is usually very well prepared. The sweets are exceptional. White tablecloths brightened by the flags of all nations on the tables. Businessmen's luncheons. Moderately expensive. Daily 12:30 to midnight.

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 a tiny garden with citrus trees.) Walls are covered with folk embroideries, paintings, mirrors and photographs. The menu (a newspaper with cartoons) includes a tasty spectrum of traditional dishes, from *pastourma*, *patsa* soup, and *kapamas*, to *schnitzels*, broils and desserts. Daily from 8 pm. Closed Sundays.

Lotophagus (The Lotus Eaters), Parodos Aharnon 30-32, Kifissia (below train station), Tel. 801-3201. A quiet, charming restaurant located in a tiny cottage set back in a garden. Tastefully furnished with ceramic tile tables. Sangria to start, an array of hors d'oeuvres, and various salads unusually spiced. The main courses are marinated dishes and the desserts are excellent. Reservations necessary. Open daily from 9 pm. Closed Tuesdays.

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. Moderately expensive. Restaurant open from 9 pm; the night/lub from 10 pm. Closed Mondays.

Psaropoulos, Kalamou 2, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest and finest seafood restaurants, pleasant and comfortable the year round. An extensive menu and formal service. A view of the yachts anchored in the marina and the activity on the boardwalk. Medium to high price. Daily 12-3:30 pm, 8 pm - midnight.



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MIKROLIMANO (TOURKOLIMANO)

It is now generally agreed that this tiny port, one of the three main Piraeus harbours in antiquity, should no longer be called *Tourkolimano* (which means 'Turks' Harbour'). Gay with yachts, musicians and flower vendors, the area is crowded with restaurants specializing in premium seafood: lobster (astako), shrimp (garides), red mullet (barbouni), crayfish (karavides) and, the speciality of the area, *yiouvetsi*, a baked casserole of shrimp, tomatoes, cheese and wine. The following are a few of the better-known restaurants. Most are open from noon to after midnight. Some have complete menus, others only seafood, salads and fruit. Call to check on the day's catch and to have a particular fancy put aside for you.

Aglamair, Tel. 411-5511. A modern establishment that's slicker than its neighbours. There is a second restaurant upstairs. An extensive menu with European dishes as well as the standard; desserts, coffee and a well stocked bar.

Kanaris, Tel. 422-533. Originally opened in 1922, it has a regular, devoted clientele, and a good reputation.

Kaplanis, Tel. 411-1623. Under the same management as Kuyu, on the upper floor. Soft background music and higher prices.

Kokkini Varka (The Red Boat). Originally a *hani*, an inn where travellers could eat and sleep, it has been a restaurant since 1912. The owner, Panayiotis Barbaresos, was born here and enjoys reminiscing about the old days. A model of a red boat hangs in the centre of the room.

Kuyu, Tel. 411-1623. The owners are Greeks from Turkey. Red snapper baked with shrimp, mushroom and whiskey is a speciality. Lobster served gratinéed à l'Américain, thermidor, or broiled. Hot and cold hors d'oeuvres, rice-cheese soufflé, a delicious chocolate soufflé for dessert.

Mavri Yida, Tel. 427-626. A favourite haunt of shipowners and yachtsmen who like to gather here after races. (The yacht club is atop the peninsula at the end of the harbour.) The walls of the tiny taverna - like restaurant are covered with frescoes with nautical themes, limericks and sayings. The fish is from Ermioni but Maitre Marco Antonio is from Italy.

Mourayio, Tel. 420-631. Opened in the late 1960s. Their boats fish off the coast of Crete.

Ta Prasina Trehandiria, Tel. 417-564. Since 1964. The owner (along with all of his competitors) claims to have invented *yiouvetsi*; he calls it 'yiouvetsi special'. Their catches come from Parga and Mytilini.

Zephyros, Tel. 417-5152. In existence since 1928. In addition to the usual, they prepare a fisherman's soup (*psaradika*). Their catch is from Ermioni, Skiathos and Kavala.

Zorba, Tel. 425-004. (There are three restaurants, but only one is on the harbour.) Originally Zorba served only *mezedakia* (hors d'oeuvres), but fish is now included on the menu. For starters try *bekri meze* (beef and cheese prepared in a wine and butter sauce), *kasem burek* (cheese and tomatoes in pastry), stuffed mussels, fried mussels with a garlic sauce, and *imam*, an eggplant casserole. Then order your main course!

OUZERI

An old tradition. Little places, the local equivalents of pubs, where one stops any time of day to have an ouzo, whiskey or coffee, a snack and perhaps a discussion on politics. The atmosphere is strictly masculine but women are never turned away.

Apotos, Venizelou 10, in the arcade, Tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest *ouzeri* in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, *saganaki* (fried cheese — worth tasting), *salami* from the island of Lefkas. Daily except Sundays 11 am to 4:30 pm and 7 pm to 11:30 pm.

Athinaikon, Santarozza 8 (near Omonia Square), Tel. 322-0118. A small, simple place, at this address since 1937, frequented by lawyers and judges from the nearby law courts. A small but delicious selection of nibblers that include sweetbreads, fried mussels, meatballs, and shrimps. Very low prices. Open daily 11:30 am - 11:15 pm.

Lykavittos Hill, about halfway to the top, accessible by car or on foot. Magnificent, panoramic view (especially fine at sunset) of Athens, Piraeus and the Saronic Gulf. A wide range of drinks is available, and a variety of appetizers. Rather expensive for an *ouzeri*. Open Daily 10 am to 10 pm.

Orfanides, Panepistimiou (Venizelou) 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. In operation since 1914, and a favourite gathering place for journalists. Colourless snacks, but colourful patrons. Open daily 8:30 am - 3 pm and 5:30 - 10:30 pm, Sundays 10:30 am to 2:30 pm.

PEINIRLI AND PIZZA

Peinirli is a canoe-shaped pastry dough which is topped with one or two poached eggs and a variety of other things such as ham, country sausage, minced meat, cheese and tomato sauce. Tavernas serving *peinirli* can be found in various parts of Athens, but those located in Drósia, a suburb past Ekali about 20 km from Athens, are renowned for it. Prices are very reasonable

Meanwhile that import from across the Adriatic, pizza, has been encroaching on *peinirli* territory in recent years. Pizzerias have mushroomed all over Athens but the Porto Fino chain is probably the best. More elaborate, formal, and also offering a wide selection of Italian dishes are the Hilton Pizzeria (Tel. 720-201; open daily from 7:30 pm to 1 am) and the Caravel's Pizzeria Lido (Tel. 717-351; open daily 7:30 pm to 1 am).



TEAROOMS AND COFFEE SHOPS

Establishments alien to the Mediterranean but appearing with greater frequency in modern-day Athens. Hearty English and American breakfasts in the morning and drinks, lunches, dinners, sandwiches, desserts and sundaes throughout the day and evening.

Apollon Palace Coffee House, Kavouri, Tel. 895-1401. This tastefully decorated coffee shop serves breakfast, lunch and dinner, snacks, sundaes and sweets. Full bar. Open 24 hours a day.

Byzantine Café, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. An old favourite among Athenians. Imposing and spacious, with Byzantine themes reproduced throughout the modern coffee shop. The expanses of marble and glass walls tend to amplify the hubbub, however. Full breakfast menu (serve yourself from the buffet). From soups to entrées to sundaes and a full bar. American-style fare with Greek specialties. Open 24 hours a day.

Club 14, Kolonaki Square 14, Tel. 720-649. Tables are set out under awnings on the square, but the restaurant across the street is on two levels, sophisticated and lacquered. Breakfast, lunch and dinner, and a full bar. Expensive. Open 24 hours a day.

Floca, Panepistimiou 9, Tel. 323-4064. Their pastry shops and coffee shops are scattered all over the city but this one, located next door to Zonar's, is perhaps the best known. (Another, on Leof. Kifissias in Ambelokipi, next to Cine Plaza, is also centrally located.) Breakfast, lunch, dinner, cocktails or just coffee and their justly famous pastries. Open 7 am to 1 am.

G.B. Corner, Hotel Grande Bretagne, Syntagma Square, Tel. 323-0251. Gracious and eminently civilized, the G.B.'s spacious but cozy 'corner', opened in the fall, is very 'in' with Athenians. The Edwardian atmosphere has

nostalgic touches of a 1920s ice cream parlour — and elaborate sundaes to fit the mood. A full breakfast menu in the mornings, soups, entrées, sandwiches, salads from noon on. Full bar. Very good service and pleasant activity. Open daily from 7 am to 1 am.

Zonar's, Panepistimiou 9, Tel. 323-0336. An Athenian landmark with tables set out on one of the city's major thoroughfares. Inside, past the 'sweet shop' section and up a few steps is the comparatively peaceful restaurant. Breakfast, snacks, lunch and dinner. Sweets and a full bar. The emphasis is on local fare. Open 8 am to 2 am.

KOUTOUKIA

Fundamental eating places originally spawned by enterprising grocers, coal or lumbermen who 'diversified' by setting their wives up in improvised kitchens, thus establishing themselves in the restaurant business. Those that have survived are located in out-of-the-way places where the paper or oilcloth-covered tables are surrounded by barrels of *retsina*. For connoisseurs of the unusual.

Ta Bakaliarakia (Taverna Damigos), Kydathinaion 41, Plaka, Tel. 322-5084. A very old (1865) gathering place for devotees of fresh fried codfish (*bakaliaro*) and garlic sauce (*skordalia*); tucked just below street level in central Plaka with few concessions made to modern decor. Hearty eating, including standard taverna fare, for the economy minded. Daily 8:30 pm to 1:30 am.

Kottarou, Agias Sofias 43 (behind the Larissis railway station), Tel. 513-2124. An unmarked door leads down a few steps to Kyrios Vassilis's establishment begun in 1924 by his parents who were poultry merchants in the Central Market. 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 (*skordalia*), and excellent *retsina*. Daily 8:30 to 1 am.

Kyriakos, El. Venizelou 136, Nea Erithrea, Tel. 801-5954. Make your own salad, serve yourself to boiled tongue (a specialty), draw your own wine from the barrel, or bring food from home to be warmed — just so long as you do not disturb the owner, Kyr. Kyriakos. By ten o'clock he has retired to join his clientele who are singing, improvising bawdy lyrics, dancing, and generally whooping-it-up. Open from 8 pm to midnight.

O Sesoulas (The Scooper), Athanasiou Diakou 17, Peristeri. Frequented by the neighbourhood's regulars and Athenian gourmands willing to track it down (which requires perseverance or a well-informed taxi driver). Cutlery is provided only for salads. Mr. Scooper, stationed next to his broiler, counts heads as they enter and arbitrarily decides the correct portions for his customers. The surprisingly tasty and succulent results are scooped onto your table (no plates) accompanied by salad and *feta* (on plates) and *retsina* (with tumblers). 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.

TAVERNAS

Simple fare in simple surroundings. The tablecloth may be paper, the service casual, the menu a variety of *mezedes* (hors d'oeuvres), broils, the occasional prepared dish, and salad. 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.

Aerides, Markou Avrioliou 3, Plaka, Tel. 322-6266. Several small rooms in an old Plaka house converted into an unpretentious but cosy restaurant popular with tourists. Inside, the walls are covered with tapestries and paintings (which are for sale). The menu is limited, but the food is tasty. Open daily for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

Babis, Posidonos 42, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-6426. Although this vine-covered taverna is surrounded by concrete buildings, it is a pleasant place for a casual meal. 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. Spacious room with rustic decor and a huge fireplace. Excellent, slightly resinated *kokinelli*. Starters include spicy pickles, country sausages, and tiny meatballs, followed by charcoal broils. Daily 8 pm to midnight and Sundays for lunch.

Karavitis, Arktinou 35 (near Stadion Hotel), Tel. 715-155. A simple and amiable taverna famous for its broils; the only prepared food served is *stamnaki* (a casserole of meat and vegetables cooked in an earthenware pot). Very good retsina. Daily 7 pm to 1:30 am.

Kavaleratos, Tatoiou 82, Metamorfosis (off the Nea Filadelfia Road, within easy reach of Kifissia), Tel. 279-8780. An old-time taverna. Three rooms divided by window panes; lanterns and paper tablecloths. Country sausage, lamb on the spit, *kokoretsi*, broils, country salad, yogurt. Inexpensive. Daily 8 pm to 1 am.

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. A fireplace in this rustically decorated taverna offers a warm welcome when it is chilly. Good service and a great variety of Greek appetizers: *gardoumba*, *melitzanosalata*, *kolokithia*, and *soutzoukakia* (meatballs seasoned with cumin in tomato sauce). Several tasty casseroles and boiled tongue when available. Daily from 8:00 pm to 1 am.

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

Leonidas, corner of Eolou 12 and Iasonos Sts. (parallel to the coastal road across from Argo Beach), Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0110. Warm welcome from the English-speaking owner, Mr. Nikos, who serves good, fresh seafood in an otherwise modest spot. Choose your fish from the kitchen. Open daily 12 to 4 pm and 8 pm - 1.

To Limanaki, at the end of Avras Street, between Kavouri and Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0405, 896-0566. Set on a hillcock at the end of a small road, this rather plain taverna is right on the sea and offers a splendid view. Excellent fresh fish, a few appetizers. Daily 12 to 5 pm and 8:30 to 1:30 am.

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. The specialty here is kid with oil and oregano. The excellent hors d'oeuvres include *aubergine* stuffed with walnuts and wrapped in ham, and stuffed vine leaves; the entrees are mostly broils. Open from 9 pm and for lunch on Sundays and holidays.

Okió, Kleomenous 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 714-409. An old house with a small courtyard has been converted into a cozy taverna. Inside, the blue walls are graced with etchings of old ships, framed embroideries and posters. The menu is limited but the food is tasty. Daily from 8 pm. Closed Sundays.

To Pithari, Palyenesias 2 (on the peripheral road of Lykavittos), Tel. 644-4466. A typical Athenian taverna, simple but lively. Spicy appetizers (we had octopus in mustard sauce), broils served on wooden platters, chicken and green peppers (a specialty) and heavenly yogurt with honey. Reasonable prices. Daily 8:30 to 1:30.

O Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-066. 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 12 to 3:30 pm and 8 to midnight. Closed Sundays.

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. Open daily except Sundays 8:30 pm to 1:30 am.

To Steki tou Manthou, Dafnomilis 8 (Lykavittos), Tel. 636-616. A small, muralled, cheerful and authentic taverna that sports air-conditioning installed by the versatile proprietor, Mr. Manthos, who enthusiastically announces that his specialty is everything and that nothing he serves is frozen. A good selection of hors d'oeuvres (a delicious *melitzanosalata*), a small but nice selection of main courses (broils and stews) and a special dessert of fresh fruit in season with a touch of cinnamon, sugar and brandy. Taped music with entr'actes by guitar-toting patrons. Very reasonable. Open after 7:30 pm.

Tsolias, Metohi St., between Glyfada and Vouliagmeni, Tel. 804-2446. A typical rural taverna with a large selection of appetizers and broils: eggplant *parmigiana*, *moussaka*, shrimp in piquante sauce and country sausages. Open daily from 8:30 pm to 1:30 am.

Vassilena, Etolikou 72 (Piraeus), Tel. 461-2457. An exciting eating experience in a renovated grocery store. A parade of about eighteen Greek delicacies are brought to your table. Yiorgos, the son of the founder, continues the picturesque tradition. No menu — a flat price. Daily 7 pm to 11:30 pm. Closed Sundays. Call for reservations.

Zafiris, Thespidos 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-5460. An Athenian landmark since 1918, frequented by connoisseurs of the authentically Greek. Small, with creaky floors and a miniature mezzanine, the specialty is game (which you identify from illustrations presented by Mr. Nikos, the owner), served in spicy sauces or broiled. Wild duck prepared with green olives in wine; wild boar; quail on the spit; chicken stuffed with grapes and nuts are some of the specialties (in season). Daily from 9 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays. *Reservations are a must.*

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 unamplified music and singing. A reed roof with old-fashioned tasselled lamps and wrought-iron chandeliers. Acceptable food. 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 pm

Erotokritos, Erotokritou 1, Plaka, Tel. 322-2252. A popular gathering place for tourists situated at roof-top level above the Plaka bustle. It affords a twinkling view of Athens by night, undistinguished food, but enjoyable music by George Yerolimatos. Moderately expensive.

Frutalia, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at 63 Vouliagmenis Blvd.). *Retro* has made its way into this taverna where a baritone entertains with nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Hot and cold appetizers may be followed by one of their specialties (such as *frutalia*) most of which are from the island of Andros. The *vin de la maison* is very good. Moderate prices. Daily from 8 pm.

Hatzakos, Irodou Attikou 41, Amarousi (just below the KAT Hospital), Tel. 802-0968. It's 'old-times-in-Kifissia' at this little taverna with a warm atmosphere; the owner, his brother and a guitarist make up the singing trio. A variety of seasonal dishes. Prices are reasonable. Daily from 8 pm to 3 am and Sundays for lunch from 12 to 4 pm.

Laleousa, on the National Road-Platanou at the 15th kilometre, near Kifissia, Tel. 801-3627. The ever-popular Greek crooner, Toni

Maroudas, stars at this warm, colourful, country-style taverna with a cozy arrangement of tables and flokati-covered sofas. Fairly good food. Expensive. Entertainers include Niki Kamba, Odysseus Komis and the quartet of Yannis Manou. From 9 pm to the wee hours.

Lito, Flessa and Tripodon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388. Pleasant rustic surroundings, acceptable food, and entertainment by Mary Yioti and Dimitri Vasiliou. After nine.

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 *pites*. Choice of stuffed chicken or roast lamb with lemon sauce. Highly recommended. Prices moderately high. Daily 9 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays.

To Perivoli t'Ouranou, Sysikratous 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 pm. Daily from 9 pm to 4 am.

Roumaniki Gonia, Egeou 49, Ano Nea Smyrni, Tel. 933-8542. The moonlighting trio of guitarists are as enthusiastic as the patrons who join in, singing and clapping, at this very informal, family-type neighbourhood taverna. The songs are current, nostalgically old, Russian and Spanish. The menu includes the traditional taverna fare but the specialties are a Rumanian *rollada* and a goulash. Daily 9 pm to 1:30 am.

To 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. Daily 7:30 pm to 1:30 am.

To Tzaki, Vas. Konstantinou 12, Glyfada (near Congo Palace Hotel), Tel. 894-6483. Spacious, wood-panelled, with huge fireplace in cool weather; two guitar players entertain. Large assortment of appetizers (stuffed spleen, sausages, fried squash, garlic sauce, etc.). Moderately priced. Daily 5 to 1 am; Sundays 10 am to 2 pm.

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. Spicy appetizers, very good cooked dishes, excellent retsina. Two guitarists entertain guests with popular Greek songs. Open from 8 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays.

JAZZ ROCK

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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 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.

Coronet, Panepistimiou (downstairs in the Kings Palace Hotel), Tel. 361-7397. International show features the Spanish ballet Los Soleros, the ice-show Sputnik, a dancing duo, Mr. Willy, Duo Lehi, Dolly Ferrari and Melina.

Dilina, almost across from the West Airport on the way to Glyfada, Tel. 894-5444, 894-7321. Dilina launches the new season with bouzouki singers Tolis Voskopoulos and Stratos Dionisiou and pop singer Elpida.

Fandasia, Agios Kosmas (just across from the West Airport), Tel. 981-0503. Christy and Dakis, with a contemporary, international show, followed by superstars Phillipos Nikolaou, Doukissa, Kokotas and Menidiatis. The Egyptian belly dancer, Vermar, provides the ripples. Daily from 9:30 pm; show starts at midnight. Closed Mondays.

Harama, Endos Skopeftiriou, Kesariani, Tel. 766-4869. The program, featuring Vassilis Tsitsanis, one of Greece's best bouzouki players, and Sotiria Bellou, begins at 11 pm. Closed Mondays.

Nine Muses, Akademias 43, Tel. 604-260, 601-877. A fashionable discotheque with all shapes, colours, and sizes of old mirrors set on black walls creating a tasteful decor. Red tableclothes, dim lights, long and spacious bar. Excellent food, attentive service, good selection of music (and not too loud). From 9:30 pm till the wee hours.

Mostrou, Mnisikleous 22, Plaka, Tel. 322-5558. A popular Plaka nightspot featuring one of Greece's best known comedians, Sotiris Moustakas, and Haroula Lambraki, Mitilineos, Viki Papa and others.

Neraida, Vasileos 2, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-2004 or 981-3950. Bithikotis, Parios, Litsa Diamanti and Kondolazos head the bill backed up by the Lykourgos Markeas orchestra. Dancing from 11 pm. Closed Sundays.

Palea Athena, Flessa 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-2000. A well-known Plaka spot where the first show, 'Retromania', begins at 11:15 pm with Kleo Denardou and John Tikis heading the roster. A second show at 1:15 am features bouzouki with Psilopoulos, Papandoniou, Litsa Yanalou and others.

Tower Suite, Athens Tower, Tel. 770-6111. Dinner and dancing atop the city's major skyscraper. The new show features singers Sotos Panagopoulos and Angela Zilia. Show starts about 11:30 pm. Open daily.

BOITES

Strictly for music, the Athenian boite can be crowded, low-ceilinged and smoky, as spacious as a conventional nightclub, or a miniature theatre. The musical fare may include anything from current hits to rebetika, folk classics, and resistance songs, performed by young unknowns or superstars. 'Retro' — the return to the lyrical, nostalgic songs of earlier decades — is this year's fashion. Admission price is usually about 200 Drs. and includes one drink. Most have two shows nightly beginning at around 9 pm, but calling ahead is advisable.

Kyttaro, Ipirou 48 (perpendicular to Tritis Septemvriou), Tel. 822-4134. The new avant-garde musical *Prova* by Costas Tournas, with Robert Williams, Zevsmina, Manelis, and others.

Medusa, Dionisiou Areopagitou and Makri 2, Plaka, Tel. 921-8272. A music-hall style show with a cast of fifty performers led by George Marinos, Marina, and Vlassis Bonatsos.

Skorpios, Kydathineon 15, Tel. 323-3881. The inimitable folk singer Kostas Hadzis ('The Gypsy') accompanies his own moody singing with fine guitar playing.

SAVVOPOULOS

The composer, singer and guitarist, Dionysios Savvopoulos, is appearing for a limited engagement in the Plaka with a three-part show to include highlights from his music old and new. At the Boite Rigas, Kiristou 15, Plaka (Tel. 324-6125). Until around January 20.

Themelio, Kidathineon 37 (Plaka), Tel. 323-3619. Manolis Mitsias, Mariza Koh, Tania Tsanaklidou and Dimitris Poulidakos with two shows nightly except on Mondays when Perpiniadis, Bayiaderas, Roukounas, Kiromitis and Rosa Eskenazi present the *Rebetiki Istoria*. Shows at 10 pm and midnight.

Zoom, Kydathineon 37, Plaka, Tel. 322-5920. Superstar Marinella is appearing in a Plaka boite. One of the real 'pros' in local show business, she is accompanied by Les Atheniens and Stelios Zafiriou on the bouzouki. Closed Tuesdays.

Zygos, Kydathineon 22, Tel. 322-5595. The ever-popular Viki Mosholiou is back — with Diraitra Galani and Lakis Halkias.



CASINO MONT PARNES

Dining, dancing, gambling or snacking, on top of wooded Mount Parnis, a short drive (about 35 km) out of Athens where the luxurious hotel complex is located at an altitude of 1,412 metres. You may drive to the top or avoid a curvy eight-kilometre drive by leaving your car in a parking lot at the 25th kilometre and hopping on the cablecar which will deliver you to the hotel's entrance.

The Restaurant is open from 11:30 pm to 4 am. The food is satisfactory (about 500 Drs. per person including drinks). Casino is open from 7 pm to 4 am (closed Tuesdays); the entrance fee is a modest 10 Drs. and a one-year season ticket costs a mere 300 Drs. The stakes are another matter. (The Casino, by the way, is out of bounds, by law, to bankers and civil servants.) For information: Tel. 322-9412. For reservations: Tel. 246-9111.

OUT OF TOWN RESTAURANTS

PATRAS

Achaia Beach Hotel, 4 km. from town near Rion, Tel. 429-801. A modern, cool dining room; a terrace facing the sea; swimming nearby. Lunch and dinner menus varied and well-prepared. Service slow. Medium to expensive.

Diakou, in Gerokamio, Tel. 277-929. Worth a visit for anyone who wants to enjoy a good meal and a spectacular view of the city from a terrace restaurant. A varied menu and reasonable prices. Open for lunch and dinner.

Kavouri, New Promenade, Patras (just beyond the Moreas Hotel), Tel. 422-145. A taverna specializing in fish. Reasonable prices. Open for dinner only.

Koukos, in Koukouli, about 2 km. outside Patras, Tel. 325-077. Lunch and dinner served in a beautiful garden. A varied, tastefully prepared menu (the specialty is chicken). Good service. The prices are moderate.

Lido Nightclub, on the road to Pyrgos about five minutes from Patras, Tel. 522-401. Bouzouki

by the sea. A colourful spot for dinner and dancing or just drinks. Prices reasonable; food is average.

Maraletos, about 5 km. from town at Rion, Tel. 429-226. Lunch and dinner served in a shady area near the sea. The chef, Mr. Maraletos, is considered one of the best in Patras. Menu varied and good (the specialty is a rich homemade ice cream). Medium to expensive.

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

Parisiana Nightclub, five miles out of town on the road to Pyrgos (located close to Lido), Tel. 522-402. Bouzouki entertainment, very good food and drinks at reasonable prices.

Psaropoula, in Aralovitika, 7 km. from Patras, Tel. 429-540. A taverna where meals are served on a terrace overlooking the sea. Considered the best fish restaurant around Patras. Medium to expensive. Open at night only.

THESSALONIKI

Bootis, (in Mihaniona, 30 km. from town). Freshly caught seafood served with fried squash and skordalia, by the sea. Dinner for four, including wine, about 750 Drs.

Bosporos (Mihaniona). Traditional fare, some with an oriental flavour. Excellent cheese soufflé, croquettes, stuffed mussels, spicy meatballs, and an exceptional chocolate soufflé for dessert. Moderately high prices.

Ciao, Ciao, Vogatsikou 6, Tel. 225-152. Spanish decor, nice atmosphere where pizza, spaghetti, omelettes, etc. are served at moderate prices.

Costas O Falakros, Proxenu Koromila. Spicy nibblers (mussels, tongue, smoked trout and eel) to accompany drinks or coffee at this ouzeri.

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

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

Kastra. A restaurant and dining room specializing in grills, located in 'Kastra'. This picturesque, cobble-stoned area located in and around the Citadel, houses numerous little tavernas as well.

Krikelas, Vas. Olgas 284, Tel. 411-289. A must for all visitors! Wild game is the specialty but the menu includes a large variety of hors d'oeuvres, kokoretsi, and barbecued kid or lamb served in an atmosphere of music and pleasant decor.

Macedonia Palace Hotel, Kennedy Blvd., Tel. 837-520, 620-720. A magnificent view of the Bay of Thessaloniki is provided from the cosmopolitan, roof-garden restaurant. Moderately high.

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

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

Petaloudes, Nea Krini, Tel. 413-301. Good food, hors d'oeuvres, music, dancing. (In this area of Nea Krini there are numerous small restaurants and tavernas where one can stop for a glass of retsina, fresh fish and mezedes).

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

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

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



our town

The Great Storm of '76

IT WAS Aristotle who first made the observation that one swallow does not make a spring. He might well have added that in Athens one snow flurry does make a winter, and a chaotic one at that. The trouble began in the early morning of November 26 when a light snowfall brought down the power lines at the sub-station of the Electric Company (DEI) in Aharnai, a suburb of Athens. The plant is the central station for relaying electric power which comes from the north of Greece to the whole of Attica. Athens was immediately plunged into darkness, causing a momentary panic at DEI's largest power station four hundred kilometres away, at Ptolemais in Macedonia, the major source of power for the city. Noting that Athens was no longer drawing power, the DEI people up there began to suspect that some horrendous act of God had suddenly obliterated the city from the face of the earth.

In the resulting mayhem thousands of Athenians were stranded in the underground and another thousand were trapped in lifts. With the traffic lights off and the electric trolleys stalled in the middle of streets, the traffic jams became monumental. Hospitals were in an upheaval. In the absence of functioning emergency generators, X-rays were stopped short, operations interrupted, and the artificial kidney machine at the King Paul Hospital stopped functioning for over an hour. There were, however, no fatalities.

Industry ground to a halt, telephone services were in a shambles, water was cut off in the northern suburbs and many houses were without heat. Only the small Piraeus suburb of Agios Yorgos Keratsini shone out like a beacon in the storm. It is the only neighbourhood left in the Athens area whose electricity is locally produced by steam.

The school system throughout the city was in a state of havoc as well. Most schools closed but the Fifteenth Lyceum for Boys in Kypseli — famous for its dilapidated condition — sent out an

SOS in mid-morning reporting that the teachers and students were heroically patching paneless windows with strips of cardboard but the roof was beginning to spring numerous leaks.

Ellinikon International Airport was twice deprived of power in the morning during which time the public rooms and the passenger boarding area were romantically illuminated by hurricane lamps. Eleven flights were cancelled although the control tower remained in operation using auxiliary generators.

Sea conditions at Piraeus, where the wind velocity was registering nine on the Beaufort scale within the harbour, produced nothing less than bedlam. Visibility was zero at nine o'clock in the morning as unmanned yachts began to leave port. The *Almond Tree* and the *Archangel Gabriel* broke moorings and began nosing into other berths and the *Golden Odyssey* strayed out to sea. The *Nausicaa* and the *Delphi* actually left the harbour, the latter colliding offshore with the *Bon Vivant*.

DEI crews in snowsuits manfully went about their duties. An attempt was made to join the northern power system with one in the Peloponnisos, but the high-tension level became so dangerous that the attempt was abandoned. At noon, as the storm began to abate, DEI made the following public announcement: 'A power failure produced by unfavourable and unexpected weather conditions has caused temporary irregularities in Attica'.

The year 1976 was one of great natural calamities and it was only fitting that Athens should have its share of nature's wrath. Although it was a minor disturbance compared to the earthquakes and floods that struck so many parts of the world, it would be interesting to speculate on what posterity will make of the storm. Even while it was in progress, people were recalling memories of another storm twenty years ago when a great black cloud appeared over the Saronic Gulf, swept over the city meting out destruction, increasing in fury as it approached the northern suburbs. Survivors like to reminisce about the eighteen pine trees that were uprooted in a single lot in Kifissia, the

entire tile roof that was swept off a house in Kastri and neatly laid onto the roof next door. It is said that in Ekali, as the storm reached its peak, the winds lifted a man to the height of the tree tops and gently set him down again several blocks to the north. Recalled today in the most matter-of-fact manner, listeners nod gravely in agreement and say, 'I remember it, too. That is the way it was.'

No, to the Law of Casanova

ON SUNDAY November 28 a large poster outside the lobby of the Palace Cinema on Voukourestiou Street showed the Devil cutting the ribbon that joins the floral crowns — *stefana* — which symbolize the marriage union, and are worn by the bride and groom during Greek Orthodox weddings. The occasion was not a new film on satanism but a live performance with a cast of over two thousand. They had gathered to protest the controversial bill providing for automatic divorce after six years of separation. Since civil marriages are not recognized in Greece, the Church, which must give its consent to divorces (and now tolerates up to three) has taken an active part in the controversy. Earlier this month Greece's Holy Synod urged total opposition to the Government's bill. All political parties have favoured the bill (although some Deputies believe it to be too conservative) and the Minister of Justice, Constantine Stefanakis, rejected the Church's demand that the bill be withdrawn from Parliament.

The forces of Marital Virtue and Family Solidarity, thus beleaguered, soon regained courage with the timely arrival of Bishop Avgoustinos of Florina. It is not the first time that the Good Shepherd, often referred to as the Saint of Florina, has rushed down to Athens to save us from the jaws of the Devil. Arriving at the movie house in mid-morning, Bishop Avgoustinos was greeted by his followers who were shouting, 'Greece is not Sweden!' 'Down with Freemasonry!' 'The Devil's favours!' The assembly opened with a female speaker who suggested that the true purpose of the law was to resolve

the personal problems of certain members of the Government and Parliament. This was followed by the dramatic appearance of a young child announcing in *Katharevousa* — the purified form of Greek favoured by conservatives: 'I am one of those children who has been abandoned by his father, but my mother and I have strength and we hope that the Stranger who took him away from us will realize one day the harm She has done.' Overcome by this emotional statement, the next scheduled speaker was left speechless.

Not so our Good Shepherd of Florina who rose to give the meeting a much-needed boost calling for a militant stand to protect the Family. He went on to illustrate his sermon with an anecdote about 'five sailors: an Englishman, a Russian, a German, a Frenchman, an Italian and a Greek,' crossing the Atlantic. 'That's six,' someone shouted in the crowd. Undaunted by this arithmetic problem, the bishop continued, explaining how each sailor boasted about his country: the Englishman spoke of ruling the waves; the Russian of his country's size; the German of fine factories; the Frenchman of his language; the Italian of his beautiful songs. The Greek sailor, with tears in his eyes, modestly volunteered, 'I have more than any of you. I have my family.' The cheers that followed rocked the theatre as everyone began to shout in unison, 'No, No, No to the law of Casanova!' The meeting at an end, the Good Shepherd of Florina led his flock three blocks away to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A bugle played as he laid a wreath and the national anthem was sung. We have no way of knowing what the Unknown Soldier's views might have been on the divorce bill, but there was no doubt left in anyone's mind that a Holy War was under way.

Humpty Dumpty Days

H EADLINES in December proclaimed that shopowners and employees after years of fruitless negotiations were moving with disconcerting haste toward an agreement that would introduce a continuous workday applicable to all retail establishments. We have no way of knowing if such drastic measures will be implemented in the New Year, but before innocents are lulled into complacency by these announcements — whatever their final outcome — we thought it our duty to provide our readers with a brief refresher course on our shop-hour

folkways, and to prepare them for what is ahead in January.

Although it may not be readily apparent to visitors to our country — or to natives for that matter — we are rigidly attached to the concept of a fixed number of hours in terms of the work-week. Whatever pattern these hours take — continuous work days, fragmented work days, or combinations of both — at the end of seven days, by hook or by crook, they total up to a set number of hours. These have been arrived at after intricate negotiations between entrepreneurs and trade unions with nudges from various branches of the government.

Cracking the code of which businesses are on what schedule on which days (let alone keeping track of the office hours of doctors and dentists who are let loose to devise their own individualistic schedules) is a full-time business in itself. Of all the dizzying combinations that exist, however, the most intriguing may well be some of the 'continuous' workday schedules that have thus far been adopted by various sectors of the labour force. Our favourite begins at the ungodly hour of seven a.m. and comes to an abrupt halt at three p.m. in the afternoon. Many wholesalers and some factories and service industries are on such a program. Although it is the despair of the owners, it is the delight of employees who can still fit in the siesta, thus preserving the best of the Western and the Mediterranean worlds.

As confusing as these kaleidoscopic schedules are under the best of circumstances, the chaos assumes new dimensions at holiday time when predicting the business hours of any enterprise becomes a major challenge. Protracted negotiations accompany each holiday with final decisions on shops' closing and opening times often emerging only on the eve of the day under discussion. During this chaotic annual spell of 'special' holiday hours, stores that open at unusual times, such as on the Sunday before New Year's Day, may, to the dismay of their customers, make it up to their employees by unexpectedly closing during the following week. Conversely, shops may suddenly open at unscheduled hours. At times it seems that greengrocers have no sooner finished hauling out their fruits and vegetables onto the sidewalk before they begin hauling them back in.

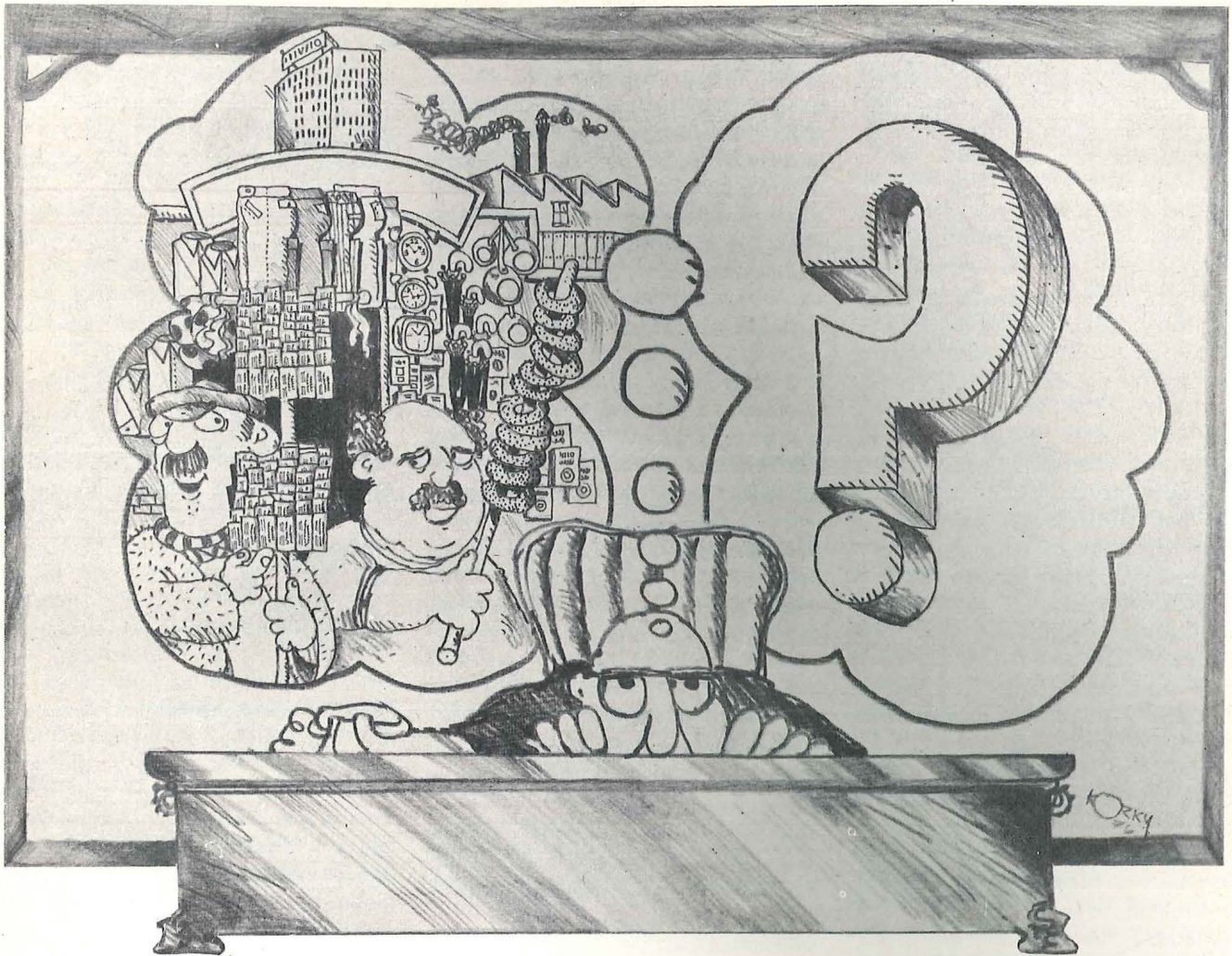
Christmas comes and goes with relative ease, but New Year's Day and its aftermath continues throughout January at a casual pace as the new year unfolds. It will be some time before we

are back on course. The sixth of January, which is Epiphany and an official holiday, for example, is followed by St. John's day on the seventh, which is not an official holiday. Nonetheless, since Johns — in their various forms such as Ioannis, Yanis, Yanakis, Yankos, Yanos, Ian and Ion — are a dime a dozen, a good percentage of our population will spend that day offering and receiving 'Many Happy Returns' — *Hronia Polla* — selling and buying sweets and flowers, and receiving or calling on each other. Some Johns, Wives-of-Johns, and Mothers-of-Johns just call it a day and go home to celebrate. It will take at least one more day for them and their friends to recuperate.

Once the festivities subside, stragglers will begin to return from extended holidays: the proletarians from their villages, the more affluent from skiing holidays in Austria or Switzerland. The rest of the month will be devoted to recovering from the protracted holiday season, to cutting *pites* — the traditional New Year's Cake. Every organization, school, office, business, military regiment, and ministry in the nation will go through the *pita* cutting ceremony, preferably with television cameras looking on. (We have long harboured a sneaking suspicion that these events are carefully staggered to allow every significant and mildly-significant political figure or group with any clout whatsoever a few seconds of glory as they are shown cutting countless *pites* on the evening news.)

By February the syncopated rhythm of Athens should be established once more — unless of course, the latest work-week negotiations are implemented in which case we will surely face chaos as we all try to adjust to the new regime.

If this happens we have a few predictions to make. To begin with, there will be a rise in the sale of cots as owners and workers alike equip the premises for the nap-taking (essential if they are to make it all the way through to late afternoon), and a rise in the sale of gas stoves on which they will warm the customary noontime meal. In the meantime, a great number of civil servants and professionals will go hungry as they cling to the split shift while their wives go onto continuous work schedules. In what may prove to be the most significant sociological upheaval spawned by the new system, they will have to fend for themselves in the kitchen when they arrive home at two o'clock for their major meal of the day.



SELECTING GREECE AS A BUSINESS SITE

INTERNATIONAL business managers are constantly on the lookout for areas abroad in which to expand their activities. These activities may take a variety of forms: the sale of products or services, the licensing of technical methods, the investment of capital, the granting of loans, the assembly or manufacture of equipment, mining, fishing, publishing, or simply the establishment of a regional operational base.

Selecting the proper location can be a tricky business. At times the choice may depend simply on the personal whims of some big boss, who discovers that on Location X 'the people are nice', 'the food is delicious' or 'there's a golf course nearby'. These are determinants that at times cannot be ignored. More often than not, when capital is invested and a profit return is expected, a host of more serious factors are likely to be taken into consideration, depending on

the company's line of interest. Nonetheless, there remain basic questions that have to be answered if one location is to be selected over others.

Here are some concise replies to questions frequently asked about Greece as a suitable business site:

1. Is there political and economic stability? Since Greece returned to democracy and parliamentary rule in 1974, there has been a strong pro-Western government in power with a 72% majority in Parliament, probably the highest enjoyed by any Western-type democracy. Stable rule is assured until at least 1978, when the next elections are scheduled. Following a difficult period of inflationary pressures in 1973-4, the country is now back to relative economic stability, with higher employment, inflation checked at around 10% a year and a gross national product rise of 5-6%. Targets for the next five years include average annual

rates of growth of 6-7% in the national income, 10% in fixed asset investments and 10% in industrial production as well as the creation of 200,000 new urban jobs by 1980.

2. What is the attitude toward private enterprise? The government is committed to and encourages private enterprise. At the same time it intervenes extensively in running the economy, by controlling monetary flow and the banking system, by carrying out necessary infrastructure works and by indirectly undertaking investments in certain vital sectors, such as mining and petroleum, where private initiative is considered insufficient.

3. Is foreign capital investment welcomed? Foreign private capital imported for productive investment is welcomed in Greece to accelerate economic development and to introduce new technology as well as modern management and marketing methods.

Foreign investment legislation, which is constitutionally guaranteed, provides for remittance abroad of capital and profits, preferential tax treatment, securing of property rights and irrevocability of investment approvals. Applicants must obtain permission from the Ministry of Coordination (Constitution Square, Athens). Investment applications are treated on the basis of their projected benefits to the national economy. Joint Greek-foreign ventures are preferred, though wholly-owned foreign concerns may be established.

4. Are there any incentives for investors? There are generous tax, credit, and other incentives to export industries and to industrial, mining or tourist enterprises investing capital in provincial areas.

5. What fields are still open to foreign investors? The processing of meat and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, baby foods, and the bottling of wines; the manufacture of woolens, silk and synthetic fibre fabrics, clothing, shoes, leather goods, and furniture; the production of petrochemicals, rubber products, organic colouring materials, varnishes and paints, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, adhesives, porcelain articles, non-ferrous metals, hand and machine tools, iron and steel castings, farm machinery and tools, electric motors, rolling stock, trailers, toys, etc.

6. How many foreign businesses are operating? Since foreign investment legislation was enacted in 1953, more than a thousand applicants — mostly from the US, France, Switzerland, West Germany, UK, Italy and the Netherlands — have received permission to invest \$3 billion in manufacturing, shipbuilding, tourist, transportation, mining, livestock, banking and other enterprises. About 600 foreign companies have established Greek companies or have acquired participation in existing Greek companies. About 400 foreign companies — primarily shipping, but also industrial and commercial enterprises — have established regional headquarters in Greece.

7. What is the size of the local market? Greece has 9 million inhabitants, with a 0.5% annual population rate of increase in the past decade. A quarter of the population is 14 and under and 11% is 65 and over. An average household is made up of 3.3 persons. Per capita gross domestic product in 1975 was \$2,063 at current prices (a little more than half the EEC average) and per capita private consumption expenditure was \$1,623. However, 60% of the country's total family income declared for tax purposes was generated

in the Greater Athens area, which contains 30% of the country's total population.

8. Is Greece a good base of operation? Greece is strategically located amidst the markets of Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. It has been an associate member of the EEC since 1962. This means that all of Greece's industrial products and many of its agricultural products circulate duty-free in the EEC. About two-thirds of EEC industrial products now marketed in Greece are imported duty-free; duties on other products will be gradually abolished by 1984. Negotiations began in 1976 for Greece's accession to full EEC membership. In Eastern Europe, Greece has taken the initiative for technical and economic cooperation among Balkan countries. In the Middle East, Greece is rapidly expanding trade relations and is supplying technical services in housing and public works projects.

9. What are the natural resources? There are more than thirty kinds of minerals and ores, with total reserves estimated at 5-10 billion tons. Principal ones are lignite and peat (used as fuel for thermo-electric power plants), bauxite (used for alumina and aluminium), ferronickel ores, magnesite (processed into dead burnt magnesite and caustic magnesia), manganese ores, chromium, iron and copper pyrites, asbestos, marble, barytes, bentonite, steatite, perlite, pumice stone, etc. Petroleum deposits have been found off Thassos island, in the North Aegean Sea.

10. What is the policy on industrialization? Rapid-rate industrialization is considered vital for economic prosperity and for bridging the economic gap with Western Europe. Manufacturing now contributes 21% of gross national product, or greater than the contribution of agriculture. The most important industrial sectors are textiles, foods and beverages, tobacco, metal products, engineering and electrical goods, chemicals and non-metallic minerals. With 1970 as base year, the industrial production index rose to 161% in July 1976.

11. What is the value of the national currency? The drachma (circulating in banknotes of Drs. 50, 100, 500 and 1,000) is a floating currency. Indicative foreign exchange selling rates on November 20, 1976 were (in Drs.): US dollar 37.625, Pound sterling 63.195, Deutsche mark 15.602, Swiss franc 15.422, French franc 7.536, Belgian

franc 1.015, Dutch guilder 14.943, 100 Italian lire 4.358.

12. What is the balance of payments position? Imports in 1975 amounted to \$4,876 million and exports to \$1,960 million. The trade deficit was covered by \$1,907 million in net invisible earnings (principally from shipping, tourism and emigrant remittances) and \$1,267 million in net capital inflow. Manufactured items made up 51% of total exports, food and beverages 26%, tobacco 8% and minerals and ores 7%. Gold and foreign exchange reserves at end-1975 stood at \$911 million.

13. What are the principal forms of business enterprise? A corporation requires minimum share capital of Drs. 5 million, fully paid up. There are no nationality requirements, except in very few cases, such as banks or utility companies. Otherwise, aliens may take part as founders, shareholders, members of the board or managers. The instrument of incorporation must be approved by the Ministry of Commerce (Kanningos Square, Athens). A limited liability company requires minimum capital participation of Drs. 200,000, fully paid up. Partners may be Greeks or aliens. Foreign companies may set up branch offices in Greece, following permission from the Ministry of Commerce. They may also establish regional headquarters, following permission from the Ministry of Coordination, and benefit of a certain tariff, tax and other privileges so long as they engage exclusively in activities outside Greece.

14. Who is subject to taxes? Greek corporations as well as foreign business enterprises and profit-making organizations are liable to income tax. Corporations are taxed only on retained income which is not distributed to shareholders and not included in tax-free reserves. In limited liability companies, profits are taxed as the individual income of the partners. Companies are also taxed on income earned abroad, but this may be credited against Greek taxes due. Foreign branch offices are subject to the same taxes as a Greek company. Liable to income tax in Greece are all individuals who earn income in the country, regardless of nationality or domicile, as well as those who earn income abroad but reside in Greece. Taxes paid abroad are deducted from taxes payable in Greece.

15. How much do companies spend on advertising? A number of fairly well-organized Greek agencies (some of them cooperating with international agencies) offer a variety of advertising and marketing services. Advertising expenditure in 1975 amounted to Drs.

1,295 million. About 51% of this was spent on advertising on television, 24% in national newspapers, 18% in magazines and 7% on radio.

16. What are the existing banking facilities? The banking system provides fairly sophisticated services, with short, medium and long term financing, very much along the lines of Western banking practices. The Bank of Greece is the central bank of issue, controlling currency circulation and foreign exchange operations. There are ten Greek commercial banks (with a total of 750 branches), two investment banks, one industrial development bank, one agricultural bank (with 180 branches), two mortgage banks, a post office savings bank (with branches at most post offices) twelve foreign commercial banks (all from Western Europe and North America, with 33 branches) and a number of foreign bank representative offices.

17. What are current interest rates? Annual interest rates range between 9% on bank credits for fixed assets and exports to 12.5% for working capital and 14.5% for imports and private consumers. Bank savings deposits earn 7-9.5% (tax-free) depending on notice given.

18. What is the level of electricity consumption? The Public Power Corporation has an installed capacity of 3,800 MW. Production of electrical power in 1975 was 14,618 million KWH. Thermal plants using local lignite supplied 45% of production, hydroelectric plants 13.7%; 41.3% was supplied by oil-fired plants using imported fuels. Consumption of electric power was 13,607 million KWH or 1,512 KWH per capita. Nuclear power plants are not due to be installed before 1986.

19. How convenient are air connections? Athens airport is one of the busiest in Europe, conveniently located at the meeting-point of three continents. It is directly connected with 25 cities in Europe with 340 flights weekly, 22 cities in the Middle East and Africa with 230 flights, three cities in North America with more than 30 flights and with several cities in Asia and Australia. Athens airport, which is about 10 kms. from the city centre, seldom closes down for weather reasons. There are also direct flights to Western Europe from Thessaloniki, Corfu, Crete and Rhodes. Olympic Airways also serves exclusively 30 towns and islands in Greece, runs a charter air taxi service and transports goods as well. All in all, there were 133,100 aircraft landings and take-offs from Greek airports in 1975, 8.3 million

passenger arrivals and departures and 1.24 million transit passengers.

20. What is the size of Greek shipping? Greek-owned shipping is the world's largest, with about 4,530 vessels totalling 46 million gross registered tons or 15.5% of world shipping. Piraeus, near Athens, is the busiest of Greece's 23 principal ports. In 1975, 23,420 vessels of 34.8 million tons used Piraeus, carrying four million internal and half a million foreign passengers as well as 13 million tons of goods.

21. What are the existing rail and road communications? Greece's total railway network is 2,550 kms. long. There is one northbound railway line from Athens (with as many as 10 services daily) through Eastern Greece to Thessaloniki and thence north to Yugoslavia (and Western Europe) and to Bulgaria and east to Turkey. Another southbound line goes from Athens to Southern Greece (with 13 services daily). Total road network is 37,000 kms. long, including 8,500 kms. of national highways. At end-1975 there were 439,000 passenger cars (most of them in the Athens area), 13,400 buses, 200,000 trucks and 87,600 motorcycles. Bus routes connect Athens with about 70 provincial towns and islands (via ferry-boats).

22. What is the state of telecommunications? The number of telephone sets is 221 per 1,000 inhabitants. The telephone installation fee is Drs. 5,000; the monthly basic fee is Drs. 75 and the unit charge for local calls is Drs. 1. The delay in installing a telephone ranges from a few weeks to several months, though business enterprises get priority. Automatic telephone dialing is used for connections with all towns and most villages in Greece and with most countries in Western Europe and North America. The installation fee for telex is Drs. 5,000, while the monthly basic fee is Drs. 250 raised to Drs. 400 if automatic punching tape equipment is used. Automatic dialing is used for local telex transmission but not for international transmission.

23. What is the size of the tourist traffic? Tourism attracted more than four million visitors to Greece in 1976, mainly from the US, West Germany, UK, France, Yugoslavia, Italy and Scandinavia. About 55% came by air, 22% by road, 5% by rail and 18% by sea. There are about 2,550 hotels with a total of 190,000 beds throughout the country.

24. Are workers and employees readily available? Yes, except for a number of specialized skills. Greek workers are easily trained. Multilingual

office employees, legal and tax consultants are also available, though in great demand. The number of registered unemployed in July 1976 was 17,220, a drop of 20% in nine months.

25. What are the labour costs? Current legal minimum workers' daily wages are Drs. 256 for men and Drs. 240 for women. (These must be equalized by March 1978.) The actual average industrial wage in May 1976 was Drs. 346 for men and Drs. 258 for women. The legal minimum monthly salary for employees of either sex aged 19 and over is Drs. 5,323. In May 1976, average monthly salaries paid to employees in industry were Drs. 15,136 for men and Drs. 8,320 for women.

26. What are the fringe benefits? Employees and regularly employed workers actually receive 14 monthly salaries a year, thus raising basic salaries and wages by about 30%. Employers' contributions to social security (which is compulsory) are 18-19% of basic salaries or wages in the Athens area and 17-18% in the provinces.

27. Can aliens be employed? To be employed, aliens must obtain a residence permit from the Aliens' Bureau (9 Halkokondili St., Athens), granted for a limited period of time and renewable, as well as an employment permit from the Ministry of Labour (40 Pireos St., Athens), issued, on the basis of international reciprocity, for a specific employer and a specific period and likewise renewable. Aliens are excluded from the civil service and a number of liberal professions. Aliens may sue or be sued before Greek civil or criminal courts in the same manner as Greek citizens. Aliens' personal and property rights are fully protected by the Greek constitution and the civil code.

28. What is the availability and cost of office space? Office space is available in the centre of Athens and surrounding districts, though the recent arrival of companies from Beirut pushed rents upwards. Recent office rents quoted have ranged from Drs. 100 to 400 per square metre monthly, not including maintenance and utility costs.

29. Are housing, school and religious facilities available? Apartments (but relatively few houses with gardens) are available in Athens and other urban centres. Most apartments are fairly new and as a rule they are rented unfurnished, with maintenance and utility bills paid by occupants. Domestic help is also available, though supply is on the decline. There are International, American, French, German and Italian elementary and secondary schools, and

a British elementary school — mostly in Athens but also in Thessaloniki. School buses are usually provided. In addition to Greek Orthodox churches, there are Roman Catholic, Anglican, Episcopalian, several other Protestant churches, Armenian and Russian Orthodox churches, and synagogues.

30. What are the climate and health conditions? Most of Greece enjoys a Mediterranean climate, with relatively mild winters, sub-tropical summers and about 3,000 hours of sunshine a year. Average temperature in Athens ranges from 9.6 degrees centigrade in January to 27.6 degrees in July, while average precipitation ranges from 61 millimetres in January to three in July. Health conditions, particularly in Athens, are excellent. Tap water is safe to drink in most urban centres. Air and

sea pollution, though, are beginning to pose problems near major urban and industrial areas. There are 18,000 physicians (many of them multilingual) and 5,300 dentists throughout Greece (about two-thirds in the Athens area) and a total of 725 hospitals with 57,000 beds.

31. How about sightseeing, sports and entertainment? Sightseeing includes excursions on the mainland, climbing atop scenic mountains, cruises to beautiful islands, visits to museums, medieval castles, Byzantine churches and monasteries, caves and spas. But above all, there are visits to archaeological sites and historic monuments throughout the country. Sports include swimming, water skiing, yachting, sailing, rowing, fishing, horseback riding, tennis, golf and skiing on snow-covered

mountains. Entertainment includes music and drama festivals, folk dancing, wine festivals, night life with popular music, tasty food and good wine. There are also scores of theatrical productions (in Greek) and cinemas (showing foreign films in their original languages). The friendly and hospitable environment and the feeling of personal security prevailing in urban as well as rural areas in Greece are hard to duplicate elsewhere.

32. What are convenient sources of business information? The best sources are government departments (including the National Statistical Service), banks, industrial and other professional federations, Greek and foreign chambers of commerce, Greek and foreign news agencies, commercial attachés at about 50 foreign embassies in Athens or Greek embassies abroad. There is one English daily, a French language weekly and an English language monthly (*The Athenian*) published in Athens. Greek radio and TV broadcast news bulletins in English and French. Foreign newspapers, magazines and books are readily available in Greece, most foreign newspapers arriving by air within 24 hours of publication.

33. What are the working hours? Government departments work 08:00-14:30 in winter and 07:30-13:30 in summer Monday through Saturday. Banks (Greek or foreign) are open to the public 08:00-13:00 Monday through Saturday; a few downtown branches also open 17:30-19:30 Monday through Friday. Most private Greek offices work mornings and afternoons. Most foreign firms work Monday through Friday only. Shopping hours are irregular. Workers' hours are being gradually reduced from 48 to 45 a week. Sunday is everyone's day-off.

34. What are the public holidays? New Year's Day (Jan. 1), Epiphany (Jan. 6), Ash Monday, National Holidays (March 25 and Oct. 28), Good Friday, Holy Saturday, Easter Monday, May Day (May 1), Whit Monday, Assumption (Aug. 15), Christmas (Dec. 25), Boxing Day (Dec. 26). (Holidays where no dates are indicated vary from year to year.)

35. What are the most frequent complaints? The difficulty of reading the Greek alphabet (particularly on street signs), red tape and too many permits required, complex tax structure, long-winded legal documents, the high cost of gasoline (except for tourists), insufficient parking space, crowded buses and crazy driving.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES



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LETTER FROM ABROAD

New York, New York

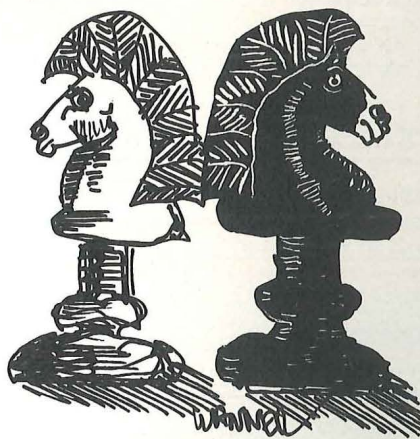
WITH THE election of Jimmy Carter, New Yorkers, like all Americans, are free to go back to affairs-as-usual — although if the polls and pundits are to be believed, they never turned from those affairs. Presumably the whole world has been told that this Presidential contest left many Americans unexcited and unengaged. Presumably, too, the whole world has been told the reasons why this was so, all summed up — as so often in English — by a good Greek word, apathy. Surface observations did seem to confirm a noticeable lack of enthusiasm for both of the major candidates.

However, one thing needs saying about New Yorkers and this recent election. Three things, actually, each somewhat peculiar to New York's particular texture. For one, the candidates may have failed to ignite the voters, but there was no lessening of the verbal blitz. And since New York City is at the very heart of the nation's communications organism — TV and radio networks, most national magazines, many prominent journals and papers — New Yorkers got their usual disproportionate share of the media barrage.

A second thing to be said is that, while the Presidential campaign may dominate international concerns, there are many other contests — for US Senators and Representatives, for State and municipal offices, for referendum propositions or bond issues — that often generate at least as much interest among Americans. In New York City's case this year, the US Senate race, between incumbent Conservative-Republican James Buckley and Democrat-Liberal Daniel Moynihan, seemed to many more significant than the Presidential contest.

And thirdly, New York City has a number of large and prominent 'blocs' — Jews, for instance, or Blacks — and when a particular issue galvanizes one or another of these, New Yorkers can effect a disproportionate impact on an election. That is because of that unusual American system that awards a State's entire 'electoral college' vote to the winner, even if the majority is but one vote. When New Yorkers vote as blocs, or as one bloc, they can tip the whole State towards their candidate, and in turn the State can tip the whole election.

So, the candidates may have failed to seduce the voters, but New Yorkers were not that divorced from the political process. At the same time, there were certainly many other events that competed for New Yorkers' attention this autumn. Sporting events, for instance. New York City's cultural activities get so much international publicity that it is easy to ignore the fact that more New Yorkers are sports-oriented than arts-oriented. Many participate — as tennis-players, golfers, joggers, skiers, and in every imaginable sport. As for professional team sports,



New York City and its environs support two major-League teams in the Big Four of American sports — baseball, football, basketball, and hockey. Their seasons are long and overlapping, their expenses are high, they require incredible numbers of fans and amounts of money. New Yorkers provide them.

And for the same reason that New York got a disproportionate share of the election spotlight — by being at the communications switchboard — New York teams and players get a tremendous amount of publicity. It is a well-attested phenomenon that a major achiever in some sport can labour for years on a team in some other city and not get as much recognition as lesser figures who happen to be playing for New York teams. The constellation of publicity, money, and glamour that New York City can still project is hard to resist.

Take New York's soccer team. Soccer has never really caught on in America, and except for those with some 'foreign' links, most New Yorkers

are hardly aware of soccer. (These same New Yorkers were devastated this fall when their baseball team, the once-dominant Yankees, lost the World Series in four straight games.) But in an effort to transplant the game, a professional league has bought many foreign stars for several cities' teams. That's not uncommon. But New York bought the Brazilian superstar Pelé right out of retirement for a cool million dollars.

Ah yes... those New York millions. To the rest of the world, it must often sound as though you have to be a millionaire just to survive in New York. Obviously a lot of non-millionaires do so, but there is no denying that some things can be expensive here. Rents, for one. A modest apartment — two bedrooms, living room, dining area, kitchen, bath — in a decent neighbourhood now costs about \$300 a month (although that includes heat and hot water). Gas and electricity for a typical family probably come to \$25, with a phone bill of at least \$12. Public transportation must sound high to Europeans: fifty cents for every ride, short or long. A daily newspaper is fifteen to twenty-five cents; a cup of coffee twenty-five cents, a pay phone ten cents, a postage stamp thirteen cents.

Are such prices expensive? Clearly, if expenditures are to mean anything, they must be set against income. It would be easy to dazzle with New Yorkers' salaries. Let's stick to 'typicals'. Firemen and policemen make about \$16,000 a year; the average schoolteacher about \$17,000; desk-bound civil servants about \$14,000. A basic secretary makes about \$8,000. And pays a rent of \$250? No, either she's living at home, and probably paying little or nothing, or she's sharing with a friend or two and paying \$100. All of which leaves a lot of low-paid workers at \$6,000 a year. But it also leaves a lot of middleclass couples with joint incomes of \$25,000 or more.

Food is one domain where New Yorkers do fairly well. Individual items can sound atrocious to Europeans: milk (the equivalent of) forty-three cents a litre; bread, \$1 a kilo; grapes, \$1.50 a kilo; American ordinary wine, \$1.25 a litre. But what about decent ground meat at \$2.20 the kilo; bananas at fifty-five cents a kilo; eggs, ninety cents a dozen; margarine, \$1.10 a kilo; chickens, \$1.25 a kilo. Food represents a relatively smaller percentage of most Americans' budget. As does clothing. Individual items may sound expensive, but in practice there is so much

competition, so many sales, so many outlets, that only the rich or poorly-informed would pay full price. Anyway, a decent pair of shoes may cost \$25, but you need only so many pairs. Meanwhile, you've got that \$15,000 a year.

The same holds true for home furnishings and appliances — chairs, linens, lamps, refrigerators, TV sets. What with discount stores, constant sales, discontinued lines, anyone should come out with a bargain: a vacuum cleaner for \$65, a good-sized refrigerator for \$275, and for \$10 — a transistor radio.

As for eating out, that is expensive. Oh, you can drop in any lunch counter, cafeteria, or cheap restaurant and still get an undistinguished meal for \$1.50 to \$3. But as you move on to better restaurants, the price climbs quickly. Forget about the great 'starred' restaurants. A couple could hardly step out to a neighbourhood restaurant without paying \$20 — a decent meal, perhaps a bottle of wine, tax, and tip. It's still possible, though, to get a breakfast, even in midtown, for seventy-five to ninety cents: a small glass of orange juice, two eggs, toast with butter and

jelly, a coffee (sometimes two cups). The explanation for such disproportionately cheap breakfasts is that these places compete to attract clients that they hope will return for other meals. And if the food isn't *haute cuisine*, it certainly competes with the bread, jelly, and powdered coffee you may be served in Greece — for twenty drachmas.

Then there's that American *machina* as *deus*, the automobile. A new one would cost about \$5,000, but there are used ones all over for much less. New York City's gasoline is about the most expensive in America, but at (the equivalent of) 17 cents a litre, that must sound cheap to some people. Annual car registration and driver's license fees are only about \$40. If you can park overnight on the street, that's free — until you break a parking limit and have your car towed away: it costs \$75 to retrieve. An enclosed garage costs at least \$50 a month. Sounds unwordly? Yet somehow many New Yorkers support cars, and they are not all millionaires.

Perhaps the secret to affording New York — as Paris, London, or Athens — is to know your way around. An out-of-towner, American as well as foreign, can walk through New York, eating, purchasing, and part with twice as much money as the native, who often simply knows enough to shop around the corner. The basic American lunch — a hamburger and French fries, perhaps a bit of lettuce, tomato, and pickle, and coffee — can cost \$1.20 or \$2.20. The dollar difference doesn't necessarily mean better quality; it may mean not knowing your way around.

Put another way, New Yorkers know how to cope with their city. Cope? Here's an image. Along the East River Drive of Manhattan is an expressway with a few entry roads. During rush hours, traffic moves very slowly at such junctions. At one such entryway there is a narrow strip of raised cement dividing the entry road from the expressway, and on that strip at rush hours is an elderly Greek-American woman with a pushcart from which she sells hot dogs, cold drinks, and pretzels. Dressed in drab clothes, she seems to belong in a Greek village, but she coolly sells her food to motorists who find themselves moving slowly by her. She probably earns at least \$125 a week selling her food here and elsewhere. All because she is willing to exploit that niche. That's coping. Whatever lies ahead in the coming months, new President and all, you can be sure New Yorkers will go on coping.

—DAEDALUS

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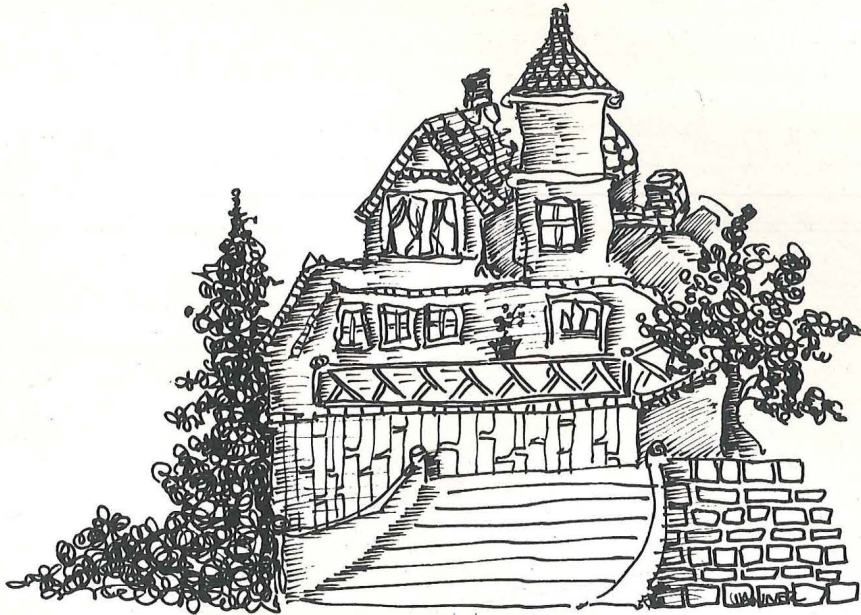
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BIRTH OF A CRIMINAL

LAST January I wrote a piece with my predictions of 1976. Looking back over the last twelve months I am glad to say they all came true. If you don't believe me, look it up in your January 1976 number of *The Athenian*. If you haven't got it, you can probably buy it at enormous expense from *The Athenian* offices at 20 Alopekis Street.

Anyway, for November 1976 I had written: 'The Traffic Police have at last succeeded in closing the northern suburbs completely with one-way roads so that cars will only be able to move round in ever-diminishing circles until they finally disappear in their own exhaust fumes.' My original ending to this phrase had been 'disappear up their own exhaust pipes' but some hawk-eyed editor at *The Athenian* must have thought this too daring and toned it down. (I wonder if it will get by this time?)

Any of you who live in these suburbs or have visited them recently will know that my prediction is about to come true. Indeed, the situation is now so chaotic that the police has had to put up arrows all over the place. By following these arrows you still get back where you started from but it takes a little longer and gives you the opportunity of doing more sightseeing in the daytime and running over more cats in the dark.

A friend of mine, hearing that I had become completely immobilized in my home on Kamelion Street in Psychiko by 'no entry' signs, decided to pay me a visit and bring some supplies. I had told him

over the phone that my food stocks had run out and that I was eating nasturtium leaves from the garden.

A day later he rang up from a phone booth in the Second Platia to say he had been going around in circles for the past twenty-four hours, had run out of gas, had eaten the supplies he was bringing me and was about to throw a fit in the middle of the Platia so an ambulance could come and get him out of there.

The other day, as I was picking the last of the nasturtium leaves in my garden and eyeing the chrysanthemums with a hungry glint in my eye, a neighbour strolled round with a petition in his hand.

'Ah,' I thought to myself, 'action at last. We shall make a collective appeal to the authorities and perhaps something will be done about the problem.'

'Good morning,' my neighbour said, 'I have this petition —'

'Say no more,' I cried, 'I shall sign willingly. Give me your pen.'

'Well, I'm glad to hear that. Some of the householders on the street don't seem to want a sewer line.'

I stopped in mid-signature. 'What's that you said about a sewer line?'

'That's what the petition is about,' he explained. 'They've laid lines down Amaryllidos and Antheon that will link up with the main sewage system but they haven't done anything on Kamelion. We want to petition for an estimate of the cost of laying down a line along our street and see if we can each chip in to have it built.'

'A sewer? A blinking sewer?' I

almost yelled at him. 'Here we are hemmed in on all sides by "no entry" signs and confounded arrows and all you can think about is a sewer?'

He looked rather startled by my outburst and said:

'Well, we're all paying a fortune having our cesspools emptied every week and we thought —'

'My cesspool is twenty metres deep,' I interrupted, 'and it never fills up and what's more it'll never fill up on this diet,' I shouted holding out a handful of nasturtium leaves for him to see.

'Why are you eating those?' he asked.

'Because I ruddy well can't get to the shops,' I said. 'We're completely blocked in by "no entry" signs, or haven't you noticed?'

'Oh, those,' he shrugged. 'Who pays any attention to those.'

'You mean you disregard them? You drive through "no entry" signs with panache and impunity?'

He nodded. 'What else can I do? I have a car, not a helicopter.'

'And you are never caught?'

He shook his head. 'I've been lucky so far,' he said, 'but I reckon that whatever I pay in fines for going up one-way streets the wrong way, I've still saved more than that on gas and on the wear and tear on my car.'

I stood transfixed in thought for a moment and then I slapped my forehead. Why hadn't I thought of this before? The man was a genius. I thanked him profusely, hopped into my car and tore madly down all the one-way streets I could find, going the wrong way through all of them, till I came to the shopping centre at the Pharos.

There, I violated all the 'no entry' signs round the supermarket, parked my car right outside the entrance, stocked up on staples and a pile of goodies and drove back the way I had been used to in the days when the only signs in Psychiko were the ones that set the speed limit at 20 kilometres per hour. Nobody ever paid any attention to those either.

Being basically a law-abiding citizen I find my conscience bothers me at times. Also, I tend to wake up screaming in the night after a recurrent dream in which I have been cornered at a crossroads by five police cars.

But I am consoled by the fact that I am not the only one to flout traffic signs in my suburb and if, from this lowly beginning, we all develop into hardened criminals, the police will have nobody but itself to blame for the birth of a Greek-style Mafia in Psychiko.

—ALEC KITROEFF

AN EXISTENTIALIST POLICEMAN

GEORGE Kokoloyannis was born in 1930 in Spiliara, a small mountain village in Crete. There he remained until the age of twenty, not even once visiting the town of Hania, only twenty-five kilometres away. In Spiliara, he lived the seemingly extraverted and yet deeply introverted life of a mountain villager, tending flocks, tilling the fields, and listening to the old men and women spinning out the legends and myths native to Crete. These were his true teachers, for after only a few years of grade school, the Occupation gripped Crete and teachers were not available.

Although in childhood he had accepted his immediate environment as a self-contained world, he began early in adolescence to be haunted by a vague sensation of anguish, a feeling that there were horizons both inner and outer which he should perhaps explore. When in 1950, at the age of twenty, he learned that trainees for village policemen were wanted, he went to Hania to apply. For the first time he found himself away from the confines of his village, housed in a school with five hundred other trainees. As with all whose imagination far outstrips reality, he did not find Hania as large, the buildings as tall, the people as different as he had imagined. Nevertheless, the change was a milestone in his life. Four months after he was accepted into the training program he became a village policeman. During the ensuing twenty years he has served in regions around Iraklion, Macedonia, St. Efstratios, Hania, and in Eretria. Over the years he married, fathered two children and managed to earn his grade school diploma.

The village policeman had never given any particular thought to the arts. He had never entered a museum. Now and then he had admired some village statue or memorial, but nothing more. One day in 1969, while living in Eretria, on the island of Evvia, his daughter, Sophia, was struggling with her water-colour assignment for grade school. Watching her, he became fascinated with the colours. He knew the names of the primary colours, but not those of the variations in shade and tone. He felt impelled to play with these rainbow hues, but did not know how to draw. Placing a glass vase under a strong electric light, he traced the vase's shadow on paper, and then filled in the outline with a variety of colours against a plain background.

With this first 'painting', the village policeman suddenly plunged into a new world that gripped him and would not let him go. Noticing an advertisement in a newspaper, he signed up for a correspondence course in painting, and in two years earned his diploma. He drew and painted the things he saw around him according to instructions: flowers, furniture, people, objects and landscapes. His early paintings might be said to belong to the 'primitive' tradition, naive in perspective, flat

Photograph by Kimon Friar.



George Kokoloyannis, the existentialist policeman who is not afraid to deal with great themes. Like Kazantzakis he is 'driven and agonized, an obsessed man, the Eternal Seeker'.

surfaced, with awkward anatomy, and with an intrinsic charm of their own. The themes are drawn from his Cretan background. In 'The Will' for example, a Cretan grandmother is making out her testament, leaving her property to her granddaughter and to the Church. In another, 'The Return', a father dressed in *vrakia*, the traditional Cretan men's wear, with his *komboloi* in hand is shown advancing to welcome his son returned from studies abroad, but averting his head in shame and consternation at the sight of the immodestly clad girl the son has brought back with him. Although his paintings of this period are among his most engaging, Kokoloyannis considers them the work of his apprenticeship and, as is only natural, he has been reluctant to display them.

Indeed, they were but preludes to his main concern in life: his search for God. Imbued with a deep religious faith by his

parents, Kokoloyannis had read the New Testament and the Church rituals over and over again, and then an encyclopaedia of the Orthodox faith, but found this not much different from the Gospels. Restless in his pursuit, he read the 'Phaedo', Plato's dialogue on the soul, and visited Mt. Athos many times between 1957-64 where he learned to revere the ascetic approach to life and God.

Another turning point in his life came when he read the book, *The Five Great Religions of the World*, and was introduced to Buddhism, Confucianism, Hinduism, and Muhammadanism. He realized to his amazement that Christ had his counterparts throughout the world and that the search for God was more complex than he had thought. Nevertheless, his reading confirmed his belief that Christianity was the most beautiful of all religions because it preached the philosophy of love and, to the despairing, gave hope of an afterlife. Kokoloyannis's preoccupation with these profound questions is evident in his explicitly religious paintings. Portions of the Scriptures or the text of the church liturgy are often painstakingly incorporated into his paintings as a commentary and guide.

This literal approach, however, did not completely satisfy him for he was slowly and agonizingly converting his religious reading and experiences into a peculiarly personal cosmology. His head swarmed with images and metaphors of his visions which he began to depict on canvas. He became what Yeats has called a 'literalist of the imagination'. That is, he set down on canvas, literally and realistically, the images in his mind as though these inhabitants of his soul were posing for him as solid objects in a still life he had arranged. Because his visions are attempts to yoke together the finite and the infinite, the mortal and the immortal, man and God, space and time, good and evil, and all other dualities, his method is that of the metaphor, the symbol, and the allegory, all literary devices. He may be termed a Symbolist or Metaphorical painter with overtones of the Surrealist.

His depiction in an early painting of Zan Rispen's famous legend clearly illustrates this style. The beloved of a young man asks him to prove his love for her by bringing her the heart of his mother. The young man kills his mother and rips out her heart, but as he is

bringing it to his beloved, he falls, and when he stumbles over it, the heart cries out, 'Are you hurt, my child?' This Kokoloyannis depicts literally, in his painting 'The Mother's Heart'. But he has added surrealist and symbolist touches of his own. The young man has left the bare tree of his empty life and is proceeding toward his naked beloved, who awaits him under the full-foliaged tree of voluptuous life. Over him, a white cloud has taken on the surrealistic shape of a great monster of evil, dripping blood, urging the young man on to his destiny.

Most representative of all, however, is 'Dust Thou Art', which depicts a two-headed woman with a huge pregnant body and four arms. In her left hands she holds an infant tenderly, smiling benignly. With her right hands she is cannibalistically gobbling down parts of a human body into a belly that is both a womb and a tomb. The hand of God holds her in space suspended by her hair, while below her float the lifeless planets of the universe. This is Kokoloyannis's literal rendering of Mother Earth, who gives us birth and then digests us into nothingness. The painting has something urgent to say, which is simple and fundamental, yet agonizing and terrifying as well.

Unburdened by the crushing weight of education, Kokoloyannis is not afraid to deal with great themes. 'The Eighth Seal' is a rendering of the Revelation of St. John, chapter 12: 1-4. A pregnant Virgin, representing the church, confronts Satan in the guise of a seven-headed dragon with ten horns and seven diadems. The sky of our earthly existence is torn like a thin piece of paper to reveal planets vanishing in a perspective of immensity.

As Kokoloyannis's quest became more complex, as he began to doubt the orthodox division of good and evil, and agonized over the possibility that the dualities may simply be the opposite aspects of the same source, his symbols became more enigmatic. In 'Separation', for instance, two aspects of the same woman are represented, one fully clothed in a nun's garb, the other completely naked but for a diaphanous veil. One may interpret this as the irrevocable division between the sacred and profane, with a predilection for the sacred, since the cross in the painting leans toward the nun. The girl's naked body is neither indecent nor provocative, however, and the painter may also have wanted to indicate that both dedications to life are good, the mundane as well as the sacred, for all that separates them is a microcosmic

sphere between the upraised index fingers of both women.

Nikos Kazantzakis had for long been Kokoloyannis's chief spiritual guide. Having read all his novels, his autobiography *Report to Greco*, and in particular *The Saviours of God: Spiritual Exercises*, Kokoloyannis sees Kazantzakis as one of the great strugglers in the search for God, but believes that his fellow Cretan never succeeded in finding Him. For Kokoloyannis, Kazantzakis's great achievement was his struggle to free himself from all bonds: from family, country, religion, and all obstacles that might impede his full confrontation with the essence of divinity. In one of his paintings of Kazantzakis, 'We Come from a Dark Abyss', Greece is depicted as a woman who turns away from the author, askance, unable to digest his thinking, distressed that he should be asking questions so close to heresy. On the canvas, from one abyss to the left to another abyss to the right is drawn the straight line of infinity on which a flower and a 'Z' (for zoi — life) are painted. This literally depicts the opening of *The Saviours of God*: 'We come from a dark abyss, we end in a dark abyss, and we call the luminous interval, life.'

On another canvas, however, the ambiguity lies deeper. Below Kazantzakis, Mother Greece grieves for the unorthodox views of her eminent son. To the left is one of her daughters trying to console her mother, yet torn between the old beliefs of her heritage and the new beliefs of her generation which Kazantzakis represents. To the right is another daughter, a finger of her left hand pressed to her lips to command silence, her right hand raised high in a plea for the thoughts of this great man to lie undisturbed, further guidance to mankind.

Kokoloyannis, like Kazantzakis, is driven and agonized, an obsessed man, the Eternal Seeker. Between them lies the vast gulf of their backgrounds: one, a simple yet complicated man of the people, and the other, a complex man of the cosmopolitan world distilled into simplicity. Like Kazantzakis, he is an allegorist and a symbolist, and like Kazantzakis he too has entered into the existentialist anguish of our times. For Kokoloyannis, painting is a technique that seems impossible to master: he will get up in the middle of the night to add a brush stroke or to erase an error.

During the two years I lived in Eretria, he would often sit with me in my garden, and we would have long discussions on life, death, faith, the afterlife, God, and eternity. Once,



'Kazantzakis and Mother Greece'

during a conversation one star-filled night, he suddenly rose, stretched out his arms toward that black and mysterious immensity, and cried out to God: 'Vre, where are You? Reveal Yourself!' I suspect that this cry will obsess him his life long, as it did Kazantzakis, but I also suspect that like all tough and stubborn Cretans, he will survive to give us even more subtle and more ambiguous symbols of man's Eternal Quest.

—KIMON FRIAR



'Dust Thou Art'

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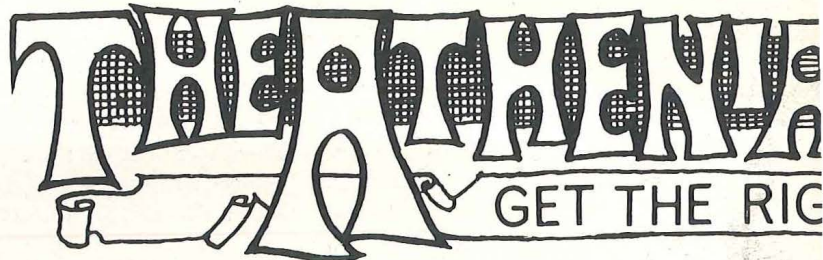
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(* Recorded messages in Greek)

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Venizelou 9 (5:30-7:30)	323-4351
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First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13	360-2311
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L'Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
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Jewish Community Centre, Pireos 46	522-7997
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Parnassos Hall, Karitsi Sq. 8	323-8745
Professional Artists Chamber, Mitropoleos 38	323-1230
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Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	324-1342
Alitalia, Venizelou 9B	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15	323-0174
East African, Stadiou 5	324-7000
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
EL AL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
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Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	874-809
Karditsa	874-712
Larissa	861-6813
Levadia - Antikira	861-7954
Nafplion	513-4588
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Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7	323-4555
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Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	659-3803
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
Target Shooting Federation of Greece, Amerikis 15	363-5620
Underwater Fishing, Agios Kosmas	981-9961
Varibopi Riding School	801-9912
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Agii Anargyri, Ano Nea Smyrni, Ano Patisia, Kifissia, Nea Smyrni, Pefki, Peristeri

THURSDAY

Aharnon, Ano Ilisia, Glyfada, Immitos, Nea Ionia, Papagou, Voula

FRIDAY

Agia Paraskevi, Ano Kypseli, Faliron (Ag. Barbara), Kallithea, Kolonaki, Neo Faliron, Pal. Psyhiko

SATURDAY

Ambelokipi, Argyroupoli, Exarhea, Ilioupoli, Maroussi, Plat. Attikis

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Agios Dimitrios, (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Agiou Sotiros, Kidathineon	322-4633
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Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308

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Vet Clinic & Kennels, Iera Odos 77 (English spoken)	346-0360
Vet Clinic, Halkidonas 64, Ambelokipi	770-6489
For the export & import of pets: Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Aeolou 104	321-9871



TELEVISION ON A SHOESTRING



'GREEK television is in its infancy,' a senior network official recently declared, a fact which is constantly reiterated by all those involved in the media. As a consequence, the industry is experiencing every form of growing pain, both in internal administration and program production. There are two existing channels: the state-controlled ERT and the Armed Forces network YENED. They also control all local radio broadcasting, with the exception of the U.S. Armed Forces station which broadcasts twenty-four hours a day in Athens, and countless pirate stations. Of the two channels YENED is the most popular with the public, drawing approximately sixty percent of the viewing audience and carrying the twenty top-rated programs. YENED is an agency of the Armed Forces, subsidized from the Defense budget. ERT is subsidized by a tax added to electricity bills — an extremely effective method of collection since unlike the English license system it is impossible to evade. A major part of both networks' incomes comes from advertisements, but the incomes are inadequate.

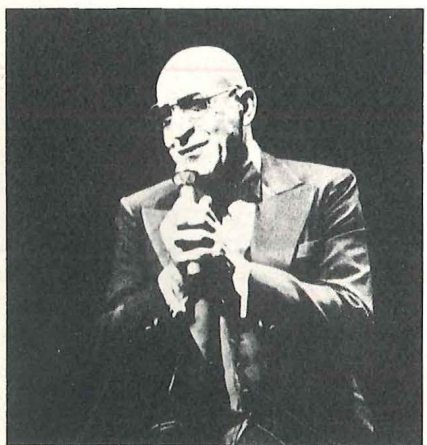
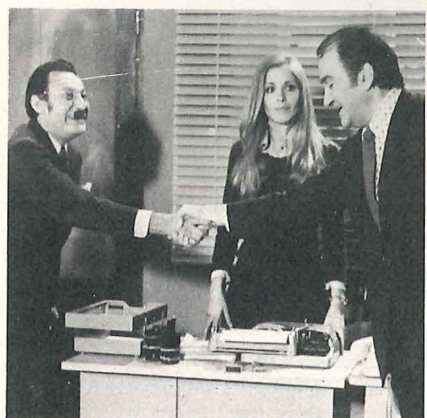
Inaugurated in the late 1960s by the dictatorship government, the industry has been in a constant state of flux. The creation of a television network involves difficulties particular to each country. To begin with, there are a limited number of technicians trained in the media. All program production is exclusively in Greek, of course: this affords few opportunities to sell programs abroad. In the absence of a potentially large market for shows in Greek, budgets must be limited and the industry's development is hampered.

In a country with a population of nine million, five-hundred thousand viewers is the maximum to be expected for even a top-rated program. The number of television sets seems to be an uncertain factor; certainly the majority of homes do not enjoy this luxury — and luxury it is. Sets are extremely expensive, even when secondhand. Nonetheless, an increasing number of families, even among the lower incomes in towns and cities, are prepared to invest in them. Cafés and restaurants with sets do

a thriving business — especially when a good football match is being shown. Local television may have a long way to go as those in the industry pointed out to me; whatever its current weaknesses, however, it is here to stay and gaining an ever growing audience.

Since the return to democracy in 1974 local television has undergone radical changes which, according to a senior administrator at ERT, marked the end of the old era of television. Although it continues to be funded by the State, last year ERT was transformed from a government agency into a private corporation. This was one of the major recommendations made by Sir Hugh Green, the former chief of the BBC, when he was invited by the Karamanlis government to report on the state of local television. Major changes in the administration of what Sir Hugh called 'an over-blown and slow-moving bureaucracy' led to havoc. Programs already in production were suddenly cancelled, and contracts were broken. Although now improved, scheduling has continued to be unpredictable. Major circulation dailies have vociferously complained that the programs they are given at the last minute change before the newspapers reach the kiosks. *The Athenian*, which receives the schedules at their publication deadline several weeks in advance, warned its readers in May that the schedules were 'in the best occult tradition, an extremely nebulous materialization'. (Structural changes at ERT have led, on the one hand, to vast improvement over the network's three radio stations and strides are being made in the television sector.)

Local shows and foreign imports make up television's program content. ERT claims that Greek-produced programs now account for seventy percent of those transmitted. This is considered a satisfactory ratio. YENED transmits sixty percent locally-made television and forty percent foreign. 'We must have a window on the world outside,' spokesmen point out, but much of that window, one must add, opens on popular comedy and detective series, particularly from the U.S.A. where many of these shows would not be



considered the pride of the media. There are exceptions, however — some top-rated programs in the U.S. and Europe — *Kojak*, *Colombo* — are seen locally. In terms of the image projected, the British fare better than the Americans and BBC series such as *The Forsyte Saga* and *War and Peace* were shown during the last year. Recently more French programs are being shown and excellent Eastern European children's programs. Exploration films, documentaries and early film classics are imported from abroad.


Local programs tend towards dramatization of historical events or novels, a great number of musicals, and interview programs — in which the interviewers all too often monopolize the conversation. Here again, the language can be a problem. Most visiting VIPs or personalities, who might make fascinating subjects for interviews, do not speak Greek. Interviewing them becomes an unwieldy process of translating back and forth.

Despite the similarity in programming between the two channels, there is a great difference in the workings of the companies. This is evident from merely visiting the two television centres. ERT is housed in a vast, hospital-like building where one may wander through white and strangely silent corridors for many hours. There are only two studios. Most doors lead to offices and one expects them to be thrust open at any moment and to see a patient wheeled out. But the only patient here is ERT itself, suffering from past administrative failures and changes and a lack of skilled and trained technicians.

YENED is quite different, a military world. Passports are taken away. After minute scrutiny and endless checking that an appointment has indeed been made, one is allowed to enter, accompanied by a military escort. This regimentation does not totally permeate the creative side of the studio and it has its blessings since YENED functions with relative efficiency.

Neither ERT nor YENED is an independent television company, but spokesmen at both networks insist that they are not subject to strict censorship. Certainly there is no formal censorship as there was under the Junta. During the last elections, ERT gave program time to speakers from all major parties. YENED's way of remaining apolitical was not to give any time to any party and to simply report the election news 'objectively'. At ERT they admit that they do exercise 'self-restraint', noting that this is in the best interests of any government-owned television station,





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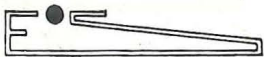
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but there are thin boundaries between self-restraint and censorship.

The present assistant director general of ERT is Robert Manthoulis, a man of exceptional energy and optimism who acknowledges that he has a superhuman task. Faced with anachronistic methods, he is working against time on a tightly limited budget to try and build up a television company that serves its public. He believes that this is not the prime objective of all television organizations. Mr. Manthoulis evaluates the needs of the public in two ways: the social need to make the public aware and responsible members of the community and the immediate need to entertain them; entertainment should also educate. The present combination of information and entertainment provided by ERT is not, however; substantially different from that of other television stations throughout the world. Both ERT and YENED have inconsequential educational television. Sir Hugh commented in his report:

'Nothing has surprised me more since I came to Greece than the almost complete absence of educational material. Other countries of the Western world have long and encouraging experience in the use of television and radio for education — for schools at all levels, higher education for adults, for training of teachers... The Italians have had long experience in the use of television to combat illiteracy, in particular among the older people in the villages.'

Educational television could play its most important role in Greece among the lower income groups and in rural areas, not only fighting illiteracy but also teaching basic hygiene, simple first aid, and better farming methods. Sir Hugh has also advocated the merging of ERT and YENED and devoting one of the two networks to educational television in the widest sense — to include music, drama and extensive coverage of sessions of Parliament. It seems highly unlikely that this will take place in the near future.

Whatever the long-term aims of television, the present standards are unnecessarily low. Newscasters with speech idiosyncracies who stare constantly at their notes rather than the camera, outdoor broadcasts where the camera wobbles about like a yoyo only occasionally framing the subject — these are shortcomings that could be easily remedied. Like cinema in its early days, local television has yet to come to grips with the media. Dramas are as limited and static as stage productions

with the performers rigidly declaiming their lines; children's programs resemble class sessions — and old fashioned ones at that — in which children are treated like robots and there is as much vitality as a rainy English Sunday. Although news broadcasts are slowly improving, they fail on the whole as television. Wire service photographs frequently illustrate the news and a remarkable amount of the coverage is devoted to cataloguing which official visited where, to long speeches, wreath-layings and ribbon - cuttings.

ERT looks forward hopefully to a new generation of producers and technicians now training abroad. At YENED there is less optimism but perhaps a more realistic view of the situation. Again it is a question of the low budget. No writer, however good, can turn out an endless supply of quality material but in order to enjoy a reasonable living wage this is what a television writer must do in Greece. A writer may frequently be asked to produce two hours of drama every week. YENED, including both radio and television employs about six hundred and fifty people and produces on average five films a week, including military documentaries, for the cinema. There is only one major studio for all programs with the exception of discussions and news which are filmed in a second smaller studio. A major drama production is allowed one 'day' of shooting — from 8 p.m. until midnight — and everything must be prepared in advance. Some programs can be made in one and a half hours providing everything is well-organized. Writers and producers are literally worked off their feet and thus cannot produce programs of the quality they would like. Television on a shoestring budget cannot be good television.

Up until now a topic for cartoonists and wry critics, television is becoming a subject to be taken seriously. In February this year ERT started a live mid-day, phone-in program. This has proved to be highly successful, and they say they receive between two thousand and three thousand calls daily on the open line. In the future, as Greece develops economically, strengthening its ties with the rest of Europe and hopefully becoming a member of the EEC, so the television industry must grow alongside. Meanwhile, the introduction of colour television is being discussed at both networks — a bright light on the horizon for television fans.

—ANTOINETTE MOSES

THE ODYSSEY OF SPYROS EVANGELATOS

WHAT precisely is Homer's immortal twin epic, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*? A historical chronicle in verse? A poetic philosophy of life? A moral lesson? An immense canvas on which life, in all its nobility and in all its vulgarities, confronts destiny? Historians and classical scholars analyzing the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* soon discover that Homer has drawn them into producing their own epics. Such, it would seem, has been the fate of Director Spyros Evangelatos who has adapted the *Odyssey* to the stage of the Kalouta Theatre.

As a scholar, Evangelatos could not merely extract from the *Odyssey* a series of adventures to be dramatized and presented to the public in a readily digestible prose. After eliminating episodes superfluous to the story or too static to be dramatic, Evangelatos divided the *Odyssey* into two parts: the first, which was premiered in November, covering Odysseus's adventurous return from Troy; the second, which will premiere this month, covering his arrival at Ithaca. Thereafter the two parts will be played on alternate nights. Evangelatos chose the smooth, poetic translation into modern Greek of the late poet, Argyris Eftaliotis whose translation, however, covers only part of the *Odyssey*. Thus, for the second half Evangelatos has used a translation by Tassos Roussos.

The Kalouta Theatre — comparatively spacious by Athens standards — has been remodelled into a theatre in the round with acting areas extending around and above the circle (hence, the company's name: *Amphitheatro*). Evangelatos's brilliantly conceived amphitheatre production of the Cretan verse romance *Erotokritos*, which he presented last year, opened the way to the dramatic form the *Odyssey* should take. For example, when the translated text moves from dialogue to narration, the performers abandon their roles as *dramatis personae* and — reader's theatre fashion — become third-person narrators. These transitions are smooth but obvious and the audience thus has no difficulty following them.

All aspects of this production retain a simplicity and timelessness which enhances the total dramatic impact — from the austere impressionistic costumes of Yiorgos Patsas to the

inobtrusive music of Vassilis Tenidis. The sets, too, are minimal but imaginatively improvised to imply life and intensity. Elaborate episodes — from storms, to sea voyages, to banquets — are presented as if by magic through the simplest props — such as tables, chairs, and sheets. For example, long strips of white cloth, held at opposite ends by members of the cast who set it in billowing motion, successfully suggest the storm-tossed seas through which Odysseus sails. Even the performers are occasionally transformed into what in traditional productions would be props.

The single exception to the simplicity of the sets is the gigantic effigy of Poseidon, suspended as if in mid-flight above the central acting area, evoking the majestic presence of the god of the sea. As in *Erotokritos*, the cast (made up of about twenty actors and actresses) works in perfect harmony — no prima donnas here — with tremendous energy and verve, their actions expertly synchronized by director Evangelatos. Many of them play several roles, their individual performances neither brilliant nor tedious but adequate. Each devotes the same attention to the minor

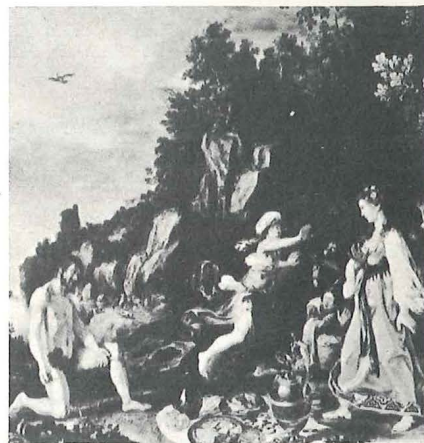
Odysseus as seen by artists over the centuries, ranging from the lilliputian warrior of Jean Mielot to the abstract figure of Picasso: reproduced from the Amphitheatro's elaborate program notes.



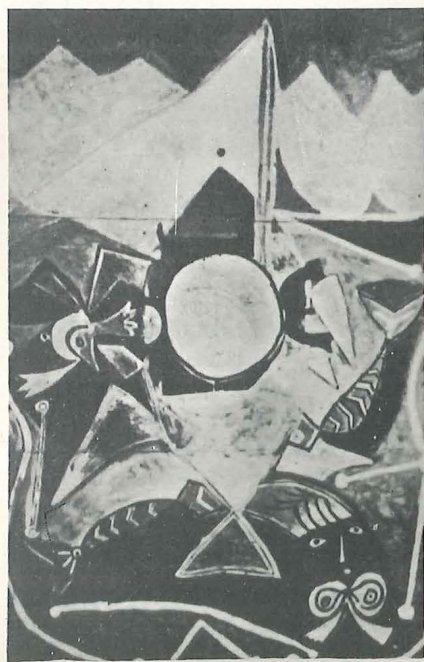
'Odysseus at the Palace of Circe' by Tibaldi (16th century).



'Odysseus and the Cyclops' by Jean Mielot (15th century).



'Odysseus and Nausicaa' by Peter Lastman (17th century).



'Odysseus and the Sirens' by Picasso (20th century).

parts as to the major roles. Elias Logothetis seemed to enjoy playing a sacrificial cow going through death throes more than the role of one of Homer's heroes. Teti Skinalis gives a moving performance as Calypso and then vanishes into the anonymous cast.

Despite the Amphitheatre company's non-emphasis on stars several performances were nonetheless conspicuously outstanding. Actor Lefteris Voyadzis's nobility in the role of the goddess Athena, and in her many manifestations, verged on the divine, his voice resonant and clear. As the imperious Zeus, the serene King Alkinoos or the bestial giant Polyphemus, Alexis Stavrakis was impressive. The standard image of Odysseus is that of a man of great cunning and supernatural endurance, a great adventurer and lover — a character of oversized dimensions that surpass those of most human beings. Alas, Nikos Bousdoukos offers an Odysseus of human proportions, a pawn in the hands of the gods, guided and protected by Athena — a life-size interpretation that is only just acceptable.

Spyros Evangelatos's daring venture into the rich heritage of Greek literature should be seen. I left the Amphitheatre, however, with conflicting emotions: not in the least dissatisfied but not entirely satisfied. The explanation for this is elusive. Certainly many beautiful lines were lost, whether in the mouths of the actors or in the enormity of the auditorium. Perhaps the production was too human. Perhaps the explanation is that after last season's *Erotokritos* we have come to expect more theatrical tricks from Evangelatos. Nevertheless some of the scenes in *Odyssey* were of a finer quality: Odysseus, at the mercy of the waves, sailing through the straits of Scylla and Charybdis as well as the unforgettable scene with the blinded Polyphemus. Here the antithesis between overwhelming menace and helpless innocence was achieved without recourse to such devices as false legs, padded abdomens and shoulders, and voice distorting microphones which characterized *Erotokritos*. Evangelatos's earlier staging of that seventeenth-century Cretan romance, and now Homer's epic, may well open the way to more such rewarding productions drawing on the rich, Greek heritage. Again the Amphitheatre program provides elaborate notes, comments and data on the *Odyssey* with illustrations from vases, engravings and manuscripts.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS

cinema

HOLLYWOOD AS HISTORY

'When history is what it should be, it is an elaboration of cinema. It is not content to install itself in the successive facts and to view the moral landscape that may be perceived from there; but for the series of static images, history substitutes the image of movement. "Vistas" which had been discontinuous appear to emerge one from another, each prolonging the other without interruption. Reality, which for one moment seemed an infinity of crystallized facts, frozen in position, liquifies, springs forth, and flows. The true historical reality is not the datum, the fact, the thing, but the evolution formed when these materials melt and fluidify. History moves; the still waters are made swift.'

—Jose Ortega y Gasset
On Point of View of the Arts

JANUARY 1977. It's 'the morning after' for America. Time to start sweeping up after the longest, loudest, costliest, and dullest birthday party in history. Millions of Bicentennial buttons, balloons, bumper stickers, beer can openers, baseball bats, bowling ball bags and bubble gum wrappers are now obsolete, and millions of Americans have slipped safely into the new year as oblivious and undedicated as ever to the Spirit of '76.

When the rubbish is cleared away there will not be a whole lot left to commemorate the celebration — a few marble statues on courthouse lawns, a few new George Washington Bridges, a few tarnished trophies from Bicentennial turkey shoots — and lots of money in the pockets of lots of hucksters.

Patriotism and nostalgia make better fodder for businessmen than for artists and very few of last year's many Bicentennial plays, films, novels, paintings, musical pieces, and television specials will ever see another season. During this once-in-a-lifetime multimedia extravaganza, artists were called upon (and often well paid) to find new meanings for America, but nearly everything that was said in every medium had been said better before. You cannot convince an artist that being two hundred years old is any more significant than being one hundred and ninety-five. As for meanings, artists know that America is still very much a dream, and dreams have nebulous meanings at best — which become more

nebulous the more they are explored and examined.

Of all the works, performances, and exhibitions that have emerged from the U.S.A.'s Bicentennial blast, it is ironic that the most meaningful should come from a place in America known as 'the dream factory'. Hollywood.

Under the auspices of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the American Film Institute last year produced a two-hour motion picture called *America at the Movies*. It is a compilation of scenes from eighty-three famous American films, thematically grouped into five categories: 'The Land, The Cities, The Families, The Wars, and The Spirit'. The collection of clips represents the work of fifty-four directors (from Woody Allen to Fred Zinnemann) and a healthy sampling of some of America's best screenwriters, actors, and film craftsmen. This production enjoyed great success in the United States last year, and Athenians will have an opportunity to view the film this month at one of its first public showings outside the U.S.A.

America at the Movies is a mosaic of moments from everybody's favourite American films, skillfully assembled to relate to each theme without imposing any point of view on its audience. Hence the value and joy of the work. As a history of America, or a history of American cinema, it is grossly inadequate. By showing how America has looked at itself through its movies, the film succeeds on a very special level. Vistas, rather than meanings emerge, providing some fascinating insights into the American spirit and psyche.

If nothing else, the film demonstrates the extent to which American movies have become American history. 'When the legend becomes fact, print the legend,' says a character in John Ford's *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*. Since their silent beginnings seventy years ago, American movies have printed untold numbers of legends, and over the years these legends have become facts — if not in the history books, then at least in the minds of most Americans, and in the world's as well. Throughout this century, the movies



The Grapes of Wrath

have effectively spread impressions of America to all parts of the world, and this sampling of film clips is as good a place as any to begin examining the American image as well as The American Dream.

A believer in America will probably have his beliefs confirmed by *America at the Movies*. Plenty of heroes on display, and an overall mood of undeniable optimism. 'Buck up,' says a familiar little tramp at the end of *Modern Times*, 'Never say die... we'll get along.' And with that, Charlie Chaplin and Paulette Goddard pick up their satchels and saunter down the highway to the strains of 'Smile'.

On the other hand, a cynic will find proofs of his convictions in nearly every excerpt. Some films may seem naive, short-sighted, or exploitive (*Yankee Doodle Dandy*, *Gold Diggers of 1935*, *West Side Story*), while others are bitter, hostile, or satiric (*On The Waterfront*, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, *Catch 22*).

The clips in *America at the Movies* are brief, but the range is broad — from *Modern Times* to *Midnight Cowboy*, *Citizen Kane* to *Carnal Knowledge*, *Way Out West* to *West Side Story*, *Dinner at Eight* to *Dr. Strangelove*. Not surprisingly, John Ford is the best represented, with nine films, but Frank Capra, Elia Kazan, Mike Nichols, and George Stevens are runners-up with four films each.

The emphasis is on social commentary of one kind or another, but beyond sociology and psychology and politics and history, *America at the Movies* is a first-rate testament to the energy, imagination, humour and humanism of American films and America's film artists.

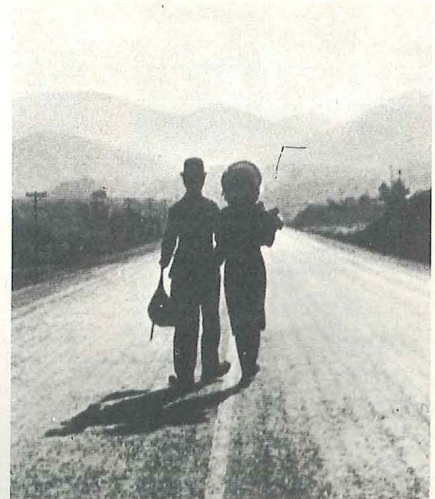
America at the Movies will be shown during American Film Week (January



My Darling Clementine



Yankee Doodle Dandy



Modern Times



Way Out West



Sergeant York

24-31) which is being co-sponsored by the Athens Cinematheque and the Hellenic American Union. The date for the Cinematheque screening (non-members are invited) is January 24th at 8:00 p.m. at the Embassy Cinema in Kolonaki. This should be confirmed by phoning the Cinematheque (362-2046) or by watching for announcements in the newspapers. There will be a series of Frank Capra films at the Cinematheque (Kanaris 1) during American Film Week (*Lost Horizon*, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*) as well as features by John Ford, Orson Welles, Elia Kazan, and others. Again, phone for details.

There are some unusual film treats in store for children this winter. More about this next month, but for the time being no child should miss Charlie Chaplin's *The Kid*, which will play at least through the first weekend in January at the Studio Cinema.

The Pirelli Tire Company is sponsoring an entire season of international children's films. The 'Pirelli Cinema Club' meets every Sunday morning at 10:00 at the Studio Cinema (near Platia Amerikis); admission is free, and the January schedule can be found in our Listings Section. (N.B. Chaplin again, with *Modern Times* on January 16.)

—GERALD HERMAN



Kostas Hatzis



Viki Moscholiou



Alexandra



Tania Tsanaklidou



Marinella



Nikos Xylouris



Mariza Koh



Dimitra Galani

music

WHAT IS IT ALL A-BOITE?

THIS winter the press in commenting on the musical scene in Plaka has shown remarkable courage and forthrightness in condemning the excesses of the boites. According to one afternoon daily, there are over three thousand singers operating in Plaka nightly. The general standard, however, is not high and even those few stars whose fame is guaranteed are in danger of losing their charisma. There are several reasons for this. To begin with, it has become evident that individual composers who, in the past, provided the impetus for these places, are no longer responsible for the program. As a result the boites have lost their progressive character and are no longer offering new music to the public for criticism and appreciation. This has accelerated the decline of the boites into a new and pretentious form of nightclub. Another reason is the rigid hierarchy of the 'star' system prevailing

in most boites, which tends to obstruct the emergence of new talent and to impose a conservatism alien to the original spirit of these places. Finally, the overall organization of the shows is distressingly stereotyped and varies little from boite to boite. Whereas in the past each boite bore a strongly distinctive stamp, this year one is struck by an all-pervading lack of imagination.

Undoubtedly one of the most popular figures now appearing is Marinella whose fame, in recent years at least, has been fostered by her appearances in *bouzoukia* nightclubs. Her long and successful career began in the fifties when she appeared with artists such as Derveniotis and Kazantzidis. Having subsequently become a pop singer in her own right, she has made several records with Tolis Voskopoulos and more recently with Kostas Hatzis. The show at the Boite Zoom is probably the most glittering and lavish

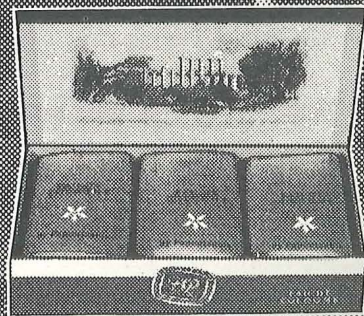
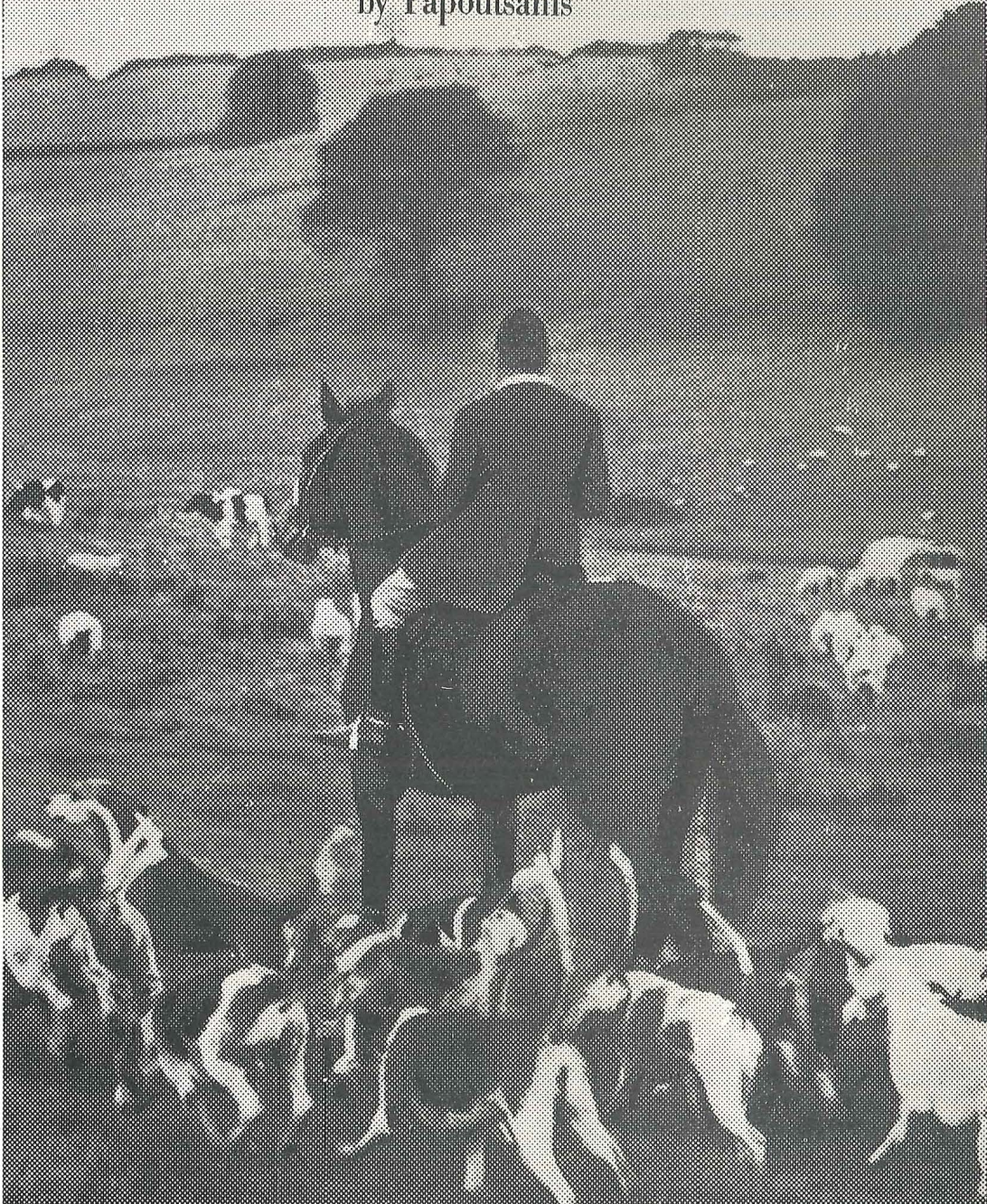
in Plaka. A heavy red curtain sweeps back to reveal a semi-circular stage lit by a veritable battery of coloured lights. Marinella herself, seated on a high stool, opens the performance with a number of recent successes. With a delivery at once nostalgic and dramatic, she quickly captivates her audience. The effect is heightened by the tempestuous back-up orchestra, The Athenians, and the energetic strumming of the Brothers Tzavara on acoustic guitars. As Marinella moves relentlessly from number to number one is struck by the essential monotony of much of the music and a lack of spontaneity on the part of the performers. Other singers are introduced, and the Brothers Tzavara are given their own spot, but the impression of sameness is merely reinforced. Despite this the Boite Zoom is well attended; the atmosphere, nevertheless, is one of uneasy compromise between nightclub and boite.

TABAC
by Papoutsanis

EAU DE COLOGNE
by Papoutsanis

LAVENDER
by Papoutsanis

PAPOUTSANIS



*Three
luxury soaps
by
Papoutsanis*

The same sense of unease is encountered at the Boites Zygos which stars Viki Moscholiou and Themelio which stars Manolis Mitsias. At Zygos, Viki Moscholiou is supported by Dimitra Galani, Lakis Halkias and Harry Klynn, accompanied by — no less — The Charms. While Viki Moscholiou's performance is as polished as ever — and her voice no less pleasurable to listen to — it is perhaps an unfortunate reflection on the boite scene as a whole that singers as talented and individualistic as Dimitra Galani and Lakis Halkias should find themselves in essentially supporting roles. Although all three leading singers have distinguished themselves in the field of serious Greek music, the repertoire at Zygos is light and insubstantial, and the regrettable practice has been adopted of presenting fine old songs in abbreviated versions. The name of Harry Klynn is less well-known and reflects a curious trend in the boites — the inclusion of interminable interludes of comic monologue. Mr. Klynn is, in effect, a comedian. His one-man act includes skits lampooning foreigners, politicians and old-time singers, and manifestly satisfies the demands of this year's craze for 'retro', the fad for nostalgia manifested in the music and humour of the late forties and earlier.

The pattern is not so different at the Boite Themelio. Here the main singers are Manolis Mitsias and Tania Tsanaklidou, supported by Mariza Koh and the resident comedian (with props) for the 'retro' spot. Mitsias established a reputation for himself some years ago as a light lyrical singer, interpreting the works of Hadzidakis and Leondis among others, and will not now disappoint his fans. Tania Tsanaklidou, on the other hand, who began a promising career with Markopoulos and recently gave a fine performance on

record in Christodoulos Halaris's arrangement of *Erotokritos*, appears to lack direction and fails to come up to the high standards one has come to expect of her. An entirely different case is Mariza Koh, whose repertoire consists of Greek folksongs adapted in an overbearing manner, and various popular numbers. Her stage-act can only be described as over-dramatized and she frequently relies for effect on a piercing vocal quality which is not always pleasant. Finally, it is perhaps a sign of the times that although the orchestra includes a *santouri* it is inaudible because of the over-amplification of the other instruments.

If the mood of these boites, with their emphasis on the 'retro' spot, is nostalgia, so too is that of a number of boites whose motivation seems at first sight very different. These are the *limeria* (lairs) which specialize in the partisan songs of the last war and the civil war which followed. These songs (known as *andartika*) were mostly compositions of the moment, set to military or other well-known tunes and must owe part of their current popularity to the ban imposed on them during and after the civil war. Ideology plays an important part in these performances. Slides or films are often shown and slogans are chanted. Frequently a line-up of young singers, taking the place of the star performer, attempt to create an atmosphere of intimacy and communal involvement. The minimum prices, still by no means low, are a good deal less than in other boites.

Although not strictly one of these, the Studio Ledra, with Nikos Xylouris, Maria Dimitriadi and Alexandra, has certain features in common. Dimitriadi's repertoire has always been mainly political, and her latest numbers, by Thanos Mikroutsikos, are no exception. Her voice, which on records such

as Markopoulos's *Hroniki* (Chronicle), could be gentle and appealing, has become strident. It seems paradoxical that songs of such political fervour should be produced so solemnly in such a well-to-do setting. Xylouris himself is undeservedly overshadowed. The most interesting part of the program is Alexandra's performance of six old *rebetika* songs, accompanied by Stelios Vamvakaris on the *bouzouki*. Alexandra, who has sung with Tsitsanis, has an excellent and accurate voice, the effects of which are unforgivably marred by over-amplified electric backing. Indeed, the orchestration suffers from the attempt to imitate Western rock bands and is unaccountably dominated by the bass guitarist who frequently seems to take upon himself the role of conductor. The program ends with selections from Halaris's arrangement of *Erotokritos* in which Xylouris, playing the Cretan *lyra*, at last comes into his own; but this too is spoilt by unprofessional accompaniment.

Perhaps ironically, the most satisfying of the boites in Plaka is the one which has made fewest concessions to this year's fashions — the Boite Skorprios with Kostas Hatzis. Hatzis, who composes and performs his own songs, accompanying himself on the guitar, has over the years maintained a consistent following and one is immediately struck by the rapport he has with his audience. His performance is unusually individualistic and spontaneous, and his stage-manner sufficiently relaxed that he can provide comic relief himself without breaking the natural continuity of the performance. Mention should also be made of his backing group which is highly professional and restrained and contributes some excellent flute music.

Finally, in contrast to the general trend, is the program every Monday at Themelio of old Smyrna songs and *rebetika*. Some of the best surviving artists of the period have been gathered together to present a serious revival of songs which have in many cases become popular through later imitations. On the opening night when the performers included Kostas Roukounas, Roza Eskenazi, Stellakis Perpiniadis, Stelios Keromytis, Mihalis Yenitsaris and Bayanderas, the show was extremely enjoyable and the atmosphere congenial. Unfortunately at subsequent performances several of these performers, including the Smyrna artists, have not appeared.

—RODERICK BEATON AND
RODERICK CONWAY MORRIS

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books

Harry Mark Petrakis
THE HOUR OF THE BELL

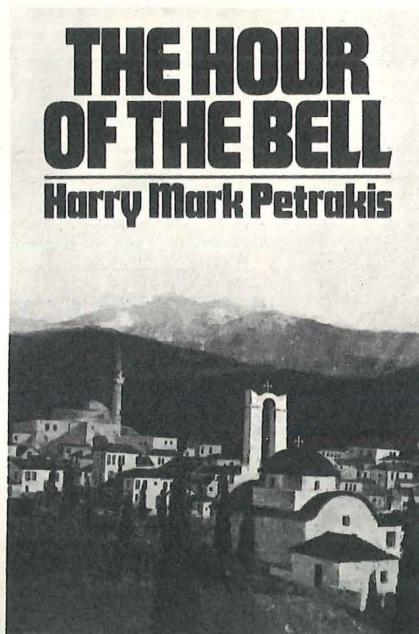
New York, Doubleday. 1976. 363 pages. \$8.98.

When some years ago Harry Mark Petrakis told me he was planning a trilogy on the Greek War of Independence, I was deeply interested because no great novel of that period has been written, not even in Greek. Of all writers I know, this Greek of Cretan descent raised in Chicago had all the necessary qualifications: he was intensely proud of his heritage and yet was uncontaminated by partisan prejudices; he had behind him an autobiography and seven superb books of fiction (including the much acclaimed *Dream of Kings*, made into a successful movie with Anthony Quinn); and he had the requisite daring, imagination and dramatic flair he had long admired in his beloved compatriot and mentor, Nikos Kazantzakis. *The Hour of the Bell* is the first fruit of this trilogy, a magnificent novel of epic proportions, Petrakis's best and most mature work. There is no reason to doubt that the following two volumes will be as good or better and that this trilogy will take its place as a classic of the period.

The compositional problems Petrakis faced were formidable. How to organize such a mass of disparate material ranging over eight years and including hundreds of characters and incidents? How to write the trilogy in such a way that it would become uniquely Greek and yet universal in its implications? Should one choose, as Tolstoy did in *War and Peace*, one family primarily through which most of the national and international incidents are filtered and condensed? Should one follow the changing adventures of a specific group, such as Thodoros Angelopoulos did in his film *O Thiasos* (The Travelling Players), to bind timeless sequences and events? Feeling that such means could not adequately represent or catch the various conflicting and contrasting factors of national segments and international involvements, Petrakis opted for a larger canvas that would include, intermingle, and represent all aspects of the nation's struggle for independence (still so vital in our time) so that it might be viewed from all sides and in universal depth. Yet nothing in this book is abstract or purely symbolic, for all incidents are

presented as felt through the guts and passionate, dramatic involvement of specific persons, clans, families, chieftains, heroes and villains.

Among the most impressive of the many achievements in the first volume — limited to the years 1820 and 1821 — is how adroitly Petrakis has organized his materials so as to present the ferment on Parnassos, in Crete, in Mani, in the Peloponnisos proper, and at sea. Equally impressive is how each of the



more than fifty characters, both actual and fictive, are deftly intermingled and sharply delineated so that each one stands out boldly as an individual characterization to create a web of fact and legend. To confront these problems and not only to surmount them but also to surpass them is one of the great achievements of this novel, and to win more than half the battle. Even patriotic events which every Greek schoolboy knows by heart and are enshrined in the national consciousness, and yet are not historically verified, are included but treated as legend or heresy. Such are the raising of the Greek flag on March 25th at Agia Lavra by Bishop Germanos, or the death dance of Souliot women on the precipice of Zalongo. Thus Petrakis creates a timeless panorama in which his humanitarian feelings

supplant his feelings as a Greek so that the emotion and resonance of past and present are interwoven in cycles of time, beginnings and fruitions, involving timeless sequences of love, hate, sacrifice and vengeance. If we add to all this a pithy, clear, dramatic yet lyrical style, we must conclude that in this novel Petrakis has reached the peak of his maturity in a great achievement.

The scene set on Parnassos includes not only the village of Kravasaras where gentle Father Markos is a link of love between both Greeks and Turks, but also the klepht band roaming the mountain slopes, led by the determined and dedicated Vorogrivas, and inspired by the presence of the old Souliot chieftain, Boukouvalas, now an old but smouldering ruin. In Father Markos, Petrakis has depicted the man of peace who has accepted conditions as they are, not from any lack of national pride or love of freedom, but because he cannot bring himself to accept the price to be paid in slaughter and hate. When the villagers rise and slay their kind and benevolent Turkish neighbour and his lovely son, and burn their corpses on a pile of offal, Father Markos grieves for them as for his own. The villagers then dig out of the ground the bell they had ordered from Italy for their church, but which had been buried over a hundred years by order of the Turkish authorities. The echo of its resurrected sound becomes not only a peal for freedom but also a toll for the dead, and gives this book its title.

It is in Kravasaras that we meet for the first time the renegade soldier-monk Papalikos, a monolithic Wolf-Priest, vulgar, obscene, obese, ruthless, teaming with weapons, whose only desire is to slaughter as many Turks as he can, convinced that fire must be cauterized by fire, evil hurled against evil, that the end justifies every execrable mean. He murders a miser for his hoarded gold that he may buy soldiers and lead them into holy battle. He sleeps with a slut that he might obtain needed information, yet feels a tender and spiritual love for her young daughter. In Papalikos, Petrakis has created one of his half-legendary, half-real figures who sputters throughout the book like a lit

fuse, creating havoc wherever he goes.

When some of his villagers, including a handsome lad of seventeen, Manolis, decide to join Vorogrivas and his band, Father Markos blesses them and sends them on their way. A dedicated idealist and romanticist, Vorogrivas has vowed himself to chastity until Greece should regain her freedom. Dazed to find he has fallen in love with Manolis, he sublimates his feelings into a spiritual and manly guardianship. The guerrilla raids against the Turks are skillfully and excitedly narrated, in particular the defence of a bridge during which hefty Lascarina, the lusty, emasculating Amazon of the band, is disemboweled. The old warrior, Boukouvalas, his white mane flowing in the wind, dressed in armoured breastplate and knee plates, brandishing his jewelled sword, falls in a suicidal whirlwind of racing flame on the Turks until horse and rider swell to the height and breadth of Titans and the scene achieves the dimensions of myth. Indeed, one of Petrakis's most skilful manipulations is to weave realistic detail and mythical proportion, precise depiction and lyrical exaltation.

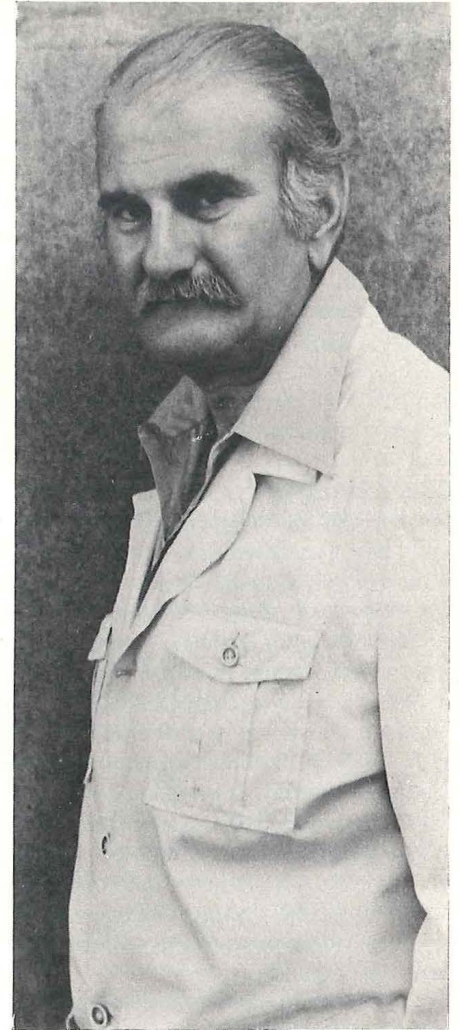
In Crete, the clannishness and pride of individual chieftains makes any coordinated plan of action impossible. Kyriakos Makrakis, who strives in vain for cohesion, reluctantly hides his family and his villagers in a monstrous cave from which sporadic raids are made against the Turks led by Lambros Kasandonis, a celebrated resistance fighter. Andreas Makrakis, Kyriakos's seventeen-year-old son, has taken it for granted that he will one day marry his childhood companion, Voula; but when her engagement to Kasandonis is announced he goads him to a fight in which Kasandonis is killed and Andreas ostracized, even by his father. Although in the scenes Petrakis does not neglect the war itself, the slaughter and mayhem, he probes deeply into the fierce family life and unrestrained emotions of the Cretans in their intertribal relations where their judgment fails to match their courage. It is astonishing to see how often with only a few strokes Petrakis brings to individual life particular members of the family and of the other clans, and this holds true throughout his novel. He knows how to choose the precise, the outstanding detail that extends traits of character and implies volumes.

Petrakis is no less adept on sea as on land. With a wealth of marine and ship terms he describes expertly the exciting chase of Turkish frigates by the combined fleet of Hydra, Spetses and

Psara, and how the huge Turkish fortresses are harried by the Greeks' smaller ships, like whales by minnows. The skirmishing and harassing, the blowing up of a Turkish frigate by a Greek fire ship are among the most exciting and best written portions of the novel. As in all these varied episodes, Petrakis concentrates primarily on one family or clan, this time that of the Psariot captain Kondos and his tender yet sexual love for his wife Aspasia.

In contrast to the reciprocated love between Kondos and Aspasia is the possessive savagery with which the Maniot Petrobey Mavromichalis takes possession of his wife Katerina, mother of his eleven sons and three daughters. His savage countenance towers above her, vindictive lusts within his eyes; she understands that it is Ares, the god of war, who had assumed the form of her husband to deceive her. In the fictitious creation of Princess Katerina, Petrakis depicts the feelings of all women as the womb of life rejecting the tomb of war: "War produces widows and orphans!" she said, and bitterness honed a raw edge to her voice. "War mocks God's commandment, violates women, aborts the sons they nourished to life, kills the innocent without mercy! War is man's ancient, ritual justification for murder!" In Mani women are born to bear sons and to mourn their dead.

Here the chieftains meet who are to plan the Peloponnesian campaign. Among these are Petrobey himself, handsome, consummately ambitious, proud to the point of arrogance, indescribably cruel to those who disobey him. Here also we meet Kolokotronis wearing his great plumed helmet, a huge, clumsy-bodied man with an immense shaggy head and the neck of a bull. Yet he is a complex, extraordinary man of intuitive flashes and brooding insights with a rudimentary force and wisdom who 'understood the dimensions of the struggle beyond the scope of his own theatre of action'. He is accompanied by his scribe and adjutant, Xanthos, a pale-faced, slender teacher from Zante, timid, a lover of poetry, who has come as the Thucydides of the campaign to record the impending revolution for posterity. In Xanthos, it is evident, Petrakis has found a mask through which to speak out as a humanitarian against war and greed. He experiences his first blood bath in the Greek rout before Karitena in the Peloponnesos. Before the rout, this gentle man of letters had been longing to share 'in the grandeur of the experience', but after the blood bath he understands that for him 'war had fled



Harry Mark Petrakis

the pages of books and would forever lodge in his heart like a wound.'

This, however, is but a prelude to the six-month siege of Tripolitza and the slaughter that follows. When the city, debilitated by thirst and hunger, is on the verge of surrendering, the rapacious Greek chieftains begin, at first secretly and then brazenly, to set up full-scale bazaars before the city walls and to barter with long lines of emaciated Turks, exchanging food for whatever the Turks could muster in jewels, weapons, money. Obese, rancid-tongued, crafty Bouboulina even enters the city under a flag of truce to sell the harem women 'certificates of protection' for jewelry and silks; certificates which, of course, are never to be honoured, for the Greek soldiers are enraged to be despoiled thus of their booty. Determined not to fall into the trap of chauvinism, Petrakis does not spare us even one of war's classical atrocities: the gutting of women and children, the disembowelments and crucifixions, the inhumanity, the lustful cruelty, the stench of corpses.

Xanthos staggers through scenes of horror, and in trying to save a young

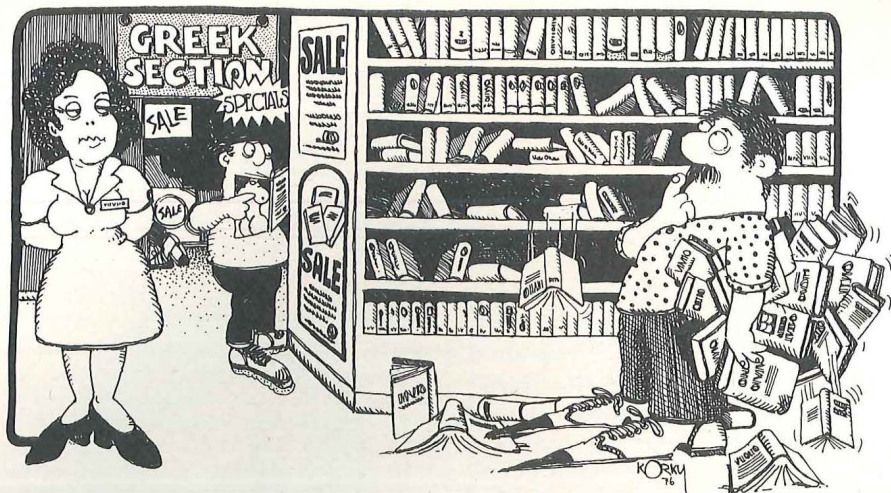
Turkish girl from rape and slaughter, slays a hunch-backed Greek soldier and is himself almost mortally wounded. He wakes up in a monastery near Kalavryta, and in convalescence there gives lessons to children whose parents are either dead or missing. He tells them of their noble history, their heritage, their centuries of bondage; but when he sadly watches them lustily playing at killing their Turkish enemies, he warns them of 'the malignancy of power, the corrosions of greed, envy, vanity, ambition; the eviscerations of war, throttling mercy and compassion, despoiling men's dreams so they became the gutted shipwrecks of nightmare'. He finds that the children are not listening. Instead, all pause to listen to a thrush perched on a narrow ledge of the school, to its '... fluent and iridescent melody rising in clear, cherished tones from the bird's throat and tiny beak. The sweet and haunting song was a medley of vast journeys; flights above rocks and crests of trees; shadows of wings reflected in island-strewn seas; soarings by the map-vigils and candle-flakings of the stars; leaping through storm and tempest; into the wild and honey gardens of the sun... The thrush was Greece, its song the unfoldment of the lovely, eternal and inextinguishable land.'

One day during a difficult period in the writing of his book, Petrakis lay down on a couch and fell asleep. He dreamt about this thrush, as he had once read about it in Kazantzakis, and on awakening knew that this is how his book must end, that his mentor had extended his mercy and blessing on his project. And indeed, Petrakis is precisely one of the young writers Kazantzakis had dreamt of his life long, comrades in spirit whom he hoped would one day reach the summit where he had stopped, and continue much higher. In Book XIII of Kazantzakis's *Odyssey*, Odysseus says farewell to a young follower who now intends to cut off from his master and to follow his own destiny:

'Blessed be the bold, audacious daring of your youth! / Steady your knees, my friend, don't let my blessing throw you! / Now may that winnow God, who scatters age like chaff, / grant you the power to cast the disk of earth much further / ... May you reach that far land I've aimed at since my birth / and, if you can, load my large flowering tree with fruit.'

Petrakis has taken up this challenge and on Kazantzakis's flaming tree of fire, whose fruit is light, has hung his own dazzling pomegranate, bearing the seeds of more fruit to come.

—KIMON FRIAR



Shopping for History

January is generally a quiet month as Athenians relax after the holiday festivities. If you are interested in the history of Modern Greece, this may be a good time to take stock of your library. No matter how compulsively you may collect books in this area, you are bound to have missed some standard references. The following list concentrates on the twentieth century with a few titles on the nineteenth.

Barros, James, *The Corfu Incident of 1923*. An exhaustive investigation of Mussolini's first international aggression, the bombardment and occupation of the island of Corfu in 1923. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1965. 340 pages.)

Barros, James, *The League of Nations and the Great Powers: The Greek-Bulgarian Incident, 1925*. The first monograph in English on the Greek-Bulgarian border clash with interesting observations on the possibilities and restrictions that existed for the League to effect peaceful settlements. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970. 143 pages.)

Campbell, John and Sherrard, Philip, *Modern Greece*. One of the best general works including sociological, cultural as well as historical themes. (London: Ernest Benn Ltd., 1969. 404 pages.)

Churchill, Winston, *The Second World War*. Fascinating references to Greece's position in World War II are dispersed throughout this work by the most eloquent of English language historians. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1953. Six volumes.)

Clark, Alan, *The Fall of Crete*. A documented story of the surprise German parachute attack on Crete which secured for them a vital foothold in the Mediterranean. (London: Nel Mentor, 1969. 202 pages.)

Coulumbis, Theodore, *Greek Political Reaction to American and NATO Influences*. An investigation of various political reactions within Greece regarding entry into NATO during the period 1950-1962. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966. 250 pages.)

Dakin, Douglas, *The Greek Struggle in Macedonia, 1897-1913*. A detailed history of the bloody struggles to keep parts of Macedonia free from Turkish rule. If you didn't understand the recent film *Pavlos Melas*, read this book and see the film again.

(Thessaloniki: Institute for Balkan Studies, 1966. 538 pages.)

Dakin, Douglas, *The Unification of Greece, 1770-1923*. A clarifying discussion of the separate territories which unified to make the nation state of Greece; unique appendices giving a dynastic table, the names of cabinet ministers in the many governments between 1833-1924, elections and parties in Greece, 1844-1924, and other valuable tables not available elsewhere. (London: Ernest Benn Ltd., 1972. 344 pages.)

Dontas, Domna, *Greece and the Great Powers, 1863-1875*. A scholarly exposition of Greece's movement away from Great Power domination a half century after the great revolution. (Thessaloniki: Institute for Balkan Studies, 1966. 223 pages.)

Finlay, George, *A History of Greece From Its Conquest by the Romans to the Present Time; BC. 146 to AD. 1864*. The cornerstone of any library on Modern Greece. The author, a Scottish Philhellene, lived in Greece throughout the 1821 revolution and succeeding years: A 1974 reprint edition of this classic work. (Historians do not write like this any more!) (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1877. Seven volumes.)

Foley, Charles, (editor) *The Memoirs of General Grivas*. The development of EOKA as it fought to free Cyprus from Britain as told by its controversial founder and leader. (London: Longmans, 1964. 226 pages.)

Forster, Edward, *A Short History of Modern Greece, 1821-1956*. A chronological survey of Greek history; handy for quick reference and tidy overview. (London: Methuen & Co., 1956. 268 pages.)

Helmreich, Paul, *From Paris to Sevres; The Partition of the Ottoman Empire at the Peace Conference of 1919-1920*. An analysis of the partition of the Ottoman Empire with lengthy sections devoted to the negotiations which led to the Asia Minor disaster; newly released British papers shed much light on Lloyd George's role as manipulator and exploiter; poor maps, but superb text. (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State Press, 1974. 376 pages.)

Heurtley, W.A. et al, *A Short History of Greece from Early Times to 1964*. A good handbook and one of the few general histories of Modern Greece with some maps. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1965. 200 pages.)

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Holden, David, *Greece without Columns: The Making of the Modern Greeks*. An interpretation of the Greek character and history with a bias that may irritate Greeks and Philhellenes; includes a valuable treatment of the first years of the junta. (London: Faber & Faber, 1972. 323 pages.)

Hourmouzios, Stelios, *No Ordinary Crown: A Biography of King Paul of the Hellenes*. A biased but interesting biography of the late King who died in 1964, with good quality photographs. (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1972. 375 pages.)

Iatrides, John, *Revolt in Athens; the Greek Communist Second Round, 1944-1945*. An analysis of the 'second round' of the Civil War with particular attention to the Allies' reaction to it. Churchill's role is a central theme as well as Greece's economic, social, political and psychological condition. Professor Iatrides's interpretation is definitely revisionary. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1972. 340 pages.)

Kousoulas, George, D., *The Price of Freedom: Greece in World Affairs, 1939-1953*. A good summary of events leading up to Greece's invasion by Italy in 1940, her World War II experience and the troubled aftermath. (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1953. 210 pages.)

Kousoulas, George, D., *Revolution and Defeat; the Story of the Greek Communist Party*. An authoritative, well researched work by an American university professor, who as a youth in Greece took part in the struggle against the communists; his partisanship is evident, but his book is brilliant. (London: Oxford University Press, 1965. 306 pages.)

Mackenzie, Compton, *Wind of Freedom: the History of the Invasion of Greece by the Axis Powers, 1940-1941*. A dated and emotional narrative by an Englishman with first-hand knowledge of Greece; documented with newspaper articles, government papers, radio speeches etc. (London: Chatto and Windus, 1943. 276 pages.)

Makriyannis, *The Memoirs of General Makriyannis: 1797-1864*. Edited and translated by H.A. Lidderdale. A spontaneous, vivid recollection by the Peloponesian *palikari* who taught himself to write when he was a grown man so that he could record for history the revolution of 1821. (London: Oxford University Press, 1966. 234 pages.)

O'Ballance, Edgar, *The Greek Civil War, 1944-1949*. An interesting military account by an expert on communist insurgent warfare. (London: Faber & Faber, 1966. 237 pages.)

Palmer, Alan, *The Gardeners of Salonica*. A gripping story of the World War I campaign in Macedonia with emphasis on the military aspects, lightened by vignettes of the lives of the soldiers, and portraits of the commanders; some maps and photographs. (London: Andre Deutsch Ltd., 1965. 286 pages.)

Petropoulos, John, *Politics and Statecraft in the Kingdom of Greece, 1833-1843*. A brilliant, meticulous volume concerning the origin and development of political parties within Greece a decade after the revolution, by the Amherst College professor. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1968. 646 pages.)

Psomiades, Harry, *The Eastern Question; The Last Phase; A Study in Greek-Turkish Diplomacy*. A presentation of Greek-Turkish relations as they evolved under the stress of the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) through the post World War II settlement of

Lausanne; a lucid exposition of a very knotty subject by an American professor of political science. (Thessaloniki: The Institute for Balkan Studies, 1945. 145 pages.)

Queen Frederica, *A Measure of Understanding*. A very subjective but unique testimony by the mother of the exiled King Constantine; it covers her arrival in Greece in 1938 when she came to marry Crown Prince Paul, through her role as Queen, to her exit after King Constantine's abortive counter-coup in 1967. Striking photographs of the Royal family. (London: Macmillan, 1971. 274 pages.)

St. Clair, William, *That Greece Might Still Be Free; The Philhellenes in the War of Independence*. A tale of Greeks and Philhellenes during the revolution of 1821 told from an unusual perspective — neither the Greeks nor the Philhellenes are at all times heroic. (London: Oxford University Press, 1972. 412 pages.)

Stavrianos, L.S., *The Balkans Since 1453*. A wide-angled treatment of all of the Balkan States including Greece, her interrelationship with all the Balkan factions, her position vis-à-vis the Great Powers, from the fall of Constantinople to recent times; clearly the most indispensable compendium on the Balkans which includes Greece. (New York: Rhinehart & Co., 1958. 970 pages.)

Stevens, Robert, *Cyprus; A Place of Arms*. An effort to relate larger international factors to the Cyprus problem. Published too early to cover the 1974 episode but nonetheless important in that it covers the background for the most recent tragedy. (London: Pall Mall Press, 1966. 232 pages.)

Woodhouse, C.M., *Apple of Discord; A Survey of Recent Greek Politics in the International Setting*. An authoritative account of Greek resistance to the German occupation during World War II and the ensuing Civil War by the noted scholar who headed the British Mission in Greece at that time. (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1948. 320 pages.)

Woodhouse, C.M., *The Story of Modern Greece*. A first-rate general history. (London: Faber & Faber, 1968. 318 pages.)

Woodhouse, C.M., *The Philhellenes*. An analysis of the political background of the Greek revolution of 1821 and the impact of the Philhellenes on the course of the war. (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1969. 320 pages.)

Young, Kenneth, *The Greek Passion; A Study in People and Politics*. An important and literate placement of the military coup of April 21, 1967, in its historical context. (London: J.M. Dent and Sons Ltd., 1969. 542 pages.)

Xydis, Stephen, *Greece and the Great Powers, 1944-1947; Prelude to the Truman Doctrine*. A monumental book by the prolific Greek-American professor of International Relations, whose death this year is a great loss to Greek historiography. (Thessaloniki: The Institute for Balkan Studies, 1963. 758 pages.)

—BRENDA MARDER

The books on this list can be purchased in Athens or Thessaloniki (Molho Bookstore). Older editions that are not available can be ordered through book dealers such as: W.B. O'Neil — Old and Rare Books, 11609 Hunters Road, Reston, VA 22091, U.S.A.; or Zeno Book Sellers, 6 Denmark Street, London, England.

FASHION AND GUY LAROCHE

The innovative French designer Guy Laroche was in Athens in October to preside at the opening of a new enterprise — the Guy Laroche Boutique.

THROUGH the initiative of Erie Kakkava, a young, enterprising Athenian businesswoman, a new and unusual boutique has opened in Athens. It is the Guy Laroche prêt-à-porter boutique for men and women at 16 Voukourestiou Street. The Kakkava partnership with Laroche — the well-known French designer whose creations have been in the forefront of international fashion for the past twenty years — has brought the elegant Parisian touch to our doorstep. This is certainly a major event for fashion conscious men and women since it provides access to the well-designed and beautifully cut garments for which the French are famous. All the Laroche clothes and accessories are made in France, but neither the fact that they are imported nor the renown of their designer should discourage those in search of fine garments because the prices are surprisingly reasonable.

Although Athens has been a city with a long tradition of good dress-making and tailoring, it has now entered the era of ready-made garments as the pace of life has quickened and the number of working women has increased. Conditions no longer allow for the luxury of long hours and many visits necessary for custom-made clothes. With a few exceptions, however, the clothes available are of a very low quality, and badly made with inferior materials. Presumably the appearance of boutiques offering high quality ready-to-wear at prices that compare very favourably indeed with those at the proliferating, unprofessionally run boutiques will raise consumer standards and force manufacturers to raise theirs.

With the trend in all spheres moving towards egalitarianism, it was only natural that fashion would follow. With its first appearance, haute couture prêt-a-porter was still a luxury well beyond the means of most. In recent years, however, the prêt-a-porter has been adjusted to meet the demands of a wider public. Laroche has opened



Guy Laroche

boutiques all over the world, from Tokyo to Montreal and the Athenian venture is his fifteenth. The designer has not abandoned his haute couture fashions, however, because they allow for creativity and originality, and remain zealously guarded hallmarks of prestige among affluent socialites,

diplomats, movie stars and celebrities who continue to be attired by the top couturiers. Among Guy Laroche's clientele are Madame Pompidou, Charlotte Ford, Alain Delon, the Count D'Ornano, the writer Jean Cau, Mireille Darc and Mireille Matthieu.

Mr. Laroche identified the two prevailing contemporary fashion trends — that based on folklore, the chief exponent of which is Yves St. Laurent, and the return to the more feminine style of dress, emphasizing fullness and softness. Laroche prefers the latter because he believes that clothes should not be 'costumes', although they may be inspired by national or ethnic dress, and that Parisian designed garments should retain their distinctive Parisian flavour.

His current winter collection features coats with raglan and kimono sleeves, hood collars, stand up collars — or no collars at all. The length is below the knee and the fabrics are of light-weight, reversible: wools, velvets or corduroys. Suits are made of English tweed, corduroy or wool gabardine, with skirts or trousers, cut in masculine



A few samplings from the Guy Laroche fall and winter collection of 1976.

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style. Trousers are straight, with or without pleats at the waist. Blouses are classic and made of flannel for day and silk or crêpe de chine for the evening. Dresses are knee-length, straight-lined and roomy, often with knee-length over-tunics. For evening, the emphasis is on softness, lightness and *ampleur* in crêpe de chine and silk jersey with pleated or lightly gathered skirts. Camel, taupe, brown, deep greens, bright reds, an unusual midnight blue, and the occasional touch of black, are this season's colours at Laroche.

For men, the classic silhouette is still the two-button look, but three button jackets with matching waistcoats are in fashion. For sportswear Laroche has launched sporty blouson jackets, and jackets with leather elbow patches and piping. The fabrics are corduroy, velvet and herringbone or cheviot patterned coarse cloth. The colours are flannel-grey, bronze-green, camel or beige. Dress wear for men is in heavy black or navy silk and silk jackets with piping around the lapels are favoured to the traditional silk-lapelled smoking jackets.

The haute couturier does not limit himself to the design of garments only, Laroche noted, but determines the accessories, from shoes, bags, belts, sunglasses, scarves to even the jewellery to be worn. In fact it is the fashion designer who is responsible for the outcome of the full ensemble, and even influences the hair styles to suit the latest modes. All have been designed in the couturier's studio by a team of modelists headed by the fashion designer himself.

Laroche, who has won several distinguished awards for his work, and has been responsible for many firsts in fashion such as revealing the knee in 1965, the 'maxi' in 1967 and the controversial 'Hot Pants' of 1968, to name a few. His new creation for women was this year's Indian Mahout pants, bound and tied at the ankle accompanied by surplus cloaks.

Laroche feels that Athens is now ready to support boutiques offering high quality pret-a-porter. He confirms that Athenians are discriminating and fashion conscious. Perhaps it is an awareness of this that has led Eric Kakkava to plan two more new boutiques for this year, again in partnership with top names in fashion — Courreges and Paco Rabanne. If Monsieur Laroche is correct fashionwise, Athenians will soon have a wide range of the best in international pret-a-porter.

—CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS



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PRESERVING AND CONSERVING FOR ALL SEASONS

NEW Year's Day is a time of hope and resolutions. Highest, no doubt, are hopes that the world population will be served adequately by the world food supply. Thomas Malthus in 1798 predicted that the increase of humanity by a geometric ratio would dramatically outpace the world food supply. During the last fifteen years this possibility has returned to haunt us. Considerable concern has been expressed by world food authorities resulting in many studies and conferences. The current world population of four billion is expected to reach six billion after just twenty-three more New Years' Days. The rate of increase, luckily, seems to be levelling off.

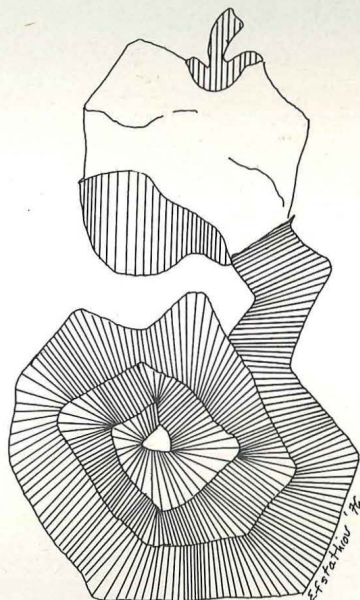
Meanwhile, hundreds of millions suffer from malnutrition. Undernutrition and poverty become a vicious cycle catalyzed by food scarcities, droughts, floods, earthquakes, famines, wars. Yet in affluent countries where people have abundant resources and nutrient-rich diets, overindulgence has led to obesity, a form of malnutrition. Also there is a dreadful waste from harvests when food is dumped or perishes before it arrives at the market. Experts at the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization have warned that part of the solution is to be found in processed foods.

Although more than a reduction of waste is needed to insure a healthy diet for present and future generations, decreased waste could augment current food supplies by ten to fifteen percent. There must be improved use of land and more efficient production of food, especially in underdeveloped countries. Grain surpluses must be stored for years of shortage and crises. Farmers must earn greater incomes.

At a family level, much can be learned from the older Greeks who have survived wars, occupations, earthquakes, poverty and hunger. Their kitchens a microcosm of the world food basket, they use food economically and in season. Using their example, we can use leftovers: chicken, poultry, roasts (even the bone your butcher weighs with the meat) to make stocks; roast drippings, the fat drawn off, to make rich sauces for casseroles; and leftover vegetables and meats to create fine

soups. Electricity or gas can be saved by steaming a vegetable or wheat over food simmering on the stove. Several dishes may be baked at once. Occasionally, poultry, meat and vegetables may be stir fried quickly. Every season brings foods to preserve.

Now, let us toast the New Year with mulled wine ... resolve and hope.



MULLED WINE

4 cups of water
1½ cups of sugar
3 cinnamon sticks
4 whole cloves
½ nutmeg, grated
2 bottles white, unresinated wine
Orange peel

Make a light syrup using the water and sugar. Add the cinnamon sticks, cloves, and nutmeg. Boil five minutes. Add the wine (Demestika or other mild wine only). Add the orange peel and reheat almost to boiling. Remove the peel and spices. Serve in wine or punch glasses. Serves 8.

MARINATED VEGETABLES

Seasonal vegetables cut into strips
½ cup of oil
Juice of 1 lemon
2 tablespoons of vinegar
1 small onion, chopped
Fresh dill and parsley
1 bay leaf
Salt and pepper

Wash and cut into strips: celery, cabbage, cucumbers, mushrooms, leeks,

fennel, green beans, whole artichokes, or other seasonal vegetables to make six cups. In a medium pan combine the vegetable oil, lemon juice, vinegar, chopped onion, minced dill and parsley leaves, bay leaf, salt and black pepper. Bring to a boil and add the vegetables, stirring to coat thoroughly. Cover and cook over a low heat until crisp, about five minutes. (Greenbeans will take a little longer.) Vegetables should be underdone. Remove from the heat and cool quickly over ice water. Refrigerate. Serves six.

WINTER MARMALADE

Citrus rinds
Sugar
Juice of 1 lemon
Water

You may use orange, lemon and tangerine rinds. Save them in a plastic bag in the refrigerator until enough have accumulated, but use them before they turn moldy. Soak in cold water for a day, changing the water twice. Drain. Cut into small chunks and put through a sharp meat grinder or, preferably, chop in a blender. Measure the rind, then measure out one and one half the amount in sugar. For example, for six cups of chopped rind use nine cups of sugar (for a sweeter marmalade use more sugar). Add one cup of water for each six cups of rind. Combine the rind, sugar and water in a heavy pot. Stir and cook over medium heat to the thread stage. Stir in the strained lemon juice. Cool. Bring to boiling point and spoon into hot, sterile jars.

LEFT-OVER CHEESE APPETIZERS

½ cup left-over cheese, grated
½ cup of oil, margarine or butter
2 tablespoons milk
¾ teaspoon baking powder
1 cup flour

Grate leftovers of your favourite cheeses to make one-half cup. Cream the oil, margarine or butter, or a mixture of these, with the milk. Gradually add the cheese. Mix the baking powder with the flour and add to the other ingredients. Mix by hand to form a soft dough adding more flour if necessary. Pinch off small pieces and roll into little-finger sizes. Place on a cookie sheet and bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes or until the edges begin to turn golden chestnut. Serves 8-10.

SPICED PEACHES

1 kilo (2.2 lbs) fresh peaches
2 cups water
2/3 cup sugar
Whole cloves
3-4 tablespoons vinegar
1 cinnamon stick

Wash, peel and halve one kilo (about 2.2 pounds) of fresh peaches. Discard pits. Make a light syrup with the water and sugar and boil five minutes. Add the peaches and baste with the syrup while cooking for two minutes. (If using canned peaches use the peaches and syrup.) Stud peaches with whole cloves

and pack in sterile jars. Add the syrup, vinegar and cinnamon stick. Cool. Cover and refrigerate until ready to serve. Serves 8.

WATERMELON RIND PRESERVES

Rind from watermelon
1/2 teaspoon lime juice (*glikolemoniou*)
Water
Sugar
Cinnamon stick
Whole cloves
Allspice
Brandy or Cointreau

Clean and scrape off the green and pink layers from the watermelon rinds

leaving only the white layer. Cut into bite-sized cubes. Cover with water and bring to a boil. Drain. Repeat twice. Wrap the rinds in a dry towel. Meanwhile mix the lime juice with four cups of water and soak the rind ten minutes to harden. Drain. Wrap in a dry towel. (This much can be done in advance.)

Measure equal amounts of rind and sugar (four cups of sugar for four cups of rind). Place in layers in a large pot and add a cinnamon stick, a few whole cloves or allspice, and cook until the rind is translucent (this will require more than one hour). Remove from the heat and add two tablespoons of brandy or Cointreau. Pack into sterile jars.

TOMATO SAUCE

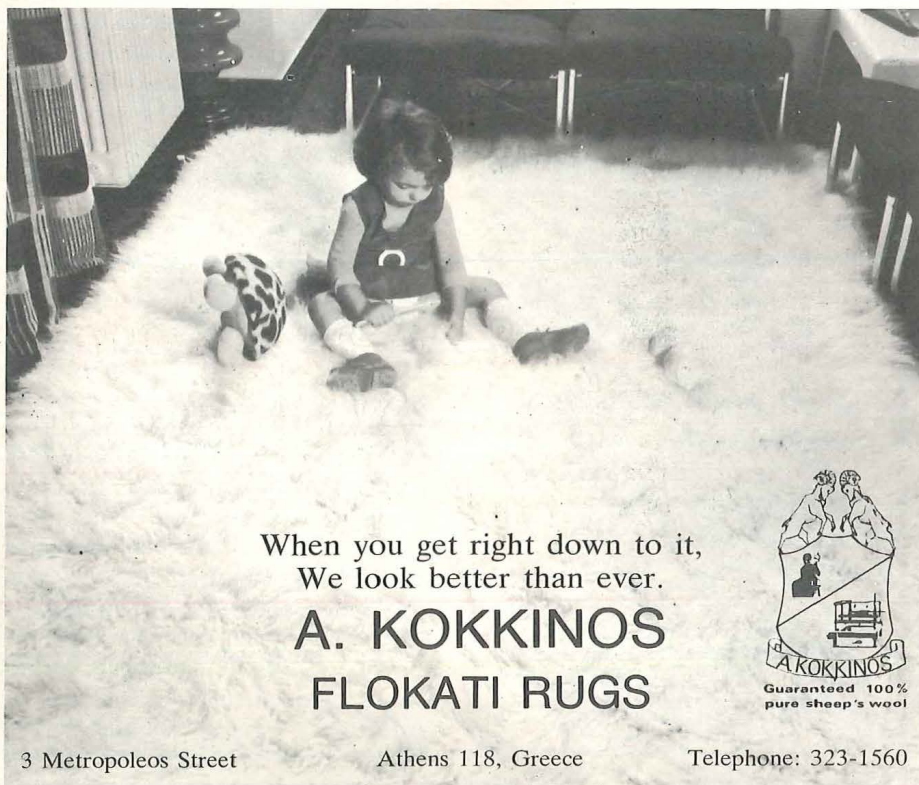
25 tomatoes
4-5 onions, chopped
5 cloves garlic
3 stalks of celery
1 carrot, chopped
1 cup vegetable oil or 1/2 cup oil and 1/2 cup margarine
1 cup dry wine
3 bay leaves
2 teaspoons sugar or honey
One small bunch of fresh parsley, chopped
1 tablespoon dried oregano or several sprigs of fresh basil, chopped
Salt and pepper
3 tablespoons lemon juice

Peel tomatoes (pour boiling water over them for a minute, then rinse in cold water). Core and chop coarsely. Combine in large pot with the chopped onions, cloves of garlic, celery, chopped carrot, one-half cup of vegetable oil, the dry wine, bay leaves, and sugar or honey. Simmer for thirty-five minutes, stirring frequently. Add an additional one-half cup of oil or margarine, chopped parsley, oregano or basil. Season with salt and black pepper and simmer five minutes longer. Stir in the lemon juice to prevent spoiling. Divide into two-cup portions and freeze.

DRIED HERBS


Herbs may be harvested beginning in late summer. Rosemary, marjoram, bay leaves, rose geranium, mint, savory, thyme, basil, and parsley are easily dried. Cut herbs with their stems early or late in the day. Gather the stems and tie in bunches. Rinse in clear water and shake. Hang to dry in the *shade* out of doors if in the country or indoors if in Athens (to avoid city dust). After three days most herbs will be dry, but some may take a few days longer if the weather is humid. Place over clean paper and gently separate leaves from stems. Pack leaves in airtight jars. Label by name and date. Store in a cool, dry place away from the sun and oven.

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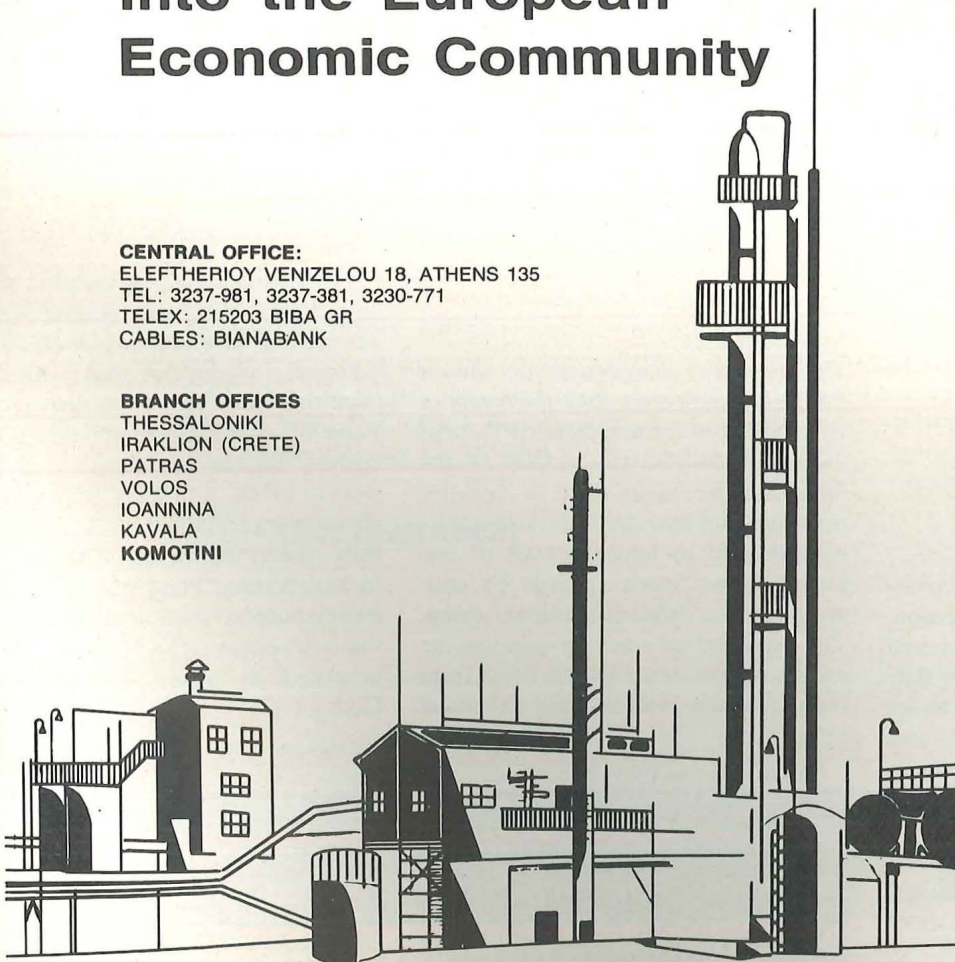
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KOSMOS

NOVEMBER 14

The Archaeological Service receives an explosive reply to its declaration that Pilion is a historic area to be preserved architecturally and physically, when a blast demolishes an eighteenth-century villa in Anakasia. The Service's local curator had notified the police that the gynecologist who owned the house was planning to tear it down and build a modern house on the spot. The gynecologist is suspected of having taken matters into his own hands.

The many streets throughout the country which were renamed 'April 21' by the Junta in honour of its 1967 *coup d'état* on that date, were hastily renamed after the return to democracy in 1974. The suburb of Holargos, however, held out until last September when the area's April 21 Street was renamed November 17 Street to commemorate the 1974 Polytechnic School uprising which led to the downfall of the dictatorship. The new street signs disappear during the night, however, leaving the street nameless.

NOVEMBER 15

Ilias Andreou of the Greek Archaeological Service announces that an ancient theatre has been uncovered by construction workers in the town of Arta. Unlike most ancient theatres which were built in the natural hollow of a hill, Arta's fourth-century B.C. theatre was raised on a high mound of earth.

Papa Mantzouneas petitions the Legal Committee of the Holy Synod to allow a woman, formerly a man, to remarry. The petition rests on the opinion that 'an operation has removed the substance on which the former marriage rested and is therefore naturally annulled'.

NOVEMBER 16

Tzannis Tzannetakis, General Director of the National Tourist Organization, announces that this summer tourists will not be able to camp out wherever they please. Special enclosed sites will be set up with running water, toilets and garbage disposal facilities. A minimum fee will be charged.

The International Campaign to Save the Acropolis Monuments receives its first contribution, a cheque for three pounds, from an anonymous Scottish school teacher.

NOVEMBER 18

Imprisoned Junta leaders George Papadopoulos, Stylianos Pattakos and

George Zoitakis refuse callers at Korydallos Prison to protest a new regulation which requires them to sit at the far end of a long table when entertaining visitors.

An estimated half million people take part in a march commemorating the third anniversary of the Polytechnic uprising against the dictatorship. It begins at the Polytechnic and ends without incident at Constitution Square.

NOVEMBER 20

Two days after the Polytechnic march members of Parliament ask why at the time of the march the National Broadcasting Company (ERT) televised a videotape of an Italian-British soccer game. The Prime Minister asks that those responsible be punished, provided it does not prove to have been the result of a government order.



Evangelos Mittakis, a landowner in the village of Agios Nikolaos in Evvia, is sentenced to eight-months imprisonment for slandering a fellow villager when he sent him a pair of horns, which carry the implication of cuckoldry, on the occasion of his nameday.

NOVEMBER 21

The forestry commission of Mount Parnes recommends that the summer villa built for former dictator George Papadopoulos on the slopes of the mountain be made into a forestry museum, and that the four dormitories built nearby to house a staff of one hundred and twenty guards be converted into a children's summer camp. The two hundred acres surrounding the estate, requisitioned by the Junta from forest preserve, will become an animal refuge.

Another museum — this one floating — is also in preparation. The proposed move of the Naval Museum from its home in Piraeus to a new seaside location, possibly in the Faliron Delta, gives birth to the suggestion that the famous dreadnaught *Averof*, which saw heroic service in World War I, should be docked permanently alongside the new museum.

NOVEMBER 22

Oceanographer Jacques Cousteau completes a thirteen-month exploration of the Aegean seabed. 'Greek waters,' he says, 'are so full of ancient treasures that a lifetime investigation is inadequate to record them.'

NOVEMBER 23

Seventy inhabitants from the town of Scala in Lakonia storm a convent near Athens in order to liberate a twenty-one-year-old from their village, Panayota Stathaki. The girl, persuaded by a monk to become a nun two weeks ago, had quickly lost her religious ardour but was kept at the convent against her will.

NOVEMBER 25

Herakles Sakalis, a former deputy from Piraeus, inaugurates his new Society for the Promotion of Just but Neglected Petitions. Its purpose will be to clear applications snarled in bureaucratic red tape.

NOVEMBER 26

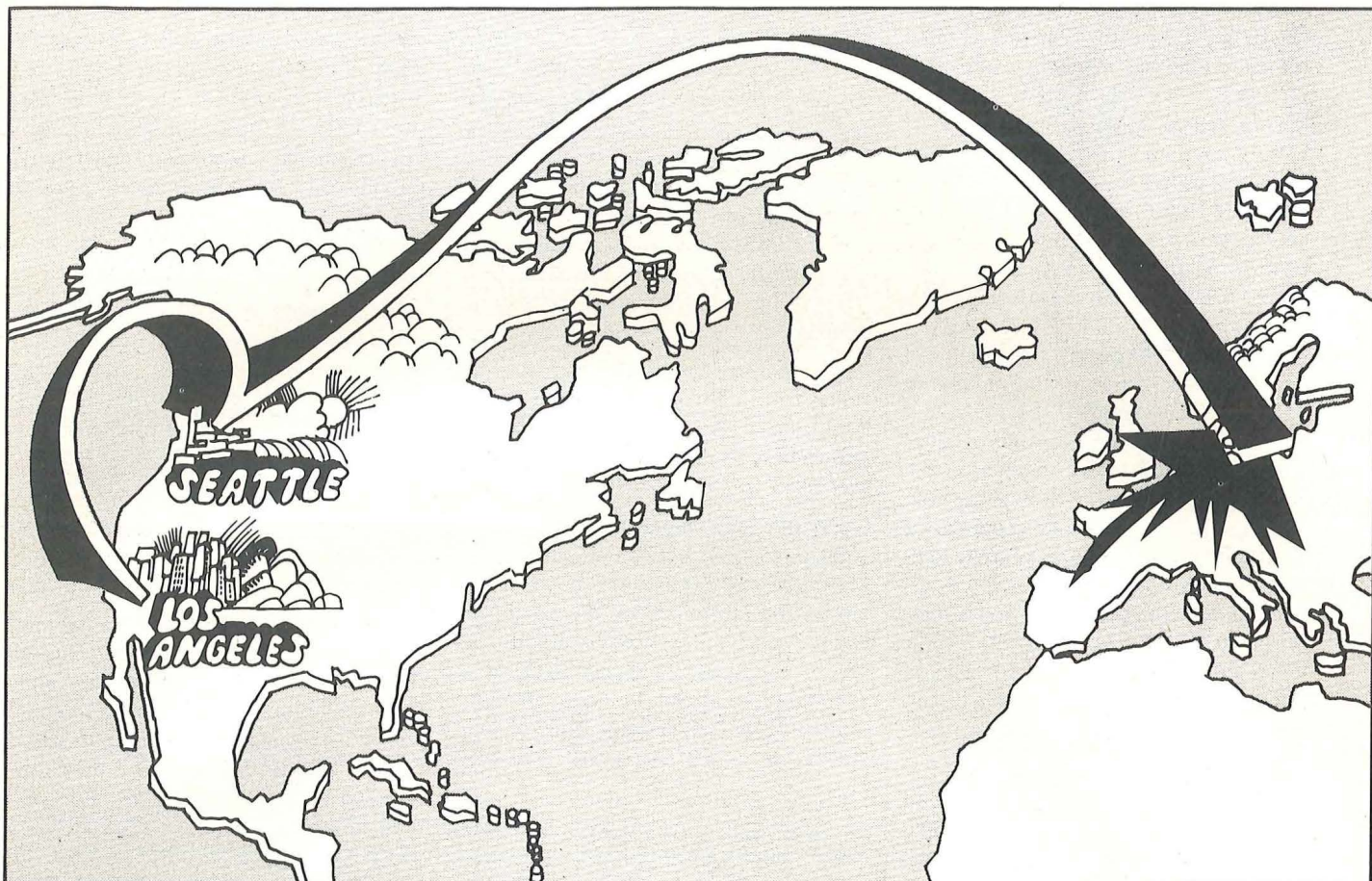
An Athenian charwoman reports to the police the discovery of two human skeletons on the terrace of an apartment on Kraterou Street. Further investigation reveals that two foreign students had legitimately borrowed the skeletons from the Faculty of Medicine.

The City Council of Athens levies fines on all of the nation's political parties for illegally plastering up posters around Athens. Andreas Papandreou's PASOK alone is required to pay three quarters of a million drachmas.

The Ministry of Agriculture, working closely with the Archaeological Service and the directors of the National Gardens, announces that while the condition of the ancient 'Olive Tree of Plato' is still of concern, it is now off the critical list. In a delicate operation worthy of Dr. Christian Barnard, live shoots were replanted and have successfully rooted themselves. The tree, said to have shaded Plato and his disciples during outdoor seminars, stood close to the now congested Sacred Way and was uprooted in a traffic accident on October 7.

NOVEMBER 28

Three judges who hear cases in the law courts located in the delapidated Arsakion building protest their Dickensian working conditions. The building is without heat, the rooms without chairs and the windows without panes. As a result of the protest, the Arsakion's boilers are reactivated, and guards armed with a long hose, in case of fire, are assigned a round-the-clock vigil.



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GRAB BAG

Let us begin the New Year with a recipe for something which you have missed in Greece — cottage cheese! The following recipe, which makes approximately one cup of cottage cheese, was given to us by an acquaintance who promised 'there is nothing easier'.

- Allow two bottles of milk to sour and turn to clabber (thicken or curdle). Pierce holes in the caps to allow the milk to sour faster. Avoid letting it stand too long after souring occurs, because it will become bitter. Skim off the top cream and set aside. Simmer the milk in a saucepan (a double-boiler is ideal) over a low heat, until bubbles appear at the edges of the pan. (To increase the volume, add a few tablespoons of powdered milk.) Remove from the heat and strain through a colander which has been lined with cheesecloth or a similar porous material. The whey will run off leaving the curds. Mix this with salt and pepper to taste, and add the cream which was set aside and you have cottage cheese.

- As an addendum to our Food Editor's article on 'The Fournó' which appeared in the November, 1976 issue of *The Athenian*, you may like to know that one can also buy dough at the local bakery (one kilo will produce three loaves of bread) and experiment at home making rolls and coffee cake without mixing and kneading the dough. Ask your baker when the dough will be

ready and be sure to take a plastic bag to put it in. If you seal it tightly and place in the refrigerator, it will still rise after a few hours.

- The proper way to use a ball of string or twine which is not wrapped around a central core is *not* to start unwinding from the outside. Begin by encircling the ball two or three times horizontally with a strip of cello tape. This keeps the string firmly in place. Then remove the end from the centre and use as needed. The string will stay neat, clean, and untangled.

- If some of your favourite flowers come from bulbs, even those normally requiring a freezing period may be grown here by refrigerating them for six weeks, or freezing them for two weeks.

- Butter and honey on bread is a delicious snack, but in spreading it on the usual way more honey seems to end up on the table than on the bread! So keep a jar of honey mixed with softened butter on hand. A special treat is a combination mixed in equal proportions, of butter, honey and peanut butter.

- There is an easy way to determine the exact centre of anything — a piece of paper, board, or length of material — without laborious measuring. Simply take a ruler, yardstick, or tape measure — depending on the size of the article — and place it diagonally across the object, flush with the edges. The centre of the measure will always be the exact centre of the piece being measured. With this

method any division — thirds, quarters, or whatever, can be determined in seconds.

- In these months of less natural daylight be sure your electric lighting is as efficient as possible. Dust lightbulbs often and wash those in areas such as the kitchen and bath where they collect dirt more readily. A white lampshade rather than a beige or coloured one can increase light intensity quite dramatically.

- Many types of lampshades as well as other articles of fragile materials should be cleaned with soapsuds rather than soapy water. One of the neatest tricks I know is to make suds in a blender!

- You can keep arctic breezes from blowing through your house by sewing tubular bags that can be stuffed with sand, sawdust, or plastic 'beans' and placed against the cracks under doors.

- One of the best buys in Greece is actually imported from Egypt. This is the vegetable sponge called a *loofah* (also spelled *luffa*) which looks like an enormous shredded-wheat biscuit. Also called a 'dishcloth gourd', it is used for cleaning the skin and is more effective than an artificial sponge. The loofah, which is the fruit from a tree, grows in a long green pod which is dried and stripped of its husk, leaving behind the usable fibrous skeleton.

—DON 'SPAGGOS' SEBASTIAN

Your comments, questions and suggestions are always welcome and will be answered if you send them with a stamped self-addressed envelope to The Athenian.

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

On January 24, most shops will go onto a continuous workday schedule, Monday through Friday 9 am to 5:30 pm, and on Saturdays from 8 am to 2:30 pm.

Shop Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Clothing, Dry Cleaners, Furniture, Hardware, Optical, 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 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm 5 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2 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 pm	7 am - 4 pm	7 am - 4 pm	7 am to 10 pm	7 am to 10 pm
Barbers and Hairdressers	8 am - 2 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 4:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2 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
Florists Open Sun. 8 - 2:30	8 am to 9 pm	8 am to 9 pm	8 am - 2:30 pm	8 am to 9 pm	8 am to 9 pm	8 am to 9 pm

* Pharmacies remain open 24 hours a day according to a rotating schedule. The names and addresses are posted on the door or window of pharmacies which are closed.

television

ERT plans major program changes in January but the new schedule was not complete by late December. The following, therefore, is a guide to some programs that may be of special interest to the foreign community. Programs in Greek are followed by an asterisk (*).

News broadcasts are not listed since they are presented at fixed times: on ERT at 2:30, 7, 9, and midnight; on YENED at 2, 6, 9:30 and midnight. Both networks begin broadcasting in early afternoon, go off the air during the siesta hours, and resume in late afternoon. ERT is on the air continuously from 1:30 to midnight on Sundays, YENED on both Saturdays and Sundays.

SUNDAY

ERT 2:15 Songs and dances* ... 3:00 Crime and Mystery Stories* ... 5:00 Children's program* ... 6:00 Children's program* ... 8:00 The Big Adventure with Jennie Karezi* ... 9:30 Sports* ... 10:00 Foreign film (usually in English).
YENED 1:30 Folk Songs and Dances* ... 2:15 Classical music ... 4:30 Documentary (dubbed in Greek)* ... 5:00 Children's program* ... 6:30 Children's program* ... 7:30 Music for the Young by the Young* ... 8:30 The Saint with Roger Moore ... 10:00 Musical Show*.

MONDAY

ERT 6:30 Bolek and Lolek (cartoons from Poland) ... 6:40 Lassie ... 7:15 Sports* ... 7:30 Music Program* ... 8:00 The Great Detectives (French crime series).
YENED 1:30 The Baron (novelist John Creasey's jet set character played by Steve Forrest) ... 6:15 Our National Stage (discussion)* ... 7:00 Program on Cyprus* ... 7:15 The Little House on the Prairie (dubbed)* ... 10:00 Foreign film (usually in English).

TUESDAY

ERT 6:30 Children's program* ... 7:15 Doctor at Large (British comedy series starring Barry Evans) ... 8:00 Life of Dante (Italian program) ... 9:30 Musical Evening* ... 11:30 Historical Archive*.

YENED 6:15 Tourist Greece (news from EOT)* ... 6:45 Emergency! (American hospital drama) ... 8:00 Documentary (dubbed in Greek)* ... 10:15 Foreign film (usually in English).

WEDNESDAY

ERT 6:30 Bugs Bunny or Puppet Theatre* ... 7:15 Program on Cyprus* ... 7:30 Sports* ... 10:00 Film ... 11:30 Round Table*.
YENED 1:30 Cannon (American detective series) ... 7:00 Documentary (dubbed in Greek) ... 10:00 Music Program* ... 10:30 Foreign film (usually in English).

THURSDAY

ERT 6:30 Fairy Tales* ... 7:15 Inner Space (underwater excavation program)* ... 9:30 Freddy Germanos interviews known and unknown personalities* ... 10:30 Pain Noir (French historical serial).
YENED 1:30 High Chaparral (adventure on an Arizona ranch) ... 5:45 Children's educational program* ... 7:00 Chambre à Louer (French serial) ... 7:45 Combat with Vick Morrow and Rick Jason speaking Greek (dubbed)* ... 10:00 Theatre*.

FRIDAY

ERT 6:30 Submarine Stingray (children's science fiction series) ... 7:15 Anna and the King of Siam with Yul Brynner ... 9:30 Ilias Venezis's *Galini* dramatized for television* ... 10:30 Topical chat show* ... 11:00 New Scotland Yard.
YENED 1:30 The Rookies (life among the police cadets) ... 7:00 The Shadow of the Tower: B.B.C. historical serial set in the time of Henry VII of England ... 10:15 Immortal Love Stories* ... 11:30 Kojak (with Telly Savalas).

SATURDAY

ERT 3:30 British soccer (dubbed in Greek) ... 4:15 Sports program* ... 4:45 Swiss Family Robinson ... 9:30 Hawaii Five-O (cops and robbers in Honolulu) ... 10:30 Musical Show* ... 11:30 Interviews with well-known personalities*.
YENED 1:30 Danger Man with Patrick McGeehan ... 2:45 The Lucy Show ... 3:15 Documentary (dubbed)* ... 5:15 Documentary* ... 6:15 Puppets* ... 7:00 The Odd Couple (comedy series with Jack Klugman and Tony Randall) ... 7:30 Music program* ... 10:00 Film* ... 12:15 Music and Dance*.

radio

NATIONAL BROADCAST COMPANY — ERT

Major program changes over the last few months have led to some happy results on the ERT's three stations. The National Program (728 KHz, 412m) and the Second Program (1385 KHz, 216m) now offer a balanced selection of classical and popular music, as well as news and commentary, and the Third Program (665 KHz, 451 m) offers from 6 p.m. - 1 a.m. a wide range of music, readings, and discussions.

News in English, French and German on The National program at 7:30 a.m. Mon. - Sat. and at 7:15 a.m. on Sun. Weather report in Greek and English at 6:30 a.m. Mon. - Sat. and 6:35 a.m. on Sun.

THE ARMED FORCES RADIO — YENED

News broadcasts (980 KHz or 306 m) in English and French Mon. - Sat. at 3 p.m. and 11:05 p.m. and Sun. at 2:10 p.m. and 11:05 p.m.

U.S. ARMED FORCES RADIO

AFRS broadcasts 24 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, religious programs, and various community service bulletins daily.

Monday - Friday: 9 a.m. *All Things Considered*; 7 p.m. News analysis and interviews (*Meet the Press*, *Capital Cloakroom*, *Face the Nation*, etc.); 10:15 p.m. Paul Harvey.

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 7-10:30 a.m.: 6.18 MHz (48.5 m); 8-10:30 a.m.: 15.42 MHz (19.46m); 12 a.m. - 7:15 p.m.: 9.75 MHz (30.77m); 12-2:15 a.m.: 9.41 MHz (31.88m).
Broadcasts in Greek: 3-3:15 p.m.: 17, 15, 11 MHz (16, 19, 25m); 10-10:45 p.m.: 15, 11, 9, 7 MHz (19, 25, 31, 41m); 1-1:30 a.m.: 9, 7, 6 MHz (31, 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).

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Radio Canada broadcasts the news in English and French alternately every 20 minutes from 8 a.m. - 10 a.m.: 7155 KHz (49.88 m.) A daily program in English from 11 p.m. - 12 a.m. and in French from 10 - 11 p.m.: 11855 KHz (25.31 m.).

VOICE OF AMERICA—VOA

VOA may be heard in Athens from 6-9:30 a.m. at 7.20 and 6.04 MHz (41.7 and 49.7 m); from 2-3 a.m., 6-7 a.m., 9-9:30 a.m. at 1.25 MHz (238 m). From 8 p.m. - 2:30 a.m. at 9.76 and 6.04 MHz (30.7 and 49.7m). Regular programming includes news on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour, *The Breakfast Show*, *Press Conference USA*, and *VOA Magazine*, as well as jazz, popular and classical music programs.

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Nine-year-old Yuli Petrides, a native of Cyprus, greets Senator Edward Brooke and presents him with a souvenir of Greece and Cyprus at the reception given in his honor by the Hellenic American Society.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR SPEAKS OUT ON CYPRUS

During a recent visit to Greece, Republican Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts made the following statement on November 30, 1976 at a reception in Athens given in his honor by the Hellenic American Society.

"Americans are heartsick that the tragedy of Cyprus has not come to an end. The artificial division of that beautiful island is unacceptable.

Foreign troops continue an illegal occupation. In addition, thousands are unable to return to their ancestral homes. This situation is a heavy burden on Greece, on the United States and on the partnership of the Democracies. But even more it is an intolerable burden on the Cypriot people. A just solution must be found.

The following are certain principles on which a fair settlement should be based:

First, the political and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be preserved.

Second, it is the Cypriots, of both Greek and Turkish origin, who have the right and obligation to find a solution to the political and social problem of their country. And an attempt to impose a solution from without, by force or by other means, would be both unjust and doomed to failure.

Third, the human needs on Cyprus are of overriding immediate importance. There can be no justice until those who have been displaced and uprooted from their homes have gained restitution.

The citizens of Greece and Cyprus will soon discover that there will be bipartisan support in the United States Congress — as in the past — of the above principles."

The Hellenic American Society supports Senator Brooke and the majority of Congressmen in their efforts to put an end to the acts of aggression committed by Turkey.

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