

May 1977

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly





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HUBERT HUMPHREY SPEAKS OUT ON CYPRUS

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey has been actively involved with the Cyprus issue since the tragic days of July 1974 when Turkey invaded — with the illegal use of U.S. supplied arms — and virtually destroyed this defenseless island-nation. At that time the population distribution of Cyprus was eighty-two percent Greek and eighteen percent Turkish. Turkey, a country of forty million inhabitants, invaded Cyprus, a country of 600,000 inhabitants, and seized forty-two percent of the island's most fertile and productive territory, seventy percent of the gross output, eighty-two percent of the tourist accommodations, ninety-six percent of hotels under construction, eighty-three percent of the general cargo handling (Famagusta), fifty-five percent of mining and quarry production, forty-seven percent of the livestock production and sixty percent of agriculture production. All the passenger planes of the Cyprus Airways were destroyed and twenty percent of the forests were burned down. As a result of the invasion, more than 200,000 Greek Cypriots (one third of the island's total population) became refugees. The



report of the European Commission on Human Rights, published in the *London Times* on January 23, 1977 gives evidence of crimes committed by Turkey on Cyprus, including incidents of rape, looting, and torture.

Senator Humphrey stated on January 9, 1975:

'I consistently supported Congressional efforts to terminate American military assistance to Turkey in light of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. And I joined

Senator [Edward] Kennedy in leading the successful effort to obtain disaster relief for the thousands of Cypriot refugees who have suffered. I personally conveyed to the President [Ford] and Secretary of State [Kissinger] my outrage at the Turkish action and the failure of the U.S. to officially condemn it.'

Senator Humphrey stated on January 26, 1977:

'The Carter Administration should intensify its efforts to find an equitable and peaceful resolution of the Cyprus issue which is acceptable to the long-suffering and courageous Cypriot people. In my judgement, Turkey must take the first step to get meaningful negotiations on track again, and the United States should use its influence to convince the Turkish government that a positive gesture on their part would have a beneficial effect and possibly set the stage for a workable settlement.

I am hesitant to support a four-year base agreement with Turkey without adequate guarantees of Turkish flexibility on the Cyprus question.'

We the members of the Hellenic American Society dedicated to strengthening the ties of friendship and understanding between the U.S.A., Greece and Cyprus strongly endorse Senator Humphrey's position. We urge that his statement be implemented by deeds as well as words in order to secure a better world for present as well as future generations.

This announcement has been presented by:
THE HELLENIC AMERICAN SOCIETY, DIAKOU 38, ATHENS 403, GREECE

community calendar

MAY 1

'America Week' — Thessaloniki, at the King Paul Student Centre of the University of Thessaloniki, through May 4.

MAY 2

American Youth Centre — Play: 'Sauce for the Gander' at the Jusmag Theatre, 7:30 pm, tickets \$1.50, and \$1.00 (students), Tel. 801-2556.

MAY 3

Deree College — Morning Lecture Series. 'Women in Literature' by Jeanine McCreight, 10:30 am, downtown campus. Admission free.

American Youth Centre — Play (See May 2).

Bingo — American Club, Kifissia, 8pm in the ballroom.

Deree College — Business Week, through May 6. Interviews and counseling for career-minded students.

MAY 4

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture: 'Chaitanya and Ramakrishna' by Nikola Marioris (in Greek). At the Union, Pratinou 80, Pangrati, 8:30 pm, Tel. 748-227.

Canadian Women's Club — Meeting and bus tour to Epidavros and Nafplion, leaves at 9 am from the Canadian Embassy. For information: Linda Gloss, Tel. 672-3213 and Voula Ganas, Tel. 808-3325.

German Community Centre — Kaffeeklatsch for the elder members of the community, 5 pm, Sina 66.

American Club — Greek Buffet, Family Inn, 5-9 pm.

MAY 5

College Year in Athens — Last day of exams.

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, Kifissia, 7:30 pm in the ballroom.

MAY 6

Goethe Institut — Conference by Dr. Hellmut Diwald 'Byzanz und Griechenland— Ihre Europäische Rolle unter den Osmanen' (in German with Greek translation), 8 pm.

American Youth Centre — Reno Night, fund raising program at the centre, 8 pm, tickets \$1.50.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild — 'Silver Bowl Musicale', with pianist Madame Nina Lychou, 9:45 am.

MAY 7

Campion School — Field trip: Mycenae and Tiryns.

American Club — Surf and Turf, Americana Room. Reservations necessary.

MAY 8

American Club — Mother's Day Dinner, Family Inn.

MAY 10

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner Meeting, Hotel Athenée Palace, 9 pm.

Bingo — American Club (See May 3).

Hellenic American Union — The Campion School Players in two one-act plays: 'Black Comedy' by Peter Schaeffer and 'Lunch-Time Concert' by Olwen Wymarck, 7:30 pm.

American Community Schools — Silva Mind Control Sessions begin. Through May 15

FLY AWAY

A newly inaugurated Olympic Airways route now links Athens, Corfu and Geneva every Friday. The following services have been resumed: Athens-Thessaloniki-Brussels on Fridays; Athens-Corfu-Munich on Saturdays; and Athens-Thessaloniki-Zurich on Sundays.

FOR GREEK-SPEAKERS

Of special interest to Greek-speaking students. Summer-holiday, intense-language programs have been organized by XAN's English department to be held in England under the supervision of XAN personnel, for students from 8-14, 12-17, and 18 and over. Air fare: Drs. 7,895. Three-to-four week courses (includes accommodation and all expenses) £205-£235. For information: XAN (YMCA), Omirou 28, Athens (Tel. 361-4944).

British Council — Lecture: 'The Biography of Kavafy' by writer and critic Robert Liddell, 8 pm.

MAY 11

German Community Centre — Kaffeeklatsch for younger women; talk by Mrs. Ballithou, director of XEN (YWCA), 4:30 pm.

American Club — Curry Night, Family Inn, 5-9 pm.

American Community Schools — Spring Concert with performances by all the choral and orchestral groups, 7:30 pm, gymnasium.

Hellenic American Union — Campion School Players in two one-act plays: 'Black Comedy' by Peter Schaeffer and 'The Zoo Story' by Edward Albee, 7:30 pm.

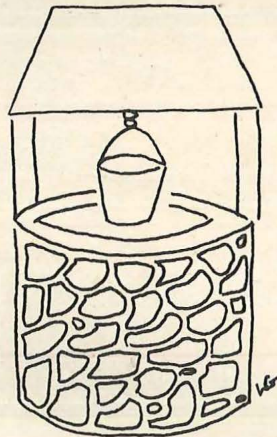
MAY 12

Deree College — Morning Lecture Series. 'Theodorakis: The Man and His Music' by the composer's biographer, George Giannaris, 10 am, downtown campus.

Duplicate Bridge — See May 5.

Hellenic American Union — Campion School players in two one-act plays: 'Black Comedy' by Peter Schaeffer and 'Lunch-Time Concert' by Olwen Wymarck, 7:30 pm.

German Community Centre — Baroque music concert at the Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 8:30 pm.



MAY 13

American Community Schools — Field Day at the Academy.

Hellenic American Union — Campion School Players enact 'Black Comedy' and 'The Zoo Story', 7:30 pm.

MAY 14

American Community Schools — Junior-Senior Prom at the Hilton Hotel.

American Club — Choose Your Own Steak, Americana Room. Reservations necessary.

MAY 15

Hellenic International School — Annual elementary school picnic, 1-5 pm.

MAY 16

Hellenic American Union — Lecture: 'Spiritual Odyssey of Nikos Kazantzakis' by Kimon Friar (in Greek), 8:30 pm.

Goethe Institut — Tickets go on sale for the 'Seminar for New Music' to be held in June.

MAY 17

L'Institut Francais — Lecture: 'L'avenir Energétique du Monde et les Centrales Nucleaires' by Prof. Leopold Escande, 7 pm.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild — Family Fun Night at the American Youth Centre, Kifissia, 6 p.m. Tickets available from members or by telephoning 672-6102.

Bingo — See May 3.

MAY 18

St. Andrew's Women's Guild — Tour of Ian Vorhees's house in Peanea, 10 am. For tickets: Tel. 672-1478.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture: 'We and the Others', on Adlerian psychology, by Fifi Vervelidou, at the Union, 8:30 pm.

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NAME DAYS IN MAY

May 5 Irini, Rena
May 21 Constantinos, Costas, Eleni, Helen

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 2 May Day: A Public Holiday
May 8 Mother's Day
May 9 Czechoslovakia National Day
May 17 World Telecommunication Day
May 19 Ascension Day
May 23-24 Shavuoth
May 29 Pentecost (Whit Sunday)
May 30 Memorial Day

American Club — Barbecue Night, Family Inn, 5-9 pm.

MAY 19

American Women's Organization of Greece — Luncheon and fashion Show with fashions by Yiannis Galatis. Installation of new officers. Apollon Palace Hotel, Kavouri, 11:30 am.

Deree College — Classes end.

Duplicate Bridge — See May 5.

Campion School — Parent Teacher Meeting, 6 pm.

MAY 20

American Community Schools — Field Day for Halandri and Kastri elementary schools at the Halandri campus.

MAY 21

Campion School — Field trip: Elefsis and Epidavros.

MAY 24

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner Meeting with guest speaker, Hotel Athenée Palace, 9 pm.

Bingo — See May 3.

American Community Schools — Parents Association Meeting, 7:30 pm, gymnasium.

MAY 25

Deree College — Summer school registration.

American Club — Spaghetti Night, Family Inn, 5-9 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Vegetarian Dinner, Greek cuisine, 9 pm (see May 4).

MAY 26

Duplicate Bridge — See May 5.

Campion School — GCE examinations begin.

MAY 27

Campion School — Speech Day.

Goethe Institut — Lecture followed by discussion: 'Die Situation der deutschen Lyrik' by Hans Bender (in German with Greek translations), 8 pm.

MAY 28

Campion School — Field Trip: Aegina, Temple of Aphaia and Museum.

Campion School — Annual Board of Governors meeting, 10 am, Hilton Hotel.

MAY 30

American Club — Special Memorial Day events, watch the bulletin board for announcements.

JUNE 2

Hellenic International School — Graduation exercises, 4:30 pm, Konitsis and Akritis in Kastri.

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publisher's note

Foreign correspondents whose job it is to report the news rarely make headlines themselves. Well-known to the public from their bylines in the international press as well as in the local press where their articles frequently appear in translation, they remain on the whole relatively anonymous as individuals. Their reports carry considerable weight, however, and events at times call on them to play a critical role. Despite their insistence that they were merely doing their jobs, the dispatches of many of these correspondents during the seven years of the dictatorship served not only to keep the world informed about events here in Greece, but the local public as well who turned to the foreign press or their shortwaves for objective news. When we announced our intention to do an article on Greece's foreign press corps, the response of many of these seasoned journalists was mild surprise. When photographer Eugene Vanderpool tried to track them down between their busy schedules meeting their deadlines, several expressed dismay that we would want to photograph them. Nevertheless, they rose to the occasion. In 'Dateline Athens', Melissa Cutter places the shoe on the other foot and interviews the men and women behind the bylines. Ms. Cutter who was born in Israel to a Czech father and a Greek mother is a specialist in international relations and has worked as a researcher, foreign affairs analyst and writer at the United Nations, the World Bank, the U.S. Library of Congress, and the Truman Centre for the Advancement of Peace in Jerusalem. She now lives in Greece.

Our cover is by Spyros Vassiliou, one of Greece's foremost artists and most popular personalities known to his many friends and admirers as 'Barba Spyro'. Traditional themes, in this case a May wreath, are frequently the subjects of his paintings.

We apologize to our readers for the unusual delay in this issue, the result of a printers' strike which took place at our publication deadline.

goings on in athens

MUSIC AND DANCE

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Rex Theatre, Venizelou 48, Tel. 361-4344. Tickets may be purchased in advance or before performances at the box office. May 3, 4 (9 pm): Solon Michailides conducting, with Lefteris Psomiades, piano, and Alexandros Symeonidis, percussion. Lambel's 'Feast'; Martinu's Concerto for two stringed orchestras, piano, and percussion, and Haydn's London Symphony No. 104 in D major.

LOS ANGELES SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Zubin Mehta will conduct the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra on May 14 and 15 at the Herodus Atticus Theatre. Tickets available at the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459.

PARNASSOS HALL, Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Admission free. May 7: Ethnikon Odion, students' recital (5:30 pm)... May 8: Attikon Odion (10 am-1 pm); Areou Athinon students' recital (6:30 pm)... May 10: Kallitehnikhi Eteria Epistimonon, concert (8 pm)... May 12: Mathitiko Odion, students' recital (6-10 pm)... May 14: Attikon Odion, students' recital (7:30-10 pm)... May 15: recital by students of Evangelos Mandilas (11 am), and Ellinikon Odion, students' recital (6 pm)... May 16: Physiolatris performing and conducting the children's orchestra of the Montessori School (7 pm)... May 20: Niki Pantazatou, piano (8 pm)... May 22: Ellinikon Odion (Psychiko students' recital) (10:30 am), and Ellinikon Odion (Koukaki) (6 pm)... May 23: Odion Orfeon Athinon, recital (8 pm)... May 26: Odion Orfeon Athinon, students' recital (8 pm)... May 27: Voutira Kyriakopoulou of the Lyriki Skini, voice and piano recital (8 pm)... May 28: Attiki Scholi students' recital (5 pm)... May 29: Piano recital by Evangelia Kanda (7:30-9:30 pm).

DORA STRATOU DANCE COMPANY—Folk dances, costumes, and instruments from various parts of Greece with Madame Stratou's explanations delivered in several languages. Performances nightly at 10:15 pm and also at 8:15 pm on Wed. and Sun. Philopapou Theatre (near the Acropolis). Tel. 921-4650. Admission 120, 100, 70 Drs.

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

MICHELE AND JEAN-MARIE GAILLARD — and Myrto Mavricou, in the Georges Rouault created and directed musical, 'George Sand à Nohant, Quand Le Coeur se Souvient...' May 2, 8 pm, l' Institut Francais.

JEAN AND JACK KIRSTEIN — piano and cello, May 3, 8:30 pm, Hellenic American Union. In Thessaloniki on May 4 at King Paul Student Centre, University of Thessaloniki.

ANGUS MORRISON — Piano, in a recital of works by Mozart, Schumann, Ireland, Debussy and others, May 3, 8 pm, British Council.

REBETIKA SOCIETY — Concert of Rebetika music, May 5-6, 8:30 pm, Hellenic American Union, admission by ticket only.

SPYROS AND HARA TOMBRAS — violin and piano, in a recital of works by Theodorakis, Lennox Berkeley and Richard Strauss, May 9, 8 pm at the British Council.

TRIO FONTANAROSA — Patrice, Frederique, and Renaud Fontanarosa, violin, piano, and cello,

CIRCUS IN TOWN

Moira Orsei's Italian Circus with clowns, lions, leopards, monkeys, balancing acts, Disneyland characters. Moira stars in her own superbly choreographed routines with six elephants and flag-flying pigeons. Daily shows at 7 and 9 pm, under the big top on Leoforos Sygrou. Through May. Tickets from 100 Drs. Tel. 922-5709.

in a recital of works by Leclerc, Faure, Schubert and Brahms, May 10, 8:30 pm, l' Institut Francais.

MARIA XIPHILIDOU — piano, in a recital of works by Brahms, Chopin, Prokofiev, May 12, 8 pm at the British Council.

LOS ANGELES JUBILEE SINGERS — May 14, 9 pm at the Athens Sporting Theatre; May 16, 9 pm, Achilleon Theatre in Volos; May 17-18, 9 pm at Dionissia Theatre.

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 Yugoslav sculptures and paintings (May 9-June 12); 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. Retrospective of engravings by Kostas Gramatopoulos (May 11-June 6); Group show of various art forms (from June 8). *Closed Sat. afternoon.*

ARMOS, Veikou 6, Makriyanni, Tel. 921-7856. First retrospective of the works of Epaminondas Thomopoulos (May 18-June 7); aquarelles by Alexei Barkof (May 9-31).

ASTOR, Karageorgis Servias 16, Tel. 322-4971. Paintings by George Ounaropoulos (April 19-May 10); paintings by Orestis Kanellis (May 12-May 30) *Closed Sat. afternoon.*

ATHENS, Glykonos 4, Dexameni, Tel. 713-938. Oils by Paul Jenkins (through May 10).

CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS, Haritos 8, Tel. 732-690. Woodcuts by Eleni Zerva (through May 15); graphics and multiples by Judith Allen, Droungas, Katsoulidis, Fassianos, Haros, Tsarouchis (May 15-June 15). *Closed Wed. and Sat. afternoons.*

DESMOS, Syngrou 4, Tel. 922-0219. Paintings and constructions by Rena Pappaspyrou (Apr. 19-May 10); ceramics by Maria Voyazoglou (May 16-June 5). *Closed mornings and Sat. and Sun. afternoons.* Open from 6 to 10 pm.

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Tsakalof 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-9652. Batiks, drawings and etchings by Mexican-American artist Joseph Almyda (May 2-May 24).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Diogenous 12, Plaka, Tel. 322-6942. Permanent group show of paintings and sculptures.

DOMO, Xanthou and Anagnostopoulou, Kolonaki, Tel. 363-5209. Exhibit of modern Italian furniture with designs by Le Corbusier, Rieplveld and others (through May and June).

EL GREKO, Syngrou and Hrisostomou Smyrnis 2, Tel. 933-3302. Group show of sculptures, ceramics and paintings 'Spring 77' (Anixi 77), with special emphasis on the theme of May Day (April 25-May 10).

GALLERIE JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasi 51, Kolonaki, Tel. 725-496, 735-657. Sculptures and paintings by Mel Bochner (April 22-May 30). *Closed Monday.*

JILL YAKAS, Mitropolitou Iakovou 19, Kifissia, Tel. 801-7069. Permanent group show of contemporary prints including works by Adair, Casdagli, Jameson, Millington, Orr, Stoneman, plus new landscapes by Fairclough, Greenwood and Ziaka. By appointment only.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7, at Nikis St., Tel. 322-4261. 'Trip in Space': Oils and graphics by Flora Saltiel-Modiano (Apr. 19-May 6); collages and compositions by Leonidas Tsirengoulis (May 7-27).

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MAGDA, Alkionis 12, Pa. Faliron, Tel. 982-6782. Watercolours by Nikos Litsadopoulos (through May 15). The gallery will be closed for the summer.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Lithographs, etchings and inks by thirty-six artists from Zavitianos to the youngest contemporary artists (April 20-May 7); oils by Ioanna Asmani (May 8-May 23); oils by Marie Polychronopoulou (May 24-June 8).

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 322-6632. Group show featuring ten of Greece's most innovative young artists (May 10-June 11).

ROTONDA, Skoufa 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2945. Oils, temperas and aquarelles by Hector Grollos (May 2-21); acrylics by A. Madouropoulou (May 23-June 11).

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Square, Tel. 360-8278. Oils and gouaches by Allen Davie (April 28-through May).

ZOUMBOULAKIS-TASSOS, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. 'Mirrors of the Mind', Portfolio of prints and objects by Lichtenstein, Rauschenberg, Man Ray, Rosenquist and others; series of lectures by art critic Nicolas Calas (through May).

EXHIBITS

ATHENS COLLEGE — A retrospective exhibition of sculpture by Dimitri Armakolas through May 27, in the Library Hall.

BRITISH COUNCIL — Through May: 'Personal Views: 1850-1970': The works of fifteen British photographers, including Cecil Beaton and Bill Brandt, which span the history of photography as an art. May 16-23: A selection of five hundred new Library acquisitions with particular emphasis on English-language learning and teaching. May 23-June 3: 'Photographs of Greece' by Jenny Hames, in the Library.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION — Ceramic tiles by Elias Fertis, opening May 10 at 7 pm and continuing through May 27. Oil paintings by Christos Fotiadis, opening May 3 at 7:30 pm, through May 13.

L'INSTITUT FRANCAIS — Drawings by Danil Panagopoulos (April 29-May 15).

MUSEUMS

Most of the museums have announced their summer hours. It is wise, however, to call before going in case of last minute changes.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, on the Acropolis, Tel. 323-6665. Collection of pre-classical architectural and monumental sculpture from the Acropolis and vases, terracotta and bronzes excavated since 1934. 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 7:30 to 7:30 Sun. 10 to 6. *Closed Tues.* Admission 50 Drs. 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, the 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 which vividly illustrate its function as the commercial and civic centre of ancient Athens. Open 7:30 to 7:30. Sun 10 to 6. *Closed Tues.* Admission 50 Drs. Free on Thurs. and Sun.

BENAKI MUSEUM. Koubari 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.* Admission 40 Drs. Students 20 Drs.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM. Vass. Sofias 22, Tel. 711-027. Set in a peaceful courtyard, this Florentine-style villa, built for the Duchess of 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. Open 7:30 to 7:30. Sun. 10 to 6. *Closed Mon.* Admission 50 Drs. Students 20 Drs. 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 1:30 and 5 to 8. *Closed Fri.* Admission 20 Drs. Students and school children 10 Drs.

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 25 Drs.

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, a gift of American-Greek shipping magnate Eugene Panagopoulos, 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 9 to 1 and 4 to 6. Sun. 10:30 to 2:30. *Closed Tues.* Admission free.

MUSEUM OF GREEK POULP 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, Theophilos. 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 (*kouri*), sculpture of all periods, bronzes, vases. Upstairs: fascinating Minoan frescoes, and household utensils preserved under the volcanic ash that covered the island of Thira (Santorini) 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 7:30 to 7:30. *Closed Mon.* Admission 50 Drs. 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, mementos from the wars and revolutions that created the modern

Greek nation. Most labels in Greek, but photocopied descriptions available in English for use in the museum. 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. Sun. 10 to 1 and 6 to 9. *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., Wed., Thurs., Sat. 9 to 1:30. Mon. and Fri. 3 to 8. Admission free.

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 10 to 2. *Closed Mon.* (Small library open Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1.) Admission free.



POINTS OF INTEREST

THE ACROPOLIS. Open daily from 8 am to sunset. Admission: 50 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays. Rising 100 metres above the city and extending 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, beyond is the Parthenon, and the Erechtheum. Work is underway to preserve the monuments and sculptures (some of which have been temporarily removed), and movement has been slightly restricted. Guides are available upon request.

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

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

KERAMIKOS CEMETERY. The cemetery of ancient Athens, located off Ermou St. below Monastiraki. Open daily 8 am to sunset. A quiet, pleasant spot in which to rest or wander. Some of the grave markers are in the little museum, but others are still in place.

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. Special programs the first and last Sun. of every month (*The Sky of Greece and Starlight Concert*). 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).

SOUND AND LIGHT, the Hill of Pnyx, facing the Acropolis. Daily except on full moon nights. Performances: English at 9 pm daily; French at 10 pm Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun.; German at 10 pm Tues. and Fri. General admission 50 Drs; students 25 Drs. Tickets are on sale at the Athens Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459, and at the gate, Tel. 922-6210. No performances on May 1, 2, 3, 4, 30, 31 (full moon nights).

SOUND AND LIGHT, Rhodes. The Knight's Castle in the Municipal Garden. Performances daily at 8 pm, 9 pm, 10 pm. The programs alternate in English, German, French and Swedish. Tickets 50 Drs.; students 25 Drs. For information; 322-311 Ext. 350 (Athens) or 21-922 (Rhodes).

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. 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, Psychiko, 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 INSTITUT, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Books, periodicals, reference, and 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, and 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.

PLANETARIUM, Syngrou Ave. (opposite the Race Track), 3rd floor, Tel. 941-1181. Books on science and technology with some on humanities and social sciences in English, French, Italian, German, Greek and Russian. Mon. through Sat. 9 to 2. Wed. and Fri. evenings 5:30 to 8:30.

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.

SUMMER STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS. Graduate courses leading to a Masters of Education. June 20-July 22. Registration June 20. Classes to be held at the American Community Schools. For information call: 659-3200.

ATHENS CENTRE FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS. Courses in fine arts, performing arts and Greek studies. Summer program June 27-July 22. Registration deadline May 30. For information: John Zervos, Director, Massalias 22, Athens, 144, Tel. 3629-886 or 715-623.

DEREE COLLEGE. Three programs of study: Liberal Arts (June 6-July 8), registration June 2-3; Hellenic Studies (June 6-July 4), registration June 13-15; Intensive Modern Greek Language Program (June 20-July 29, Monday through Thursday 8 am to noon), registration June 13-15. For complete programs: Tel. 659-3250.

LAVERNE COLLEGE, Nea Makri. Courses in History and Business Administration. June 6-August 5. Registration May 23-27. For information: Dr. Robert Brenton Betts, Director, Tel. 808-1426.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY. Courses in law offered in a special summer program (July 7-August 17) sponsored jointly by the University of Athens and Temple University Law School. Classes conducted in English at the University of Athens. Tuition \$400. For information: Sandra Weckesser, Summer Sessions Administration, Temple University Law School, Philadelphia, Pa. 19122, U.S.A.

RECREATIONAL

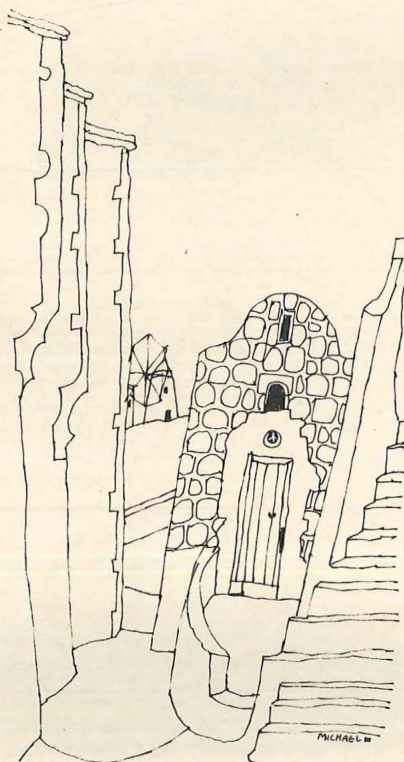
BEACHES

The following beaches are south of Athens and easily accessible by car or bus. The buses leave from Vas. Olgas every 15 minutes.

Astir, Glyfada (Tel. 894-6461). Open 9 am to 6 pm. Adults 40 Drs., children 20 Drs., parking 30 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, tennis court, volleyball court, mini-golf (20 Drs. per person), snack bar, restaurant, hairdresser. Bus 84 (Ano Voula).

Astir Laimos, Vouliagmeni (Tel. 896-0211). Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 60 Drs., children 30 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 30 Drs. an hour; water-ski school 250 Drs. quarter hour with boat and instructor. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni) to terminal then about a ten minute walk.

Lagonissi (Tel. 895-8514). Open 9 am to 7 pm. Adults 30 Drs., children 15 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas, restaurant and snack bar. Take the Sounion bus which leaves from the junction of Leoforos Alexandras and Patission every hour from 6:30 am.



Varkiza (Tel. 897-2402). Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 20 Drs., children 10 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Private cabins may be hired for 250 Drs. a day. Bus 90 (Varkiza).

Voula A (Tel. 895-3248). Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 10 Drs., children 6 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 22 Drs. an hour; tennis courts 40 Drs. an hour. Bus 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni).

Voula B (Tel. 895-9590). Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 10 Drs., children 5 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, volleyball courts, children's playground. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni).

Vouliagmeni (Tel. 896-0906). Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 12 Drs., children 6 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 40 Drs. an hour; tennis courts 40 Drs. an hour. Snack bar. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni) or 90 (Varkiza).

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.

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.

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.

SAILING

HELLENIC SAILING CENTRE, Glyfada Marina (Tel. 894-2115). Under the management of the Greek Sailing Confederation. Open daily from 9 am to sundown. Registration fee (including instruction): children 7 to 14, 250 Drs.; students (high school, college etc.) 500 Drs.; others 1,500 Drs.

HELLENIC OFFSHORE RACING CLUB, Papadiamantou 4, Mikrolimano (Tel. 4123-357). Membership requires two Greek members as sponsors. Initial membership 2,000 Drs., annual fee 1,500 Drs. The Club has four Swan 36 for use of the members and students. A ten-week course in sailing for those under 25, 2,500 Drs.; for those over 25, 5,000 Drs. Open 9 am-1:30 pm and 5-9 pm. Closed Sundays.

PIRAEUS SAILING CLUB, Mikrolimano (Tel. 417-7636). Initial membership 500 Drs., monthly fee 100 Drs. The Club owns a number of Lightnings, Solinz, 420s, 470s, and Finn craft for the use of the members. Restaurant and bar. Open daily 9 am to 10 pm.

SEASHORE SAILING SCHOOL, Glyfada Marina (Tel. 894-8503). A ten-hour course in offshore sailing (on the Carter 33) is 2,000 Drs. per person. Dutch, Swedish, German, French, English spoken. Also sailing yachts for rent. Open daily 9:30 am to sundown.

YACHT CLUB OF GREECE, Mikrolimano (Tel. 417-1823). Membership requires two regular members as sponsors. Initial membership 15,000 Drs., annual fee 3,000 Drs. Members of yacht clubs abroad may use the club's facilities for up to ten days. Bar, restaurant and mooring facilities, and a number of sailing boats for members' use. A six-week course in sailing for ages 10-18 begins the end of June and is free to members. Open daily from 9 am to midnight.

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, Kifissia (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 Amaroussion (Tel. 681-1458 and 682-1918). Located off Leof. Kifissia, between Halandri and Amaroussi. Six courts, bar, snacks, swimming pool, pro shop, rentals. Initial membership 5,000 Drs; annual fee 3,000 Drs. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership for 500 Drs. per month. Open daily from 8 am to 11 pm.

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).

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

Among the items sought by visitors to Greece are handicrafts, jewelry, flokati rugs, furs, pottery, onyx, marble and alabaster. They are available in shops concentrated in central Athens, and throughout Greece as well. The following are non-profit organizations in the city, and a guide to some shopping areas.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias and Koumbari, Tel. 361-1617. Books, reproductions of icons and jewelry, old engravings, prints, cards, etc.

GREEK WOMEN'S INSTITUTION, Voukourestiou 13, Tel. 362-4038. Exquisite embroideries, hand-woven fabrics, and hand-made dolls, mostly from the islands. Also available exact copies of old embroideries from the Benaki Museum collection.

LYCEUM OF GREEK WOMEN, Dimokritou 17, Tel. 363-7698. Ceramics, jewelry, embroidery, bedspreads, rugs, curtains, pillowcases, hand-woven fabrics sold by the metre, etc. Some special orders accepted.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tossitsa and Patisision, Tel. 822-1764. Excellent reproductions of statues, figures, vases, jewelry, etc. Books also available.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF HELLENIC HANDICRAFTS, Mitropoleos 9, Tel. 322-1017. Items on exhibit are not on sale here, but a list of retailers is available and their shop at Panepistimiou 6 (Tel. 646-4268) sells hand-woven rugs and carpets.

NATIONAL WELFARE ORGANIZATION. A wide variety of crafts from moderately-priced, utilitarian, copper or woven products, to delicate embroideries, jewelry and rugs. Shops located at Karageorgi Servias 8, the Hilton Hotel, and Voukourestiou 24. The latter specializes in rugs and carpets.

XEN (YWCA), Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-6970. An exhibition of arts and crafts, embroidered items and cards for sale.

SPECIALTY AREAS

KOLONAKI. The area is sprinkled with small, expensive shops with, on the whole, high quality folkcrafts, leather goods, prints, paintings, antiques, icons, and high-fashion boutiques.

MONASTIRAKI. The 'flea market' section, several blocks below Syntagma (Constitution) Square, with 'everything' as well as the widest selection of copper and brass. Hawkers hawk, sightseers shop and bargain for antiques, old and new furniture, clothing, books, handicrafts, tools, junk, the practical and the preposterous. Open daily. Open-air bazaar on Sundays from 9-1 pm.

PIRAEUS FLEA MARKET. Up the hill opposite Akti Miaouli, housed in a row of rickety structures built over the ancient walls of Pericles. Smaller and less frequented than Monastiraki, but often rewarding. Bric-a-brac from old ships are predominant, but brass beds, earthenware, old lace and woven materials abound. Open daily. Open-air bazaar on Sundays from 9-1 pm.

THEATRE

The theatre season ends sometime in May but the following theatres will be open at least part of the month. Call ahead to the theatres or dial 181 for a recorded announcement in Greek of the productions still playing. The curtain rises in the evenings at 9 pm or so; matinees begin at 6 pm. Almost all theatres are closed on Mondays, but never on Sundays.

A DELICATE BALANCE and **ENDGAME** (Diskoli Isorropia; Telos tou Pehnidion) Edward Albee's play alternates with the one-acter of Samuel

Beckett starring Alexis Minotis (*National — Centre Stage*, Agiou Konstantinou and Koumoundourou, Tel. 522-3242)

GOOD NIGHT, MARGARITA (Kalinihta Margarita) A story of Dimitri Hadzis has been dramatized by Yerassimos Stavrou, and stars Elli Fotiou and Stefanos Lineos. (*Alfa*, Patisision 37, Tel. 523-8742)

THE PETTY BOURGEOIS — Maxim Gorky's play stars Katerina Vassilakou and Thanassis Mylonas. Directed by Kostas Bakas. (*Alambra*, Stour-nara 53, Tel. 522-7497) See review *March* 1977.

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 SEAGULL (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) See review *March* 1977.

SILK DRAWERS (Ia 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)

AT THE INSTITUTES

GASLIGHT — Patrick Hamilton's Victorian thriller produced by Philip Sherwood and directed by Janice McConnell. Admission by ticket only, available free of charge in advance. At the British Council, May 5 and 6, 8 pm.

LES CARACTERES — Michele de la Bruyere in Eric Eychenne's one-act play. May 19 and 20, 8:30 pm at l'Institut Francais.

POIL DE CAROTTE and **EDOUARD ET AGRIPPINE** — One-act plays by Jules Renard and Rene de Obaldia with Denis, Jean-Marie, and Michele Gaillard and Francois Hudelot. May 11 and 18, 9:30 pm at l'Institut Francais.

SCHULE MIT CLOWNS — Friedrich Karl Waechter's contemporary drama for children and adults. Directed by Heffrid Foron. In German, sponsored by the Goethe Institut. May 3, 9 pm at the Stoa Theatre, Biskini Street.

WASTE LAND. The T.S. Eliot work adapted, staged and translated into Greek by Myrto Paraschi with verse sections in the original. The Entopia Theatre, Doxiades Institute, Dimokritou St., Kolonaki. Tel. 312-7827. (Through May 15.)

CINEMA

May is a transition month for Athens cinemas. 'The season' for new releases is over and first-run movie houses will be playing mostly hold-overs from April and re-releases from past seasons. Towards the end of the month indoor cinemas will begin closing for the summer, as outdoor cinemas open all over the city. Among re-releases opening this month are *A Man and a Woman* and *Zorba the Greek*. The following films should still be around as well:

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN (Oli I Anthropi tou Proedrou) One of the few *must sees* of the new season. The story of Watergate as unearthed by *Washington Post* reporters Woodward and Bernstein. Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman play the heroes in this political thriller — more thrilling because we know the outcome.

THE BAD NEWS BEARS (Ennea Mikri Satanades) Extremely funny satire of the American Little-League Baseball syndrome. Walter Matthau plays coach to a team of determined devils, headed by Tatum O'Neil as whiz-kid pitcher Amanda Whurlizer. Directed by Michael Richie.

CARRIE (Ekrixis Orgis) A modest but effective metaphysical shock/suspense drama about a pubescent girl, her evangelical mother, and some cruel schoolmates who all perish in a bizarre fashion. Stars Sissy Spacek and Piper Laurie. Directed by Brian DePalma.

CROSS OF IRON — Anglo-German production directed by Sam Peckinpah. 'War is Hell' seems

to be the message, as Peckinpah rubs our noses in plenty of bloody action. Features James Coburn, Maximilian Schell, James Mason, and David Warner.

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED (O Aetos Angixe ti Gi). Satisfying, old-fashioned World War II caper story about a plot to kidnap Winston Churchill. Director John Sturges keeps the tension high, and the cast is first-rate, including Michael Caine, Donald Sutherland, Robert Duvall and Donald Pleasence.

LA DERNIERE FEMME (The Last Woman; I Telefta Gineka). A young couple endeavour to destroy the classical myths of manhood, womanhood and marriage and end up tearing themselves apart. Depardieu is a bit melodramatic as the 'male-who-can't-cope'. One very shocking sexual-masochistic scene. Directed by Marco Ferreri with Gerard Depardieu and Ornella Muti.

NETWORK (I Filodoxi). Witty comedy/satire about the American television industry — written by Paddy Chayefsky, directed by Sydney Lumet, and played by Faye Dunaway, William Holden, Peter Finch, and Robert Duvall.

1900 — A fresco of modern Italian history as experienced by three generations of one family. With Burt Lancaster, Robert DeNiro, Donald Sutherland and Dominique Sanda. In Italian with Greek subtitles.

ROCKY — Academy Award winner for Best Picture of the year — which only proves what a lousy year this has been for films. A simpleminded fairytale masquerading as a meaningful social drama. A superb performance by Talia Shire as Rocky's girlfriend gives the film more than a touch of class, however.

THE SAILOR WHO FELL FROM GRACE WITH THE SEA (Athespoti Angeli) Unsuccessful English adaptation of Mishima Yukio's novel, *Gogo no Eiko*. The setting is now a small seaport on the south coast of England, and the ill-fated lovers are (very graphically) Sarah Miles and Kris Kristofferson.

THE SEVEN PER-CENT SOLUTION (To Migalo Enigma tou Serlok Holms). Sherlock Holmes meets Sigmund Freud in this classy period crime drama, elegantly produced and excellently acted by Nicol Williamson, Robert Duvall, Alan Arkin, and Laurence Olivier.

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 DeLouise, Sid Caesar, and Mel Brooks himself playing movie director Mel Finn

WON TON TON, THE DOG WHO SAVED HOLLYWOOD (Won Ton Ton, Superstar) Over-contrived undernourishing parody about the early days of Hollywood. Stars Bruce Dern and Madeline Kahn, and features a host of old film stars in walk-on, walk-off bits.

ART CINEMAS

ATHENS CINEMATHEQUE (TENIOTHIKI), Kanaris 1 (at the corner of Akadimias Street), Tel. 361-2046. Film classics are screened evenings at 8 pm Monday through Friday and on Sundays at 11 am at the Asti Cinema. Members only (no guests), but membership open to all: 300 Drs. per year; 200 Drs. for students. Programs announced one week in advance.

ALKIONIS, Ioulianou 42-46, Tel. 881-5402. Daily screenings of new and old classics begin at 6 pm. Call for program.

STUDIO, Stavropoulou 33. Tel. 861-9017. Daily screenings of film classics beginning at 4:30 pm. Call for program.

AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 363-3211. May 11 and May 25, 7:30 pm: *Far from the Madding Crowd* directed by John Schlesinger with Julie Christie, Terence Stamp, Alan Bates and Peter Finch. Admission by ticket only (7:30 pm).

L'INSTITUT FRANCAIS, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. May 4: *Antoine et Colette* (1962) with Marie-France Pisier and Jean-Pierre Leaud directed by Francois Truffaut (4, 6, and 8 pm). May 13: *Rude Journee Pour La Reine* (1973) directed by Rene Allio, with Simone Signoret, Jacques Debary, Gerard Depardieu (4, 6, and 8 pm).

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. Set in an elegant country-club atmosphere that moves out-of-doors in warm weather to a cool, gracious garden which usually offers a pleasant respite from the heat. Candlelight, comfortable armchairs, and very good service. A fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, entrées, and desserts, but favoured by the prominent for charcoal broils which include excellent T-bone steak, chateaubriand, shish kebab, etc. From 300 Drs. per person, without cocktails or wine. Reserve ahead. Daily 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

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

Dionissos, Dionnisiou Aeropagitou Ave. (just across from the Acropolis) Tel. 9223-181. The greatest advantage of this restaurant is the location which provides a magnificent view of the Parthenon. Modern setting. Open terrace in the summer, international cuisine and ground floor coffee shop and snack bar. Expensive. Open daily 12-4 and 7-1

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 Maniataes. Open at 8 pm. Dancing to a small orchestra begins at 10 pm.

Nine Plus Nine (Enea Sin Enea), Agras 5, Stadium area, Tel. 722-317. A luxurious, spacious garden-like setting with couches and cozy corners, dim lights and soft music. The food is good but not outstanding (the sauces in particular are not up to gourmet standards), the service lacks finesse. Open daily for lunch and dinner. The adjacent space-age discotheque (orange carpeting, mirrored walls and ceiling) serves only drinks and is open daily from 10 pm.

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.

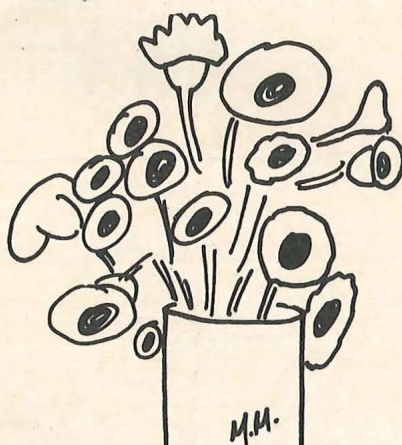
Pamela's, Voula, Tel. 895-2105. On the coastal road, past Vouliagmeni. A spacious, modern, attractive restaurant by the sea, with international cuisine. In the evening music by Los Antinos (but no dancing). Lunch is served from 12 to 3:30 and dinner from 8 pm to 1 am.

Riva, Mihalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Fine French cuisine delicately prepared and nicely presented in a pleasant, elegant and quiet

atmosphere. Papastefanakis at the piano. Open 7:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Sebastian's, Lamahou 5 (near Olympic Palace Hotel), Tel. 322-9121. Several rooms of this charming old house on the fringe of Plaka have been converted into an elegant restaurant, decorated with Dali, Fassianos and Tsarouhis prints and a great variety of plants, tasteful furniture, and waiters in art deco outfits. An extensive menu. (Our choices were *crêpes au fromage ou à la reine, médaillons de boeuf trois gourmandises, cerises jubilé* all very good.) Daily 8:30 pm. Closed Sundays.

Skorpios, 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.



Tudor Hall, Syntagma Square, Tel. 323-0651. The roof-top restaurant of the King George Hotel may be one of the handsomest anywhere. Summer dining on the terrace with a panoramic view of the Acropolis. Tudor decor and pewter dinner service. Alex Georgiadis is at the piano in the evenings (no dancing). International cuisine. Daily 12:30 to 3:30 and 8 to 1.

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

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

L' Abreuvoir, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 729-061, 729-106. The oldest French restaurant in Athens, where the quality of the food is consistently good. In warm weather, lunch and dinner (by candlelight) are served under the mulberry trees in the exceptionally pleasant and cool little park. The menu covers the standard French fare from *pates, escargots*, and frog legs, to *coq au vin, steak au poivre*, etc. Excellent omelettes and salads (especially nice for lunch). Try their own red wine. Reservations necessary at night. Entrees from 100 Drs. Open daily from noon to 4 and 7:30 until after midnight.

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 Astir 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. The downstairs is more rustic, warm, and intimate. Miki Tasiopoulos at the piano with old and new favourites in the evening. 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) preside at this gracious, converted mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. The spacious garden is cool and quiet in summertime. 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 (1400 Drs.). Entrees from 90 Drs. Dinner served from 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.

La Casa, Anapiron Polemou 22, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-282. A splendidly renovated mansion with a striking white facade. Wooden chandeliers, tiny flower pots and copper pots decorate the ground floor dining area, and a gracious wooden staircase leads upstairs to a smaller dining room and bar. Excellent Italian cuisine, generally pleasant atmosphere. Moderately expensive. Open from 9 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays.

La Chaumiere, Tsakalof 42, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-8539. Three small rooms with the atmosphere of elegant dining rooms, civilized and sophisticated. Limited but good French cuisine. Expensive. Open 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.

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.

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 *yakitori*, a Japanese version of *souvlaki*. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Mondays.

Matrioska, Kleomenous 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, Kidathneon 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. 602-466, 643-1990. The Cantonese specialties include bird nest and shark 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 and a cool terrace enclosed by ample greenery for warm weather. Approximately 400 Drs. for two, excluding wine. (Dinner parties for as many as 300 people can be arranged; there is also a take-home service.) Open daily noon to 3:30 pm and 6 to 1:30 am.

Peacocks, Kifissias 228, Psychiko, Tel. 671-9629. Cafeteria, snack bar, and grill room on the roof of the Alfa-Beta supermarket. Open - air terrace in the summer. Omelettes, steaks, salads, shish-kebab, from about 100 Drs. Cafeteria open from 9 am. Grill room open 12:30-3 and 8-12:30. Closed Sundays.

Remezzo, Haritos 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 728-950. A quiet, sophisticated spot where one may have drinks at the comfortable bar or in the lounge, and tasty international specialties, some served on attractive wooden platters, in the adjoining dining area. The gracious owner welcomes early diners. Daily from 8 pm. Moderately expensive.

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.

Rumana, Eleon Square, Nea Kifissia, Tel. 801-3335. The Rumanian folk art decor, soft Rumanian and international songs from the charming hostess Cristina Constantinescu, and a cosy fireplace contribute to the warm atmosphere. The tasty fare includes many specialties such as *sarmale* (Rumanian *dolma*), *drob* (tasty pie), *frijurui* (Rumanian *souvlaki* with onions and tomatoes), *mititei* (meat balls),

attentive service and hospitality. Open daily from 9 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. Sinefiias 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.

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 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.

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.


Templar's Grill, The Royal Olympic Hotel, 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 on two floors. The mood is cheerful and warm, but not noisy. The service is excellent. Mainly French and international cuisine very well prepared. A bar on the lower level. Daily 8 pm to 2 am.

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.

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(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.

Gerofinikas, 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. During the summer, dining and dancing under the stars in the lovely, rustic outdoor area. The food is merely good but the atmosphere is special. Complete meal (appetizers, main course, salad, fruit and wine) 225 Drs. Restaurant open daily from 9 pm; the nightclub from 10 pm. Closed Mondays.

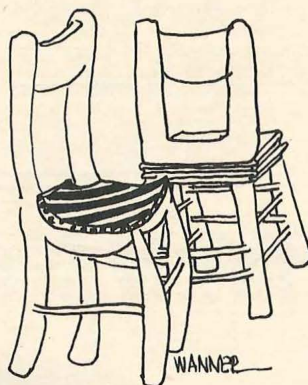
Psaropoulos, Kalamou 2, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5677.

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.

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.

Kaptanis, 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 gratineed a l'American, 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.

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.

Apotsos, 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, Santaroza 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.

SNACKS AND SELF-SERVICE

McMilton's, Adrianou 91, Plaka, Tel. 324-9129. Convenient to the downtown area. Menu ranges from bacon and eggs, sausage, and sandwiches to hamburgers, fried chicken, steak, salads, desserts, pies, sundaes, etc. A success with the younger set and those in search of quick, tasty food served in snack-bar style. Prices very reasonable. Open daily 10 am-5 am.

Minion's Mini Grill, Patission 13, Tel. 540-287. Cafeteria and coffee bar on the eighth floor of the Minion Department Store. Complete meals, snacks, drinks and orders to take out. Reasonable prices. The food is predominantly Greek, but with a contemporary flavour. When store is closed, enter from Patission St. Open daily, except Sundays, 8 am 11:30 pm.

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.

Apollo 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 Cafe, 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 tend to amplify the hubbub, however. Full breakfast menu (serve yourself from the buffet); at other hours the American-style fare with some Greek specialties runs from soups to entrees to sundaes and a full bar. 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.

TAVERNAS

Many tavernas move out to gardens or onto the sidewalk when the weather permits. From the austere to the colourful, their focus is usually on tasty mezedes (hors d'oeuvres) and the otherwise standard fare including prepared dishes, broils, salads, and fruit (rarely coffee or sweets), accompanied by ouzo, wine or beer. The prices are reasonable. Entertainment is sometimes provided by roving strummers or guitarists-in-residence and impromptu singing by the clients.

Acerides, Markou Avriliou 3, Plaka, Tel. 322-6266. Several small rooms on the lower floor of 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). For out-of-doors dining there is a small, beautiful garden smothered in jasmine and other flowers. The menu is limited, but the food is tasty. Roast lamb 60 Drs., veal chop 56 Drs., moussaka 34 Drs., ham omelette 30 Drs. 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. Lovely summer garden and spacious rooms with rustic décor and a huge fireplace. Excellent, slightly resinated *kokineli*. Starters include spicy pickles, country sausages, tiny meatballs, followed by charcoal broils: lamb chops 65 Drs. and pork shish-kebabs 60 Drs. Daily 8 pm to midnight. Sundays open for lunch as well.

Karavitis, Arktinou 35 (near Stadion Hotel), Tel. 715-155. A simple and amiable taverna famous for its broils; the only 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.

Kavaiateratos, Tatoiou 82, Metamorfofis (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. In warm weather tables are set out under the trees in a spacious garden, while a rustically decorated room with a fireplace offers a warm welcome when it is chilly. Good service. A great variety of Greek appetizers: *gardoumba* (42 Drs.); *melitzanosalata* — eggplant salad (45 Drs.); fried squash (27 Drs.); *soutzoukakia* (meatballs seasoned with cumin in tomato sauce). Several tasty casseroles, and boiled tongue when available. Daily from 8:30 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 hillock 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. Excellent hors d'oeuvres served in the tiny garden in summer: aubergine stuffed with walnuts and wrapped in ham, 12 Drs.; stuffed vine leaves, 33 Drs. Entrées (mostly broils) from about 70 Drs.; a speciality is kid with oil and oregano. Open from 9 pm and for lunch on Sundays and holidays.

Okio, 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, Paliyenesias 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 speciality) 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. A tiny, pleasant garden in summer. Quick service. Veal 100 Drs. Open daily except Sundays 8:30 pm - 1:30 am.

To Steki tou Manthou, Dafnomilis 8 (Lykavittos), Tel. 363-6616. A small, muralled, cheerful and authentic taverna where the versatile proprietor, Mr. Manthos, enthusiastically announces that his speciality 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, and air conditioning when called for. Very reasonable. Open after 7:30 pm.

Tsolias, Metohi St., between Glyfada and Vouliagmeni, Tel. 804-2446. A typical rural taverna where the tables are set out in the garden and the *retsina* wine is stored in barrels. A large selection of appetizers and broils: eggplant parmigiana 22 Drs., *moussaka* 27 Drs., shrimp in piquante sauce 45 Drs., country sausages 20 Drs. 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.

The Villa, Naxou 32, Kypseli, Tel. 861-7475. Telemahos does nice things on the guitar and sings, joined by the surprisingly young clientele at this pleasant, unsmokey, spanking-clean taverna located on the ground floor of an old mansion two blocks above Patission Avenue. The mood is genuine and spontaneous, the food tasty and inexpensive. Daily from 8 pm to 2 am.

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 speciality 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

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seasonal dishes. Prices are reasonable. Daily from 8 pm to 3 am and Sundays for lunch from 12 to 4 pm.

Laleoussa, 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 Yiotti and Dimitri Vasiliou. After nine.

Myrtia, Markou Mousourou 35, Tel. 719-198. Excellent cuisine with pleasant music and atmosphere. 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. Open 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.

Rounianiki 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, and nice garden where two guitar players entertain in summer. 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. Pleasant garden. Spicy appetizers, very good cooked dishes, excellent *retsina*. Two guitarists entertain guests with popular Greek songs. Entrees from 120 Drs. Open from 8 pm - 2 am. Closed Sundays.

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 Elpidia.

Fandasia, Agios Kosmos (just across from the West Airport), Tel. 981-0503. Opening night April 27 with Dimitri Mitropanos, Mary Marandi,

Yiannis Karabesinis, Dakis and Fillipos Nikolaou. Open 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.

Mostrou, Mnisikleous 22, Plaka, Tel. 322-5558. A popular Plaka nightclub 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, 981-3950. The new show features the popular French singer Joe Dassin (the son of film director Jules Dassin and, ergo, stepson of Melina Mercouri), and Nelly Gini, Seremetii, Flaroula Danou, Kontolazos and others.

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 fashions 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, Zelsmina, Manelis, and others.

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

Themelio, Kidathineon 37 (Plaka), Tel. 323-3619. Manolis Mitsias, Mariza Koh, Tania Tsanaklidou and Dimitris Poulikakos 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 Moscholiou is back — with Dimitra Galani and Lakis Halkias.

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.

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.

CORFU

Akteon. In town, at the edge of the platia. Tel. 22894. Limited menu, moderately priced and fair cuisine but commanding a splendid view of the sea, Garitsa Bay and the old fortress. Daily for lunch and dinner.

Aigli. In town. Tel. 28841. The tables are set beneath arcades and trees on Kapodistria Street. Simple but good Greek food. Open daily 11 am to 4 pm and 7 to 11 pm.

BP. At Dassia about 12 km. from town on the main Ypsos road. Tel. 93278. Unexpectedly attractive, contemporary continental decor. Excellent charcoal broils, and occasionally fish or lobster. Cheese tray, salads. Very attentive service by the owner. Daily from 8:30 pm.

Bistro. At the new port in the Manduki area. Nice bar, rustic decor with wooden booths for dining by candlelight. Fairly expensive. Daily from 8:30 pm.

Bora Bora. A discotheque located one km. from the new port. Excellent dance music. Daily from 9 pm to dawn.

Casino Achileion. Roulette and blackjack in the grandiose palace once the summer residence of Empress Elizabeth of Austria and, later, Kaiser Wilhelm II. In the village of Gastouri about ten km. out of town. Tel. 30531.

Corfu Palace. In town, at Garitsa Bay. Tel. 29485. Super elegance and gracious service in one of Greece's finest hotels. Excellent continental cuisine, and some Greek specialties. Justifiably expensive. Dinner served from 8 to 10 pm.

Coucouvaya. On the outskirts of town, one km. from the new port. Tel. 34477. A great selection of the latest dance music at this discotheque located in an old stable transformed into one of the coziest places in town. Moderate prices. Daily from 9 pm until the wee hours.

Eptanissa. At the Corfu Hilton, Kannoni. Tel. 36540-49. The accent is on international cuisine in the beautifully appointed restaurant, while in the grill room, broils are prepared at your table. Marcello entertains at the piano in the luxurious bar. Good, friendly service. Expensive. Reserve ahead. Daily for lunch and dinner.

Dionysos. A taverna located at Dassia. Tel. 93449. Typical Greek fare and Corfu specialties: *bourdeto*, *sofrito*, and *pastisada*. Local wine straight from the barrel, live music. Prices low to moderate.

Number One. At the Kerkyra Golf Hotel, 3 km. from town. Strictly a discotheque where only drinks are served. After dark.

Pipilas. At Kondokali, 4 km. from town. Tel. 91201. Wide selection of Greek dishes and fresh fish pleasantly served indoors or in the garden. Prices moderate. Daily from noon until late at night.

Rex. In town, on Kapodistria Street. Tel. 29649. Unpretentious but fairly good fare at relatively low prices. Daily from noon until late at night.

Tripa. At Kinopiastes, 15 km. from town. Tel. 30791. A variety of excellent hors d'oeuvres are brought to your table at one of Corfu's best known eating places which was originally the village grocery. Moderately high prices. Reserve ahead. Open evenings from 9 to midnight.

Yannis. At Perama, 6 km from town. Excellent fresh fish. The decor is unappealing, but tables have been set out on a veranda and there is a nice view of the sea. Prices moderate. Daily from noon until late at night.



our town

Yes, We Have No Bananas

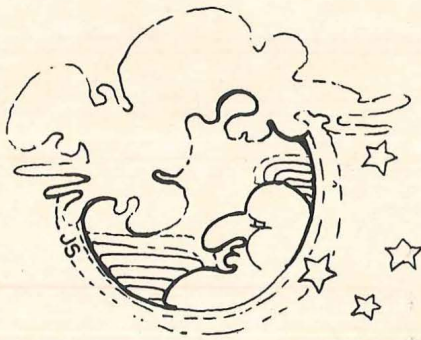
THE first Mediterranean Consumers' Conference, which was held in Athens in March, drew considerable attention. In contrast to other countries, the average Athenian consumer is often rather naive and not given to comparison shopping — in spite of continuing inflation. Or so one must conclude from the fact that on almost any block in Athens one can find shops that charge vastly differing prices for the same items. So strong, it seems, is the social bond between the customer and the shopkeeper whose store he frequents, that the customer will, without a whimper, purchase items which might be available next door for half the price. Boycotting a product which is overpriced either by the manufacturer or the government is rarely attempted here.

Take, for example, the curious case of bananas. Their price is more than three times that in any other Western European country. A few days before the opening of the Mediterranean Consumers' Conference, the customs authorities warned citizens and tourists that anyone caught at the border bringing in more than two kilos of bananas would have to dispose of their surplus or consume it on the spot. They were invoking a law passed in 1969 which was inspired by former junta leader Stylianos Pattakos. Banana production on his native Crete was generously subsidized and heavily protected, the latter a policy which has since been continued. The prices have been so high, though — one hundred and fifty drachmas per kilo in April — that well-healed Kolonaki housewives visiting London have found it more economical to buy bananas at Harrod's before flying home. What is more, even though tree-ripened Cretan bananas have a delicate flavour not unlike the famous silver bananas from Madeira, local producers apparently chose for the captive local market a botanically deviant strain with a skin so thick that the fruit inside is hardly larger than a finger, and tasteless because the fruit is picked when green.

Since the banana is one of the cheapest fruits in Europe, entry into the EEC will no doubt bring the local market to its senses. Until then, visitors entering Greece will have to step gingerly in order to avoid slipping on all those banana peels.

Oh, Well...

WE ARE frequently asked by readers how we manage to keep our listings up-to-date. The truth is that although we are in constant pursuit



of ever-changing information — dates, hours, telephone numbers and addresses — we are frequently outwitted. The simple question, 'When?' can pose many problems. Planning well in advance is not an established practice in Greece and, as a nation, we still tend to be casual about time. Although the concepts of promptness, scheduling, and forecasting are making inroads into our folkways, they are not taken too seriously. This is not surprising. After all, not so long ago time span in the countryside was measured by how long it took to smoke a cigarette. Asked how far was the next village, the answer might be 'two cigarettes'. (The wise man then asked 'By foot or donkey?') Today major events such as the summer festivals are planned far in advance but final details cannot generally be confirmed until the beginning of the season and even then have a disconcerting tendency to change without notice at the last minute.

Telephone numbers are a major nuisance. Numbers are gradually being

expanded from six to seven digits, and although such changes are not always announced ahead of time, a taped voice does come on the line with the news. When numbers are disconnected or lines are out of order, however, neither an operator nor a recorded announcement comes on to so inform the unsuspecting caller who, getting a ring, but no answer, assumes there is no one home. After weeks or even months of calling and getting no reply, speculation runs rampant that the party has left town — or has suffered financial reverses and is unable to pay the telephone bill, an occasion for the telephone company to disconnect service without warning.

Our favourite nuisance, however, is addresses. The names of streets rise and fall with each new regime and the whims of municipal authorities. The junta years witnessed a proliferation of streets named in honour of former dictators and, of course, April 21st (nineteen were found in an old directory in our office), the date of the 1967 coup. Despite the demise of the monarchy in Greece, fourteen streets are titled Othonos, after the first King of Greece, Otho of Bavaria, and a formidable number of later kings and queens are still holding on. Queen Frederika, however, who held court on the main thoroughfare of Psychiko where she lived as Queen Mother, and which was named after her, has been toppled: the boulevard is now known as Leoforos Dimokratias — Democracy Boulevard — but is still referred to as 'Fridirikis'.

In the wake of these ever-changing street signs, the citizens have devised their own nomenclature, usually clinging to one of the discarded names of the past or a simple geographic designation not likely to pass into disfavour. Hence, an informal survey we conducted not long ago among old-time shopkeepers on the main artery in Kifissia led to heated disputes between husbands, wives and employees as to whether their official address was Metaxa, Melas, Marathonos or Kifissias. In spite of the many sobriquets enjoyed in the last twenty years by the Kifissia segment of

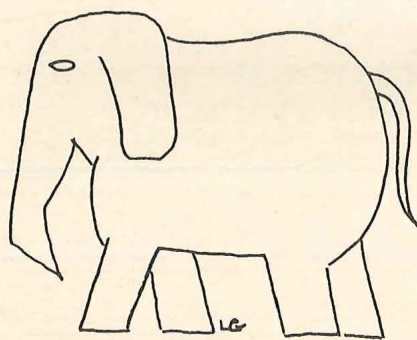
Kifissia Boulevard which begins in Ambelokipi as the continuation of Vassilisis Sofias Boulevard, the local residents revealed that they usually referred to the thoroughfare as the main road — *to kentriko*.

Our stalwart old friend Kyrios Stelios informs us that over half a century ago he adopted the practice of ignoring the plethora of names bestowed at regular intervals on the main artery of Pyrgos, Elias, the location of his ancestral home, and that residents of Pyrgos have continued to use the old nomenclature, and he continues to receive communications addressed to the original address, Katakoulou 42. In residence there for Easter, he instructed guests arriving from Athens to ask for Katakoulou 42, but his confidence suffered a temporary setback. His guests found enough oldtimers able to direct them to Katakoulou, but number forty-two turned out to be a vacant lot. The city fathers of Pyrgos in their unrelenting efforts to outwit the residents of Katakoulou Street had not only changed the street signs, he told us, but switched the numbers. Although they had succeeded in trapping newcomers to the area, the mailman and residents had remained loyal — and no doubt oblivious — to the new system.

A source of confusion to a greater number of people, however, is the name of two major streets in downtown Athens, referred to on most maps as Venizelos and 28th of October streets, but widely known as Panepistimiou and Patision. If asking for them by their official names, visitors may be greeted by blank stares. The 'Apollo Coast Road' is another example. The invention, we suspect, of cartologists and travel writers, it was almost our undoing. The first time we came across a reference to it in a tourist brochure we thought it sounded nice but had no idea where it was. A brief survey of Athenians drew a blank. We finally located it on a tourist map. It is the road that enjoys a bevy of official names as it runs along the coast from the end of Syngrou, past Glyfada and Vouliagmeni, to Sounion. Visitors are advised not to leap into a cab and tell the driver to take them to the Apollo Coast Road. They may land anywhere and a driver with a fertile imagination may head for Delphi. The driver should be instructed to go to the 'old' road to Vouliagmeni with the admonition not to take the 'new' road to the 'new' airport (officially known as the West Airport), but to take the one that goes to the 'old' airport or the 'Olympic' airport (known officially as the East Airport — but that is taking a

chance because the driver is not likely to know East from West).

He is certain to know where you mean if you say the road to Sounion, but if he's tired of the city traffic and feels like a bit of nature, he may make his way North out of Athens to Messogion, turn right at Stavros and cross the countryside until he comes out at Lagonissi or Sounion, and begins winding his way back to Athens. The visitor may be a little confused to discover that Athens is in front of him and not behind, and stunned by the figure registered on the metre, but he will at least be on the 'Apollo Coast Road' and the scenic route winding back to Vouliagmeni is lovely.



In Search of Ariadne

A GERMAN television director advertising in the local newspapers in February announced that he was looking for someone who could play the title role in Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos* which he was planning to film. The young lady had to be between twenty and forty years of age, from the island of Naxos, named Ariadne, and speak a little German. This was to be the first in a series of films planned by director Peter Rossinsky, to include *The Barber of Seville* and *The Flying Dutchman*. Rossinsky's idea was not to simply film these operas, however, but to present German television audiences with documentaries of present-day life as seen through the eyes of natives living in the locales of the famous operas.

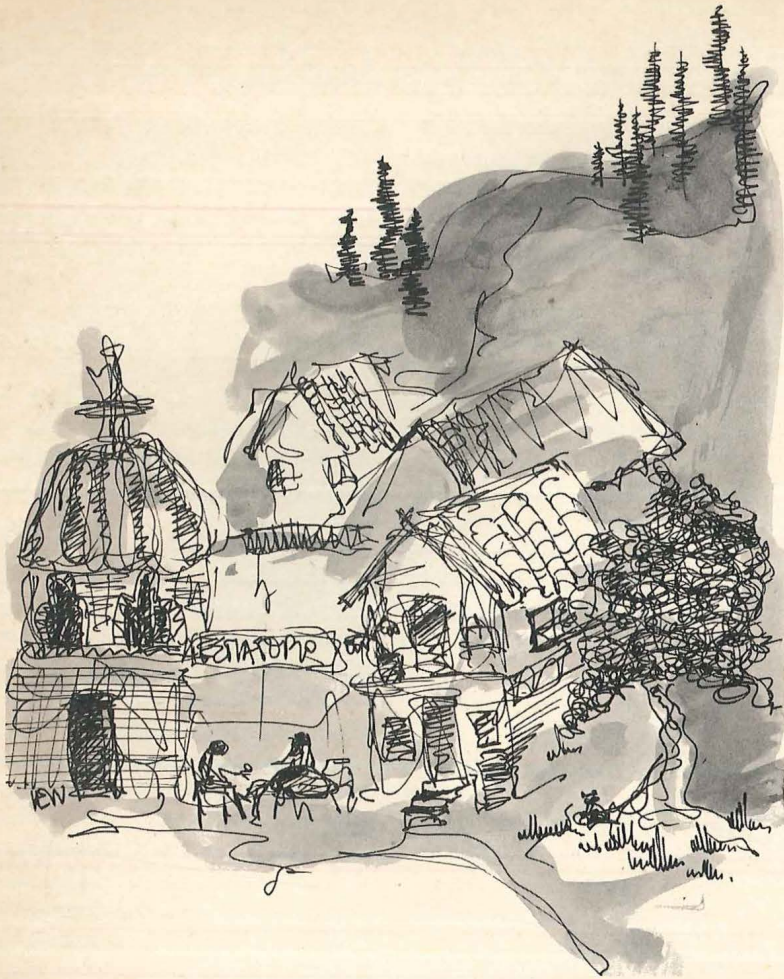
The advertisement went on to reassure candidates that there was no need for any similarity between their lives and the myth of Ariadne. There was, therefore, no need for this Ariadne to have fled from Crete with a lover named Theseus, or to have been abandoned by him on Naxos, or to have been wooed in turn by a god named Dionysos. Only the specified requirements would be necessary.

When Mr. Rossinsky arrived in

Athens in March, however, he found himself beset with problems. Of the six or seven women who had answered the advertisement, none answered all four of the qualifications. One candidate was, indeed, named Ariadne, and although her parents were from Naxos, she was born in Athens. She, in addition, was eight months pregnant, and although the director was willing to make appropriate alterations in the script, she decided to turn down the offer. Rossinsky next phoned the mayor of Naxos who, although obliging, was unable to find a single Ariadne among the fifteen thousand inhabitants of the island. It was then suggested to the director that since the Ariadne of myth had originally come from Crete, he should look there. Rossinsky refused. "If there is no Ariadne from Naxos," he said, "there will be no film." At this critical point, the project appeared to be saved when an applicant answering all the qualifications presented herself. Rossinsky, delighted, asked her out for a drink. Over the first drink, however, "Ariadne" confessed — in German, presumably — that her name was actually Sappho, and, over the second, that she really did not come from Naxos but from Lesbos. This left the poor director despondent and wondering whether it might not be better to write a script inspired by another opera.

Before Mr. Rossinsky goes barking up another cul-de-sac, however, we thought to intercept him with some cold facts. He is unlikely to find an Iphigenia at Aulis since Aulis today is occupied by two tavernas and a cement plant that employs mostly men. Medea's birthplace is now smack on the Turko-Russian border where he is likely to run into some awkward political complications. He should not waste his time trying to find an Alcestis at Tiryns because most of the area is now dedicated to an agricultural reform school. Although many Electras are to be found at Mycenae, their German is poor and they are all making so much money in tourist shops that it would be idle for Mr. Rossinsky to contemplate signing them to a contract.

Clearly there is a solution to the problem and it is amazing that the director has not thought of it. Mr. Rossinsky should commission an opera called *Sappho auf Lesbos* and base his television show on how he found the girl who had the courage to apply for the part and the honesty to confess her true identity. Surely there he would find for his German audience a story that was authentically Greek, contemporary and, of course, true.



issues

THE MONOPOLY GAME

THE exploitation of silver mines at Lavrion was a monopoly of the ancient city state of Athens. Similarly, the extraction of gold from Pangaion mountain was a monopoly held by King Philip of Macedon. The production and sale of papyrus was a state monopoly in Ptolemaic Egypt. In medieval Byzantium, the production and sale of silk and other fine fabrics as well as intricate embroideries was a monopoly held by royal workshops. All these were essentially public monopolies organized by the state for the purpose of collecting revenue from vital sectors of the economy.

In a 'monopoly' (from the Greek words 'monos', meaning 'alone', and 'polein', 'to sell'), the supply of a commodity or service is controlled exclusively by one dealer or producer, so that the consumer has no alternative source of satisfying his wants and no

choice regarding the price. In a market of 'competition', many dealers or producers of more or less equal size contend for the consumer's preference by offering him rival prices or qualities.

In ancient and medieval times, free competition was in most cases impossible. In one form or another, monopoly control was a common feature in the organization of society. Craft guilds often controlled the number of persons who could join a trade or field of business. During the Renaissance, monarchs frequently granted monopoly rights relating to the manufacture and sale of certain commodities, such as salt and tobacco. Issued in the form of 'letters patent' these rights were usually granted to royal favourites but also to companies that paid for them. The abuse of such royal grants in England was said to have led in 1624 to the enactment of the Statute of Monopolies,

which curtailed the sovereign's prerogative but excluded monopolies granted to companies formed for the discovery and exploitation of new lands.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, most trading and professional monopolies were abolished and a system of relatively free competition (or 'laissez faire') developed. In the second half of the last century and the beginning of the present, however, large-scale economic development, as for instance the building of railroads and iron and steel plants, or oil drilling, necessitated heavy capital investment, major units of production and centralized management control that inevitably led to monopolistic conditions. Private monopolies in time became the subject of intense criticism from the public and many governments, because of labour abuses and also because of the immense industrial and financial power concentrated in the hands of a few individuals. This resulted in the enactment of anti-trust legislation in the United States and elsewhere and a move toward public ownership, particularly in Europe. Public ownership (and, in fact, public monopolies) soon developed in the fields of transportation and communications, utilities in general, electric energy (and later atomic energy), radio and television, etc. In some cases, particularly in Britain under Labour governments, several industries or transportation companies were nationalized, while in socialist countries private enterprises in most sectors of the economy were expropriated and converted into state monopolies.

In Greece, state monopolies were instituted in salt (in 1833), cigarette paper (1883), playing cards, kerosene and matches (all three in 1884). Those regarding salt, playing cards and matches are monopolies of production and sale, while those of cigarette paper and kerosene are monopolies of import and sale. There is a special company called Regie des Monopoles S.A. handling these monopolies on behalf of the state. A state monopoly was also established in the sale of Naxos emery in 1859, imported quinine in 1908, and saccharin in 1910, but these were subsequently abandoned. In 1929 a state monopoly on narcotic drugs was instituted in accordance with the Geneva convention on opium of 1925.

Since then the state has established 'in the public interest' either directly or through publicly owned corporations and organizations or municipalities, conditions of monopoly on railways, the national airline, telegraph and telephone communications, radio and

television, electric energy, gas works and other utilities, public transport in the Athens area and the production of sugar. Prospecting and exploitation rights for many natural resources, such as petroleum and natural gas, solid fuels and radioactive minerals, are also reserved to the state which in turn can grant concessions to private investors.

In banking, state control is extensive, in order to ensure the proper channelling of deposits and credits. The country's three biggest commercial banks, handling seventy-five to eighty percent of business, are indirectly controlled by the state through public organizations, trust funds or pension funds that own the majority of their shares (creating what are sometimes described as conditions of 'oligopoly'). Similar indirect control is exercised over two investment banks and two mortgage

banks. Furthermore, the state controls the central bank of issue and fully owns the agricultural bank and other minor credit institutions. The agricultural bank, incidentally, holds what is technically known as a 'monopsony'; it has the sole right of purchase of fertilizers produced locally or imported from abroad and in turn distributes them to farmers.

In the private sector, there have been no outstanding cases of monopoly in recent years, though at times there have been charges of monopolistic 'cornering' of the market in limited sectors, such as building materials, drugs, certain metals, etc. With the prospect of joining the Common Market, the need has arisen for an alignment of legislation controlling private monopolies or rules of competition in general, with those regulations

prevailing in the Community.

Recently, therefore, the Greek government published the draft of a bill on 'protection of free competition', commonly referred to as an 'anti-trust' bill. In view of the fact that such legislation is being enacted for the first time in this country, the draft was circulated to organized groups of businessmen for study and public debate before being tabled in Parliament. It was stated that the draft is in line with corresponding legislation in industrially developed Western countries as well as with Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome (which established the Common Market) on freedom of competition. The government stated that since the bill was intended to avoid any 'excesses,' it was neither too strict (and hence contrary to development policy) nor too lenient (and hence impractical and ineffective).

In essence, the thirty-five article draft bill prohibits agreements between companies or unions of companies which are designed to prevent free competition through the setting of common prices for their products or through the sharing of the market among them. This does not mean that all agreements or mergers between companies are prohibited. It is recognized in this respect that the creation of major or internationally competitive enterprises is necessary for the country's economic and technological development. Obviously the bill excludes from its provisions public corporations and utility companies.

The draft bill provides for the establishment at the Ministry of Commerce of a Service for the Protection of Competition, which will keep a record of agreements between companies. A committee for the Protection of Competition, headed by a senior judge, will also be set up at the same Ministry. The Committee's task will be to consider charges of violations of the law and to impose penalties which will include at least three-month prison terms and 100,000 to 200,000 drachma fines imposed on responsible company representatives. The latter will have the right to appeal before the Court of Appeals and, as a last resort, before the Council of State, the highest administrative tribunal.

It was stated that the bill ultimately aims at protecting consumers and the national economy in general but also medium and small industrial and business concerns that can survive only in a climate of free competition.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES

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THE SAVIOUR

I HAVE often wondered what I would do if a flying saucer from outer space landed near me and I came face to face with little green men with antennae growing out of their heads. Well, it happened to me the other day and what I did was nothing. I just stood rooted to the spot, speechless with terror.

It was during a Sunday excursion on a mountaintop in the Porto Yermano area. I had become separated from my companions and was picking wild anemones when I suddenly heard a swishing sound. There, only a few yards away from me, was this flying saucer looking like a rounded Porsche 924 with a plastic dome. The dome opened but no little green men came out of it. Instead, I saw four tentacles lift the dome and set it to one side. Then the tentacles gripped the sides of the cockpit and what looked like the head of a giant octopus came into sight. It fixed me with pale, translucent eyes. Still immobile and speechless, I thanked my lucky stars and my geriatric procaine pills that I was not struck down then and there by a massive coronary — so great was my fright.

The creature had a sort of mask attached to its beak and a stream of what looked like soap bubbles was coming out of the cockpit. Obviously, the earth's atmosphere was not suitable for it and it was breathing whatever they breathe where it came from.

Next thing I knew, abstruse mathematical formulae were streaming through my mind. I realized the creature was trying to communicate with me in the universal language of mathematics. And it was doing it by telepathy! When it got no response, it shot another stream of mathematics at me and I think I recognized $E = mc^2$.

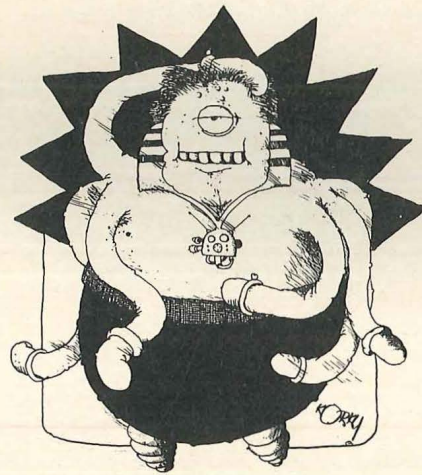
'Look here old boy,' I thought to myself. 'If you think you've found another blinking Einstein, you're sadly mistaken. Try again.'

When we got down to the value of pi and when I was able to communicate the information that the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, the octopus seemed satisfied. I felt rather mortified that it should think man's mathematical knowledge had not advanced beyond Pythagoras and I tried to communicate the fact that it was I who was the dum-dum.

It shot back at me the information

that it knew man had advanced to the point of nuclear fission but that it had been assigned this area and wanted to discover more about it — what it was called, the number of inhabitants, whether it was a separate country, the location of its borders, its relation to other countries, and so on.

When I had answered all these questions to the best of my ability and the telepathic bombardment had stopped for a while, I felt it was my turn to ask for a little information. It turned out the octopus had come from a planet in Alpha Centauri where its species had



evolved a superior intelligence and had mastered the art of space travel. It was a member of a scientific mission that had been observing our planet for a number of years. The time had come for them to go home and each space pilot had been ordered to bring back the most important and most intelligent human being in its area for further study.

I breathed a sigh of relief. 'You realize, of course, that I am not the specimen you are looking for,' I communicated to the space creature.

'I realized that from the very beginning,' it said. 'Who is your ruler?'

It then struck me that the fate of one of my fellow Greeks depended on my answer and I was nonplussed. The octopus could read my mind like an open book.

'Don't concern yourself about that. Just answer my question,' it said.

'Well, we don't have a ruler as such. We have a President who is the head of state, and we have a Prime Minister who is the head of government,' I explained.

'Who is your President?'

'A man called Constantine Tsatsos, but he won't do for you,' I hastened to add.

'Why not? Is he not important? Is he not intelligent?'

'Oh, yes. He's very important and very intelligent but, but — he gets very seasick on space ships and he'll never make it back to Alpha Centauri.'

As I said this I convinced myself it was the truth and the octopus seemed satisfied with my explanation.

'What about this Prime Minister. What is his name?'

'Constantine Karamanlis. But he won't do either, I assure you.'

'Why not, is he not important and is he not intelligent?'

'Oh yes,' I said. 'He is very important and very intelligent and he saved the country from chaos three years ago — but, but — you see, his mind is on other things these days. He won't help you at all.'

'What is his mind on?'

'Oh, various things. He likes to play golf, you see. And when he isn't playing golf, he likes to go to a seaside restaurant and eat seafood.'

'Seafood? What kind of seafood?' This question was shot at me with such force that I nearly fell over.

'Well, he likes to start with fried squid and boiled octopus, seasoned with oil and vinegar and a little oregano...'

'He eats octopus?' This question came at me with such force that I did fall over. This was going a bit too far. I didn't mind answering his questions but I resented being bowled over by them.

'Of course he eats octopus,' I replied angrily. 'Every Greek eats octopus. It's one of our favourite dishes.'

The pale translucent eyes had grown wider and I thought I detected a hint of horror and revulsion in the creature's hitherto expressionless face.

Next thing I knew the tentacles had grabbed the plastic dome and slammed it shut. The head withdrew and with another swishing sound the spaceship soared aloft and was out of sight in the twinkling of an eye.

I realize, of course, that nobody is going to believe this story but I don't care. I am happy in the knowledge that if Karamanlis is the saviour of Greece I, in a way, am the saviour of Karamanlis. And for me, that is duty well enough done.

— ALEC KITROEFF

DATELINE ATHENS

‘TO SOME people journalism is a sort of religion,’ said John Rigos, the dignified, soft-spoken chief of the UPI bureau in Greece and Vice-President of the Foreign Press Association. ‘There are some highly talented and dedicated journalists working here.’

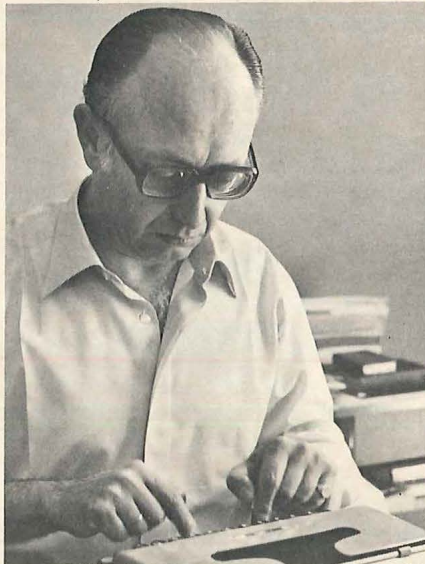
On Thursday evenings members of the foreign press of Greece congregate in the club room of the Foreign Press Association on Academias Street: Journalists, television and radio correspondents, press photographers and television cameramen from around the world, representing many of the prestigious media organizations, come together to socialize and to exchange notes on the next day’s story, datelined Athens.

Founded in 1916 to advance the professional interests of foreign correspondents in Greece, the Foreign Press Association today boasts ninety-seven active members, of which half are foreign nationals and half Greek correspondents working for the foreign news media, and one hundred and twenty-six associate members. The Association has had a wide range of activities over the years — from dealing with correspondents’ practical problems, such as the speedier installation of telephone or telex equipment, to sudden crises, such as waging battle with junta officials on behalf of correspondents summarily expelled from the country during the 1967-74 dictatorship.

Much of the day-to-day Greek news is reported to the rest of the world by the wire services whose correspondents in Athens, such as John Rigos of UPI, Jacques Dauphin of Agence France Presse, Petrov Yevgeni of Tass, Philemon Dopoulos of Associated Press, Cesare Rizzoli of Ansa (the Italian News Agency) or Ursula Diepgen (DPA), are the harassed members of the profession. Theirs is a round-the-clock task of reporting the news of the moment to the world — be it Clark Clifford’s fact-finding mission, the national football match, the smuggling of arms over the border, or a bomb explosion near the American Embassy. Wire service people are easily identified by that small tremor of the hand, or by the way they jump every time the phone rings to announce the latest catastrophe which must almost instantaneously be sent out over the telex to headquarters in London, Paris, Moscow, Bonn, or New York.



Sam Modiano (*Daily and Sunday Telegraph*)



Mario Modiano (*London Times*)



Ursula Diepgen (*Deutsche Presse Agentur*)



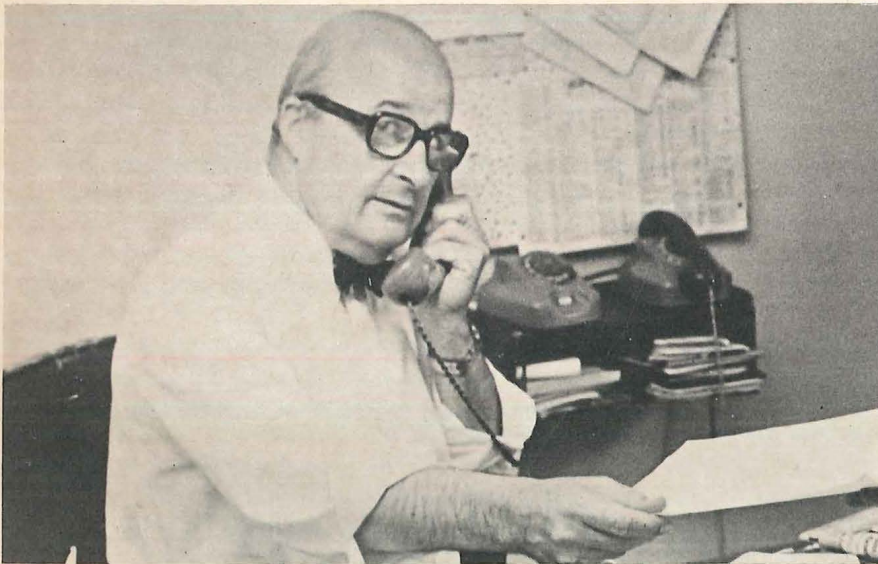
Cesare Rizzoli (*Italian News Agency*)



Philemon Dopoulos (Associated Press)



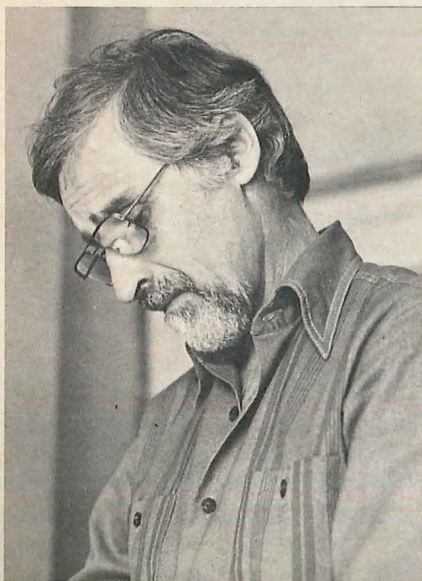
Dean Brelis (CBS News; Time) and Mary Ann Weaver (Washington Post).



John Rigos (United Press International)

'As a wire service man, you don't have a private life,' says Neocosmos Tzallas, pipesmoking Chief of the Reuters bureau in Greece, who was the first to file the story of the 1967 colonels' coup d'etat. Mr. Tzallas is now President of the Association. Although wire services are known to compete with each other, at times by a hair's breadth, they also cooperate with each other. Mrs. Ursula Diepgen of the Deutsche Presse Agentur assures me that during the trials of the Junta, for example, she and the Associated Press man assisted each other by taking turns in covering the endless proceedings.

The newspaper journalists, on the other hand, face daily, as opposed to hourly, deadlines. 'It took me a very long time to research that story of Spiro



Neocosmos Tzallas (Reuters)



Steven Roberts (New York Times) and Kokie Roberts (CBS Radio and Television).

Agnew's associations in Greece,' says Mary Ann Weaver of the *Washington Post*, the newspaper which first exposed the corruption of the Nixon Administration. 'Everytime I mentioned the name of my paper to Agnew's friends here doors were closed in my face.'

Most of the members of the foreign press work here as 'stringers'; that is, they are paid by the article. Some are employed on a retainer basis whereby, in addition to payment for articles, they receive a small monthly stipend. To supplement their income, many stringers write for several newspapers or periodicals. The few full-time correspondents here in Greece work for the big influential news organizations. 'It's very expensive for any newspaper to keep a staff correspondent abroad,' says Steven Roberts of the *New York Times*. He explains that newspapers and periodicals usually have their correspondents stationed in strategic spots around the Mediterranean — in Beirut for coverage of the Middle East, in Rome for coverage of the Western Mediterranean countries, and in Belgrade for the Balkans. Greece and Cyprus have therefore been more or less neglected. Only with the advent of the Ioannides coup of November 1973, which coincided with the Yom Kipur War in Israel, did the *New York Times* realize the necessity of posting a full-time correspondent here. Because of the fighting in Beirut since 1975, the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *Los Angeles Times* also decided to relocate their correspondents to Athens, a base they still use to cover events in the Middle East.

Experienced journalists can recount behind-the-scene stories, at times seemingly innocuous anecdotes, that often play a part in the course of history. The doyen of foreign correspondents in Greece is the highly-esteemed Sam Modiano whose newspaper career spans some sixty years and who at the age of eighty-two is still writing for the *Sunday* and *Daily Telegraph*. He has fascinating stories about his career as a newspaper publisher, war correspondent for Reuters, and as a defender of the Jewish community of Thessaloniki during the Occupation.

Greek-born John Rigos, who worked for years as a correspondent in the Middle East for the *Christian Science Monitor* before returning to Greece in 1967, recalls a month spent in Yemen covering the 1964 guerrilla war between the royalist forces of the Imam and the Egyptian-backed republican government. Rigos interviewed the Imam while the Muslim leader was

hiding from his enemies in a cave.

During the seven long years of the dictatorship, foreign correspondents here in Greece were often watched day and night by security agents and members of the military police. 'I was constantly aware that I was being followed on my walks between home and office and back,' says the correspondent of the *London Times*, Mario Modiano, son of Sam Modiano and one of the most influential journalists in Greece, who was also writing for the *New York Times* at that time. Correspondents had their telephones and telexes tapped and were often abused by police at demonstrations. Dean Brellis was filming for CBS News at a student demonstration at the Polytechnic on February 14, 1973, when he was accosted by the police who broke his camera, injured his arm and hauled him off to the police station for questioning. Correspondents during the junta years were often invited to appear at military police headquarters where they were warned that they were writing 'at their own risk'. For some, there were orders of expulsion with perhaps only forty-eight hours to leave the country. 'We were just reporting the facts,' says John Rigos. 'Most of us were not taking sides. If there hadn't been bad things to tell about the regime, we would not have told them.'

Needless to say, journalists working for the foreign media, including those of Greek nationality, had an easier time with the junta authorities than did members of the Greek press corps who faced censorship, arrest and imprisonment. Some newspapers were closed down. 'I never knew what would happen every time I wrote an article,' said Mario Modiano, 'but I think that the junta authorities must have thought twice before prosecuting me as a correspondent for the *London Times*. Most of the time they went only as far as harassment, threats and warnings, but no further. According to Nicos Michaelian of Reuters, 'The Foreign Press Association fully supported and intervened also on behalf of members of the Greek press.' As Secretary-General of the Foreign Press Association it was Mr. Michaelian's task to mediate with junta ministers on behalf of fellow correspondents.

Despite tremendous efforts by the Foreign Press Association to reverse government orders, seven correspondents of foreign nationality were expelled during those years. The dubious reasons given for expulsion were varied. Dutch correspondent Van Hassel was expelled a few days after the

coup for reasons of 'national security'; Balder Bockhoff of *Suddeutsche Zeitung* was asked to leave because the figures he had cited in an article about government informants were 'inaccurate'; William Grumstrup of Copenhagen radio reported some cases of cholera in Greece and was told that his report had hurt Greek tourism; Albert Coerant, a Dutch correspondent, was accused of having acted as a provocateur while covering a student demonstration at the University of Athens, but was allowed to return to Greece after strong protest from the Association. The Junta also expelled Leslie Finer of the BBC and *Manchester Guardian*, Eva Goetz of the *Neue Zurcher Zeitung* and Franco de Cleve of Italian radio and television.

David Tonge, who replaced Leslie Finer as journalist for the BBC and is correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* and *The Observer*, was under threat of expulsion when the dictatorship fell in the summer of 1974. His broadcasts, picked up over shortwave, and his newspaper reports while anathema to the dictators, were diligently followed by information-starved Greeks, particularly during the harrowing last years of the junta regimes. The tall and slender thirty-four-year-old Tonge moved restlessly about his paper-strewn office as he told me of the story he wrote about torture of political prisoners by the Ioannides regime which seized power after the fall of Papadopoulos in late 1973. Appearing in the *Manchester Guardian* in May 1974, the article provoked the British parliament to declare the Greek Ambassador in London a *persona non grata*.

'But please don't make heroes of us,' emphasized Mr. Tonge. 'We were just doing our job. The people who were really heroic were those Greek citizens who at great risk to themselves and to their families came forth to let us know what was really happening.'

The information for Tonge's poignant stories of systematic torturing were gathered from prisoners' wives waiting outside detention centres hoping to see their husbands, but there was a remarkably wide network of people opposed to the regime who sought out correspondents during the dictatorship years, said Mario Modiano. 'Because of contacts within the dictators' office, I knew twenty-four hours in advance that Papadopoulos would abolish the monarchy, the next day.'

A long-time resident of Greece is Greek-American Connie Soloyanis, whose articles are written in an entirely

different vein reflecting his eighteen years on the mass-circulation New York *Daily News*. He has now chosen to avoid the pressures, painful legwork, and general rat race that journalists often times have to endure. He produces on a freelance basis humorous but true stories depicting life in Greece; he gathers information from police files, from innocuous looking items in newspapers or from simply wandering through city streets. He once took a pelican around the world during the junta period, as a publicity stunt for Epirotiki lines. 'I like to travel,' he says, 'but when I recently suggested to Epirotiki that tourism might be slacking off and that I should maybe take that pelican around the world a second time, they told me that it wouldn't work because that dumb pelican is now known as a juntist bird !

I met Mr. Mustafa Gursel, the respected Turkish correspondent of *Milliyet*, at 'The 14', a cafe on Kolonaki Square. He told me with a wink that the cafe serves as a hangout for lovers and other strangers between the hours of nine and twelve p.m. However, from one a.m. until the wee hours of the morning the place is taken over by weary journalists who come to unwind and exchange stories with colleagues.

A dark, young man with an expressive, lively face, Mr. Gursel can already boast of a multifaceted career. Educated in Turkey and in the United States, he has taught television production and script writing at Ohio State University; worked as an editor and movie script writer in Hollywood; as an actor in Turkey; and as a general consultant to the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation. He was one of the founders of a daily Turkish paper, *Politica*.

As *Milliyet's* correspondent in Athens for the last five and a half months, Mr. Gursel operates a one-man office from his home and usually works long hours filing stories by telephone. He has been unable so far to acquire a telex machine. *Milliyet*, the third largest circulation daily in Turkey and an influential paper among the intelligentsia and the bureaucrats, is Social Democratic in orientation, but is not connected to any party or special interest. Other Turkish newspapers with correspondents who are members of the Foreign Press Association are *Hurriyet*, the first largest circulation newspaper, *Gunaydin* and *Tercuman*.

Describing some of the frustrations of correspondents, Mr. Gursel told me of an assignment he was given that morning to cover a Balkan skiing com-

Photograph courtesy of Athens Press (Floros Brothers)



Members and friends of the foreign press at the sixtieth anniversary banquet held last year. From left to right: John Rigos of the UPI; Ursula Diepgen of Deutsche Presse Agentur; Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis; Peter Melas of Newsweek and the Christian Science Monitor; Undersecretary to the Prime Minister Panayiotis Lambrias; Costas Veloyannis of UPI Television News.

petition between a Greek and a Turkish team 'somewhere in Greece'. After spending several hours determining that the competition was to take place in Volos he discovered that the game had been called off. The Turkish team, unaware of the cancellation, had appeared, however, and was still waiting to play its Greek rival.

When asked if he is hindered in any way as a Turkish correspondent in Greece, Mr. Gursel acts as if he has heard the question before, particularly in the diplomatic cocktail circuit often frequented by journalists. He answers in the negative but also voices the opinion, expressed by many other journalists, that primary sources of information are more or less closed to correspondents here. He also assured me that he felt very much at home in Greece, for in spite of political enmities, Greeks and Turks were much alike. As if to corroborate that point, we are joined at that moment by a 'very good friend' of Mr. Gursel's, a Greek Cypriot with whom we clink glasses. Ironically, on March 21, following this interview, Mr. Gursel was accosted near his home, and beaten by two unknown assailants. He has refused police protection, however. 'I believe in the innate friendliness of the Greek people and in the foundations of democracy of this country,' he said.

Dean Brellis, distinguished correspondent for CBS and *Time* magazine, has received, among other major awards in the reporting field, the Over-

seas Press Club award for best foreign radio reporting in 1964 and two television Emmys for his coverage of the Vietnam War in 1968 and 1969, and for his film story of heroin addiction among the young in the ghettos of the United States. He is the author of four books — fiction and non-fiction — including the novel *My Newfoundland Land* which tells of a young Greek boy growing up in the United States. Covering the Middle East as well as Greece and Cyprus, Mr. Brellis, an American of Greek parentage, asked to be stationed in Greece and is enjoying 'rediscovering my own roots'. He is presently writing a book about the junta years, *To Burn a Phoenix*, and is 'watching with great interest the development of democracy in Greece'. Mr. Brellis is married to *Washington Post* correspondent Mary Ann Weaver. They both agree that 'marriage between two journalists might be a good idea'. 'Knowing how all-consuming the job is, you make allowances for each other,' adds the dynamic and vivacious Mrs. Brellis who informs me of the unusually high divorce rate among other members of the profession.

Steven Roberts has been the *New York Times* man in Athens since March 1974. His wife, Kokie Roberts, combines a busy career as mother of two young children with that of freelance reporter, and stringer for CBS radio and television. Mrs. Roberts is not new to the political scene. Her father was Congressman Hale Boggs of

Louisiana who mysteriously vanished while en route to Alaska in 1972. Her mother, Lindy, subsequently ran for her husband's seat and has been twice reelected by overwhelming majorities and was chairperson of the 1976 Democratic National Convention.

The thirty-four-year-old Roberts, whose childhood in the multi-ethnic community of Bayonne, New Jersey no doubt contributes to the special insight he brings to his articles about Greece, joined the staff of the *New York Times* as research assistant to James Reston immediately upon graduation from Harvard University. Since then he has worked for the *Times* in Washington, New York and Los Angeles, where he was bureau chief for five years. In his coverage of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, the soft-spoken Roberts does not focus only on political affairs, but likes to write about the culture and the people. 'I would much rather spend an evening in a *taverna* just talking to

people than at an embassy function,' he says. 'I would like to tell of what Greece has gone through and of how events have, on an elemental level, affected the lives of individual Greeks.'

In addition to political developments, Roberts writes about the experiences of Greek Americans returning here, of Greek labourers who have left their villages and families to work in the factories of Germany or America, and of their families — left behind sometimes for several years. He writes about Greek poets and of poetry, of newly discovered archaeological sites and of esoteric communities, such as the Zaronians who over the years have preserved a dialect related to ancient Doric. 'There is tremendous value in freshness,' says Mr. Roberts enthusiastically. 'As a relative newcomer perhaps I am able to see stories here that others who have been in the post for many years have missed.' Mr. Roberts thinks that journalists should

get out of Athens more often and visit the villages, small towns and archaeological sites that are the 'real Greece'.


Among the current projects of the Foreign Press Association is negotiating for pension and medical insurance coverage, particularly for its members of Greek nationality. It is also appealing to the government to have press spokesmen appointed in the various government ministries, since most of them, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, do not have an official liaison with the press. 'Mr. Lambrias, the Minister of Information, is the only government spokesman for the press and he is a very busy man,' says Mrs. Ursula Diepgen, the former President of the Foreign Press Association.

Even though correspondents generally agree that the foreign press corps is well treated by the government, many of them feel that their job is twice as difficult in Greece because of the problems they face gathering information from official sources. 'There is no delegation of power by the minister to his staff,' says one disgruntled journalist. 'To get information you have to call the big man in person. If you're lucky he'll come to the phone — most of the time he does not.' Furthermore, some journalists are frustrated by the fact that although Mr. Lambrias holds daily press briefings, foreign correspondents are often asked to leave when the government deems the information to be a matter of national security.

Nevertheless, the individuals representing the fourth estate of so many nations are regarded not only with respect but as a force to be reckoned with. Their sixtieth anniversary was marked by a banquet last year at the Hotel Grande Bretagne, the traditional location for their periodic press luncheons. It was attended by major figures in the local political and diplomatic scenes, including Prime Minister Karamanlis who addressed the gathering.

Foreign correspondents have different media organizations to satisfy, different deadlines to meet and different styles of reporting to follow. They generally have in common, however, that excitement of being where the action is, a curiosity to find out, a desire to inform, a third sense that tells them where a story lies buried and a competitive spirit that perpetually keeps them on the lookout for that scoop that will land their story on page one.

— MELISSA CUTTER



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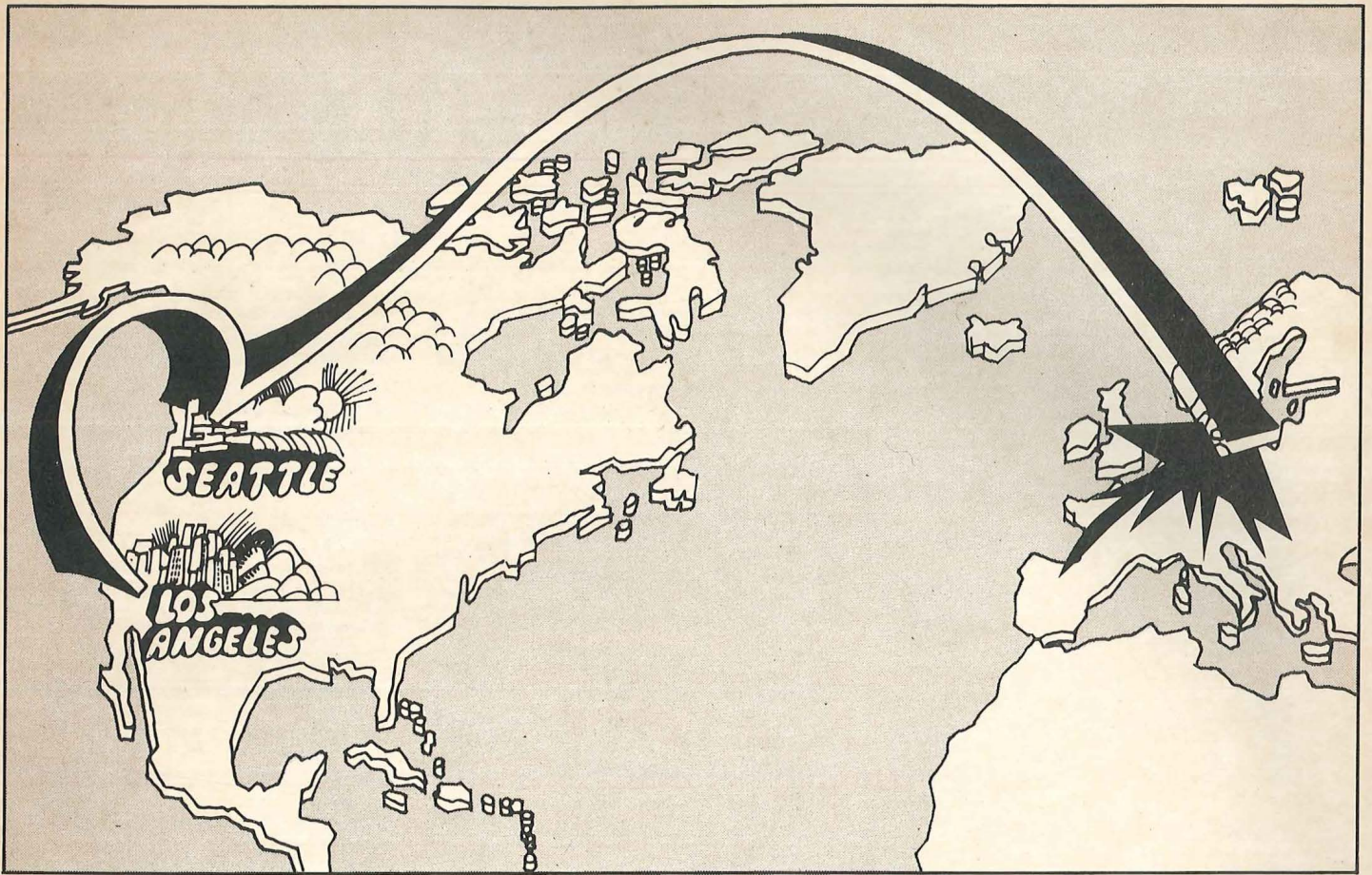
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STREET MARKETS

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TUESDAY

Filothei, Galatsi, Halandri, Kato Ilioupoli, Kypseli, N. Filadelfia, Pangrati

WEDNESDAY

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

CHURCHES & SYNAGOGUES

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest

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

Other denominations:

St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 6	325-2823
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Church of Christ, Ano Glyfada	894-0380
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan (Lutheran), Paleon Faliron	982-0095
St. Andrews Protestant American Church, Sina 66	770-7448
St. Pauls (Anglican), Filellinon 29	714-906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon	323-1090

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Hellenic Animal Welfare Society (English spoken)	643-5391
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals (pets only)	346-4445
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



The church of Ekatonapyliani, one of the few great churches of the Byzantine civilization to be found in modern Greece.

The Church of the Hundred Doors

AMONG the few great churches of the Byzantine civilization to be found in modern Greece one is, surprisingly, on the Cycladic island of Paros. During Byzantine times, Greece was merely an impoverished outpost of the great empire centered around Constantinople. Indeed, the island of Paros was, like all the Cyclades, poor, depopulated, and subject to the ravages of invasion and piracy. And yet Justinian, who reigned from A.D. 527-565, elected to have built on this island one of the largest and most beautiful churches — and now one of the oldest — in this obscure part of his empire.

Its origins shrouded in myth, the church of Ekatonapyliani was built during a time when historians, dazzled by the glitter and intrigues of Constantinople, had little interest in the provinces. According to legend, when St. Helena (the mother of Emperor Constantine the Great who reigned

from 306-337 and was the first Roman emperor to be converted to Christianity) passed through Paros on her way to Jerusalem to find the True Cross, she vowed to have a church erected on the island upon her return journey. Unfortunately, she died enroute, and it was left to Justinian, two centuries later, to order the completion of her vow. Justinian assigned the task to his favourite architect, Isidore, who had not long before completed Constantinople's magnificent Aghia Sophia at the Emperor's command. Isidore duly sketched a general plan and delegated his skilled apprentice Ignatius, a native of Paros, to execute it. Ignatius chose a site for the church close to the harbour of Paros' main town, Paroikia, where a Roman building had once stood. (A mosaic from the original building which was found a metre below the present church floor is now in the Paroikia museum.) Early Christian buildings were frequently built on the sites of

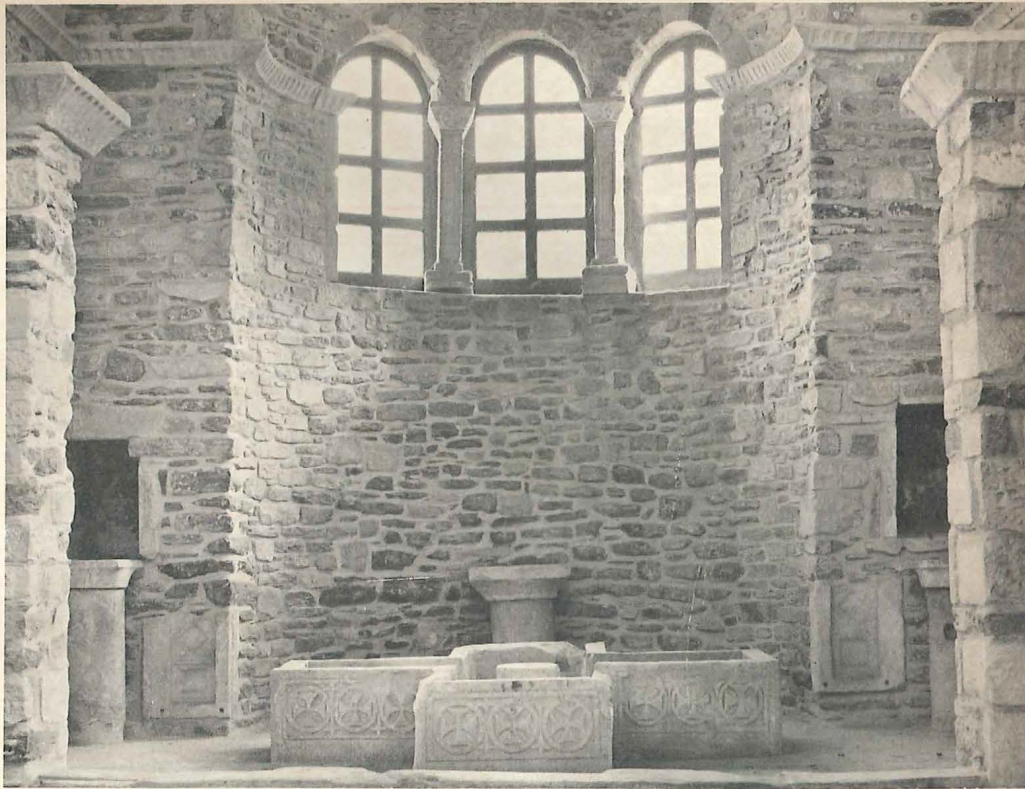
ancient buildings. The old locations had been carefully chosen, and retained an aura of sacredness.

Having selected his site, Ignatius proceeded to build the little church of Aghios Nikolaos. This was later incorporated into the larger structure. Satisfied with his work, he then built the Great Church on an ambitious scale. When Isidore voyaged to Paros to inspect his pupil's work, he was more than impressed: in fact, he was so envious that he lured Ignatius to the roof to discuss a supposed flaw, only to vengefully push him off. The disciple clutched desperately at his master's robes, and they both plunged to their deaths. Portraits of master and apprentice were carved on the bases of the columns that flank the main entrance to the church. Both are depicted kneeling: the master on the left grasps his beard to express penitence for this crime, while the apprentice, on the right, holds his fractured head.

The name Ekatonapyliani means 'hundred doors'. A modern story claims that only ninety-nine doors have been discovered and that the one hundredth will be found when Constantinople is returned to the Greeks. Originally the church seems to have been called *katapoliani*, or 'below the town' — an accurate enough designation in the days before Paroikia's construction boom — from which the present name was derived. Parians call it simply the Panaghia, or Virgin Mary, and are proud of its great antiquity, for it has been continually in use for nearly 1500 years. Catholics worshipped there during the Venetian era when the left side was reserved for the Orthodox. Comte Noandel, French ambassador to the Sultan, Hugue Crevliers, the inspiration for Byron's *Corsair*, Marco Sanudo, Duke of Naxos after 1207, and St. Arsenios, the modern patron of Paros, prayed here.

The building underwent numerous changes in the turbulent and tragic centuries that followed its construction, but it has largely retained its original form. The church is constructed in three main parts, the most important of which is the Great Church built about 550. The church of Aghios Nikolaos was built somewhat earlier. The third main element, the Baptistery, a basilica abutting the Great Church, was built circa 600, although all these dates are highly uncertain.

The exterior of the church has an architectural splendour which is sometimes difficult to properly appreciate today, for in the seventeenth century a two-storied enclosure was built around three sides. It contains arcades and monks' cells which served as a fortification in times of insecurity. The seventeenth century witnessed much monastic activity on Paros; many of its present churches and monasteries were constructed then, including the monastery of Longovardhas, still the most flourishing in the Cyclades. Today, to get a good overall view of the church it is necessary to climb the hill behind it. On entering the courtyard, the immediate impression is one of size. Several bells are hung from a huge, handsome tree in the centre of the courtyard. The original bell tower collapsed in an earthquake in 1738 during the festival of St. Spyridon. The garden is abundantly planted with tangerine trees, rosebushes, and jasmine, their fragrance mingling with the waft of incense from within the church. Marble blocks are strewn all about, remains from both Classical and Byzantine structures. In fact, it is obvious that a great deal of the



The Baptistery of Ekatonapyliani, its main feature being the sunken cruciform font at the centre, decorated with a frieze of Greek crosses. A portion of a column is visible at its centre.

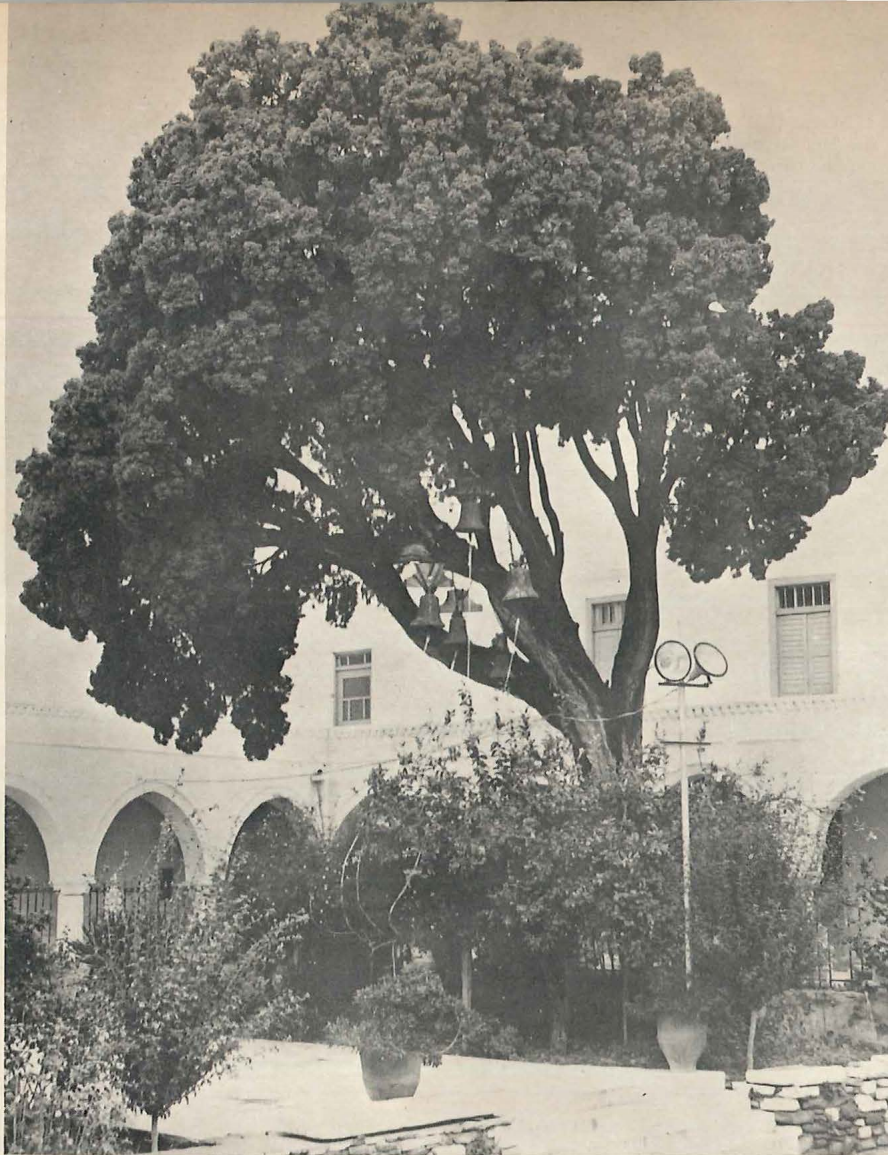
church's stone has been reused. Old photographs show the church as entirely whitewashed; only recently has the original stone been uncovered.

Some of the antiquities discovered here are in the museum, others are still in the underground crypt or in the second century necropolis behind the

church. A number of interesting Roman period sarcophagi remain just outside the walls. An earthquake in the tenth century necessitated a great deal of reconstruction, and little differentiation was made between old and new building materials, so that the antiquarian will find the church a veritable museum.



A tranquil passageway on the church grounds.



The spacious courtyard of the church. The huge tree in the centre now serves as a bell tower. The original collapsed in an earthquake in 1738.

The interior of the Great Church is noble and impressive, despite the installation of neon lights (mysterious play of light and shadow is crucial to Byzantine architecture). Those of us lucky enough to have seen the church by candlelight will not forget its subtle and majestic sense of space. Richly decorated with a brilliant array of tombs, lecterns, icons, censors, stalls, it remains the island's main centre of worship. The Church is cruciform in plan, though not a perfect Greek cross, being one of a number of churches which marks the transition from basilica to Greek cross. The nave at first seems quite short: the imposing dome tends to make the space below seem squarer than it is. Resting on pendentives decorated with frescoes of angels, it was originally hemispherical; a restoration (after an earthquake in 1507) resulted in its present shape, which from the outside, is octagonal.

The ancient columns of the aisle arcades have beautiful capitals of a quasilonic type, carved from Parian marble, which in Byzantine times as well as Classical was considered the finest in the world. (The sale of marble made Paros rich in the Classical era.) The

capitals have a raised design of foliage over a cross and egg-and-dart moulding in very low relief.

The elaborate and handsome altar screen — the iconostasis — bears many fine old icons, of which the three largest are the most significant: the Pantocrator, the Dormition of the Virgin, and the Virgin. The latter is an object of great veneration, as its strings of valuable votives testify. All three icons are encased in silver donated by Nikolaos Mavroghennis in 1788. (Mavroghennis went to Constantinople to seek his fortune and finally became Governor of Moldavia. He was beheaded by the furious Sultan when, after a heroic defense, his army was overwhelmed during the Russo-Turkish war of 1787). Petros Mavroghennis, Nikolaos's father, repaired the church in 1758 in return for two fields, which he promptly redonated to the church in exchange for masses to be said for his soul.

The Holy Table, in the altar area behind the iconostasis, is a large lucent slab of white marble, supported by two fragments of ancient columns. Originally Classical, it was adapted by Byzantine

craftsmen for ecclesiastical use. The canopy over the Holy Table, with its exquisitely carved capitals, is made of an unusual stone. On the walls of the altar area are frescoes which were discovered under the centuries overlay of white-wash when the church was restored in 1962. They depict twenty-four scenes from the life of the Virgin in a primitive, vigorous style.

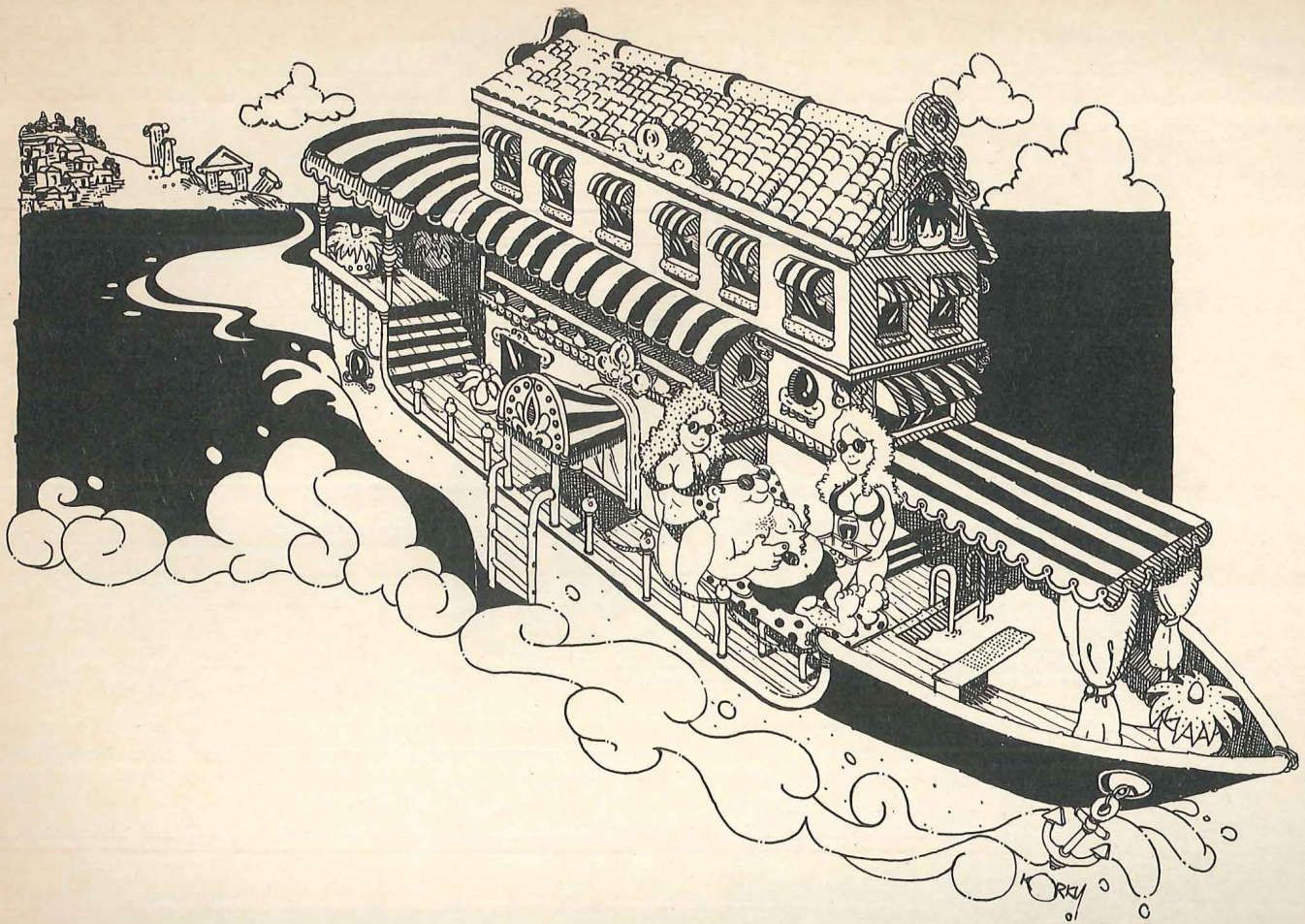
A door to the rear left of the church leads to the church of Aghios Nikolaos. The monolithic fluted columns here are of late Roman type and hewn from Parian marble; they no doubt came from the late Roman structure which preceded the church. The bishop's throne, in fact, is supported by a Classical pedestal.

Among the tombs in the Great Church is that of St. Theoktisti, patroness of Paros. According to legend she was a beautiful maiden from Lesbos captured by the Saracen corsair Niseri in the ninth century. When the boat stopped at Paros to take in water she asked for a moment's privacy to relieve herself, and cleverly made her escape. She thereafter lived on fruits and insects on the island until discovered by a hunter whom she asked for communion wafers. When he returned to give them to her, she was dead. He cut off the saintly virgin's hand to keep as a relic, and prepared to depart. But despite the strong winds, his boat refused to move, and did so only after he returned the hand to her body. St. Theoktisti's relics are today carried in a procession on November ninth.

To the right of the Great Church a stairway leads to the galleries. Behind the stairway is the entrance to the Baptistery, dedicated, of course, to St. John the Baptist. In the narthex of the Baptistery are some scattered marbles of Roman date, and a Roman column. The central doorway has beautiful ornamentation, but the main feature of the Baptistery is the sunken cruciform font, which has a frieze of Greek crosses and part of a column in the centre.

The Parians are very proud of their famous old church, and know its history. It is specially venerated on August fifteenth, the dormition of the Virgin, when Paros is second only to Tinos in popularity. The holy icon of the Virgin is carried through streets jammed with Athenians, Parians, and tourists. Perhaps the church's most poetic moments come during Easter, when on Good Friday rose petals are dropped from the dome, or after midnight, on Easter Sunday, when the candles of the faithful again light up the ancient stone.

—JEFFREY CARSON



IDLES AT SEA

MENTION the Greek islands and people think of yachts: visions come to mind of island hopping, fresh, salty air, blue seas, white sails, bronzed bodies and — nine times out of ten — millionaires. The millionaire aspect was true twenty or even ten years ago, but in recent years a lot has happened to bring sailing the islands within reach of a much larger circle of people. It is true, of course, that even today owning a yacht requires a sizable income, but for the majority of people who are only going to make use of it for a few weeks or months in a year it does not make sense to own a yacht. Many yacht owners faced with the high cost of maintenance resort to chartering their boats for part of the year — not so much to make a profit but to cover costs. Furthermore, in these days of fly and drive (when we leave our own car on one continent and pick up a hirecar in another) it does not make sense for a keen yachtsman to sail his boat across, say, the Atlantic. Even yacht owners in Italy will leave their boat at home and charter a yacht to sail the Greek seas.

That brings to mind another fallacy about sailing the Greek islands: many people think that yachting is only for experts. Nothing could be further from the truth. Every yacht chartered in Greece is, by law, manned by an experienced and fully qualified crew. All the holidaymaker needs to do is choose the course, inform the skipper — and order a drink! For the price of a first-class hotel you can be mobile, go where you choose, and enjoy the sort of attentive service that is fast disappearing. Eat what, where and when you wish, drink at duty-free prices, sun on the deck, or swim in crystal-clear waters in complete privacy, wearing a strip of cloth — or not, just as you please — and call at the ports and islands you select.

Those magic words again, the Greek islands. Not only on the islands, but at all provincial ports and harbours life is in leisurely contrast to that in the big cities. Here it revolves around the movement of ships and boats bringing the goods that contribute to the residents' livelihood and well-being, the visitors whose arrival is welcomed by

the owner of a small hotel or grocery store, the coffee shop waiters, and the kiosk owners to whom it means more business, and the exhilaration of new acquaintances, conversations, and exchanges. Even for the 'unemployed', and there always seem to be a great number of them at all ports (perhaps they are fishermen relaxing) it is a moment of excitement. There is time to talk, to sip coffee (or ouzo), to tap local knowledge about the best beaches, the right taverna for fresh fish and, if you can't live without it, the night spot with the mostest.

Selecting the vessel to suit your taste and pocket is not more difficult than choosing a hotel or a villa. There are many yacht brokers but, as with a travel agent, make sure that the one you approach is licensed and a member of a professional association. The broker will provide all the details about the charter agreement as well as brochures giving the details on scores if not hundreds of yachts.

There are three main types of yachts: motor yachts without sails (sometimes

called cruisers), motor-sailers (mainly motor powered but also fitted with sails), and, finally, the straight sailing vessel fitted with an auxiliary engine. Motor yachts offer speed and a high degree of luxury while motor sailers are comfortable and for additional adventure you can switch off the engine and hoist the sails. The ultimate in romance, of course, is the sailing vessel. There are small yachts suitable for four passengers and a crew of three, and 'super' yachts, which are veritable floating palaces serviced by a crew of twelve and two

chefs able to serve dinner to thirty people. Rates vary, of course, depending on the type of vessel and the accommodations. To take a middle course as an example, a yacht suitable for eight passengers can be chartered with a crew for around \$200 per day, including the cost of fuel. For ten guests it is about \$300 per day — or \$30 a day per person. For very good dining, allow another \$15 (maximum) a person, per day. (If for some reason your choice of yacht does not have a cook, you can hire one for \$25 per day.) You buy your food from

ships' chandlers at low prices and the wine and spirits are duty-free — completely duty-free, not airport duty-free. A bottle of spirits in March cost \$3.50.

These figures include all operational expenses such as wages and food for the crew, insurance of the vessel and the crew, as well as fuel, and other standard costs, for eight hours of cruising each and every day.

The normal charter agreement used by Greek yacht brokers has been approved by the National Tourist Organization and provides the charterer with maximum protection. Insist on such an agreement! All rates are quoted in US dollars, but are payable in any foreign currency, based on the rate of exchange with the dollar prevailing at the time of the agreement. Most yachts, if not all, have sports facilities such as speed boats, skis and diving equipment. Yachts are also equipped with tape recorders and tapes and, usually, for those who cannot live without it, a television set. By law, your floating home-away-from-home will also carry a radio telephone, but, if you are really intent on getting away from it all, you need not answer it!

As for the destinations, there are islands to suit all tastes and you may choose to be alone or to rub shoulders with the jet set. The choice is yours, once you have selected the vessel. Some charter a yacht for a month, others three months while others can only afford a couple of weeks away from their jobs. It does not matter how long, the crew will still give you the sort of service that you will never find ashore, and take you to places you never imagined could exist in this over-crowded earth — to deserted beaches, fashionable discos and night clubs, to crowded ports where yachts jostle with the local fishing craft, or to an empty bay, where yours is the only anchor — clearly visible through the sparkling water!

As the sun sets over the Aegean, and you call for a refreshing drink, you can discuss the dinner menu with the chef and the next day's schedule with the skipper. Shall we stay where we are and just sunbathe and swim, or shall we sail into one of the more popular ports and spend the night dancing to the latest hits — and learn a Greek dance or two? Or shall we sail off over the horizon and turn our backs on the whole world? Be forewarned: the Aegean and its islands can have a hypnotic effect on people. Like Ulysses, you may be liable to unexpected delays brought about by undreamed of charms — and charmers!

—MICHAEL AUST



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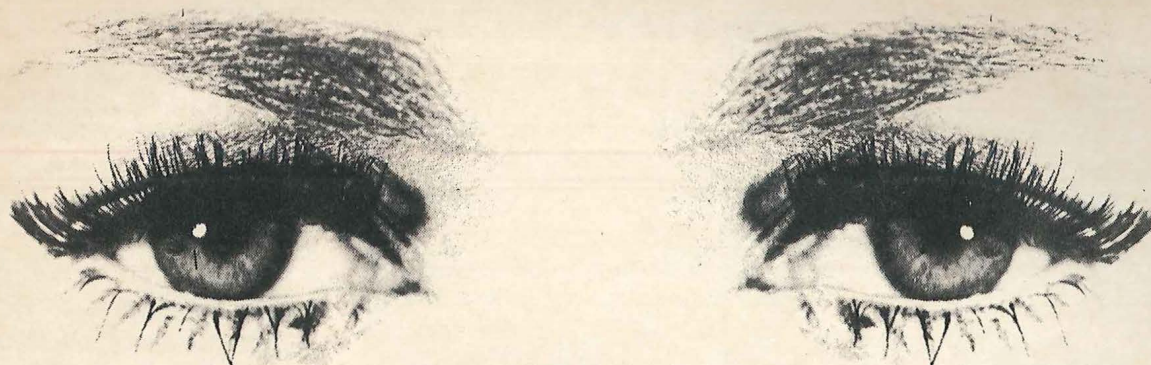
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The Return of Dilys Powell

DILYS POWELL, author, journalist and broadcaster, perhaps best known as the *London Sunday Times*' film critic, is seventy-six years old. Her white hair is worn shoulder-length, the figure is slim, the hazel eyes young, alert and friendly. Her manner is agreeable and spontaneous. One can still see traces of the young woman who travelled over the country paths through the villages of Greece, wearing a faded cotton sundress, socks and tennis shoes, a rucksack slung over her shoulder.

Miss Powell recently returned to Greece, a land which she has spiritually adopted. Under the auspices of the British Council, she introduced a number of British films to enthusiastic

Athenian audiences. Her stay was necessarily short — ten days was all she could spare from her work in London.

'I've been trying to meet with young Greek filmmakers, as I do each time I visit Greece. These directors and producers are becoming terribly interesting just now. Suddenly, after the overthrow of the Colonels and the fall of the Junta, cinema people found themselves able at last to express themselves freely and work with subjects of their own choice. This couldn't be done while there was political interference and censure.'

Dilys Powell is interested in finding out what the many new faces on the local cinema scene are doing. 'I want to know more about their future projects.

I'm hoping to meet with Angelopoulos, who made *O Thiasos* [The Travelling Players]. This was dubbed in English and has been enthusiastically received in England. Greece has shown us some innovative, go-ahead directors and producers whose attitudes I find most impressive.'

Particularly interesting to her are the strides which Greek filmmakers have made over the past few years and the changes in subject matter, which evolved. 'These changes weren't possible before. Look at the widening of ideas, the abandonment of inhibition and of the romantic theme. Perhaps this abandonment is only temporary, but it does make one wonder where these attitudes will take them.'

About seven months ago Dilys Powell diverted her professional activities from cinema to television film criticism. 'The cinema, as we know it, is at war with television and we are now at the turning point in the battle. People don't go out to see films, they stay home and watch them on television. What will become of the cinema house? An enormous amount of good film is shown on t.v. each week. People making films are complaining, "Where is all the money going? Who's getting the cash? How are film companies, literally, to cash in?" If it is possible for one to view all the going, popular films free of charge, prices must necessarily go up in the cinema house. And what sort of films will draw audiences out of their living rooms? One doesn't really know.'

Blood and violence. Bullet holes and knife wounds. Nudity and sex. Can a sensitive writer, a woman who has been a major film critic for some forty years, view the new wave of films with equanimity?

'Today's films are good, many of them better than anything we've seen previously. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. *All the President's Men*. These are both exceptionally fine. I find the soft porn awfully boring, *Emmanuelle*, for instance. Violence, I suppose, is shocking. I imagine one becomes hardened, gets used to it. I don't really care for it much. I dislike violence...'

Films, however, are only a slice of Dilys Powell's life, perhaps the segment best known to the majority of her readers. She is also a gifted author and journalist. After matriculating from Somerville College, Oxford, as a French major, Miss Powell obtained a freelance writing position with the *London Sunday Times* and has remained with that paper ever since.

In 1926, she married Humfrey

Payne, who later became Director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens and excavated the miniature treasures of the Hereion at Perachora. 'We spent our honeymoon here in Greece, traipsing around the country, enjoying it all. I can remember learning the Greek alphabet by looking at street signs. I can now speak fluently, but not in polite society. Drop me back into the middle of a Greek village and I'll do fine.'

Dilys Powell and her husband travelled frequently between England and Athens. 'Then, for two or three years, we summered in Greece. I fell for Greece then, heart and soul. At the same time, though, I loved my writing and struggled to keep my job in London. I freelanced for the paper and that made it possible for me to come here for three or four months at a time and be with my husband. He died here in Athens and is buried at Mycenae. Afterwards, I spent all my summer holidays in Greece until the War started.'

During World War II, Miss Powell went to work for the British Political Warfare Executive, remaining in touch with Greece through the BBC broadcasts, following the news closely for word of the people and villages she so deeply cared for. Eventually, she published *Descent from Parnassus* in 1935, *Remember Greece* and *The Traveller's Journey is Done* in 1944 and *An Affair of the Heart* in 1952, all based on her experiences in Greece.

'At the end of the war, I married Leonard, who was Literary Editor on the *Sunday Times*. He died just three years ago and I'm now twice a widow. Leonard and I worked and travelled together a good deal during our marriage. Now I keep very busy, frightfully busy. That way, one can forget.'

At a point where most of her contemporaries have retired quietly to the sanctity of old age, Dilys Powell has little free time on her hands. 'I'm now doing as much work as I've ever done. I travelled to Jordan just recently and wrote an article about my visit there. I'm in the midst of writing an introduction to a book on Crete and will be seeing the island again. And, of course, I'm still a team member on BBC's "My Word" broadcasts.'

Another book is in the planning stage. 'I may do a sort of autobiography, actually about people I've known, not about myself. I wrote *The Traveller's Journey is Done* a few years after the death of my first husband, as a sort of release. I detached myself from the book by referring to the girl as

Elizabeth, which is my middle name. That way, by not actually entering into the book, I was able to write it.'

Discussing journalism, Miss Powell says, 'Journalism schools can't teach one to write. One must begin with some sort of feeling for the writing itself. And a writer may need only one single person close to him, someone to whom he can go for advice, for criticism. I always listened to Leonard. I deeply valued his advice.'

The tone of the voice changes, becomes more intense. 'Leonard taught me a great deal about journalism, but also about the art of writing. I miss that guidance and criticism terribly.' She falters for a moment, then continues. 'You can learn certain techniques of writing, but one must know instinctively how to make people want to read what is written. And the rhythm of writing depends a great deal on punctuation and grammar, things which many people no longer appear to emphasize sufficiently. When one is young, the narrative is all-important. When we grow older, we read to enjoy the language.'

At the conclusion of *An Affair of the Heart*, which dealt quite extensively with the village where Humfrey Payne made his spectacular archaeological discovery in the 1930s, Dilys Powell wrote of the Perachorans building a museum in the hope that the precious finds would be returned to them. They wanted the small bronze statuettes of mythical creatures, the delicate ivories, the golden jewelry, terracotta figurines, all the priceless fragments of antiquity which they helped to uncover, returned to the village and encased in the little whitewashed house they had so carefully erected. Did the village museum recover any of the treasures?

'Sadly, they haven't got the best things that were found in the Heraion. Understandably, the most valuable articles remain here in Athens where they can be cared for and guarded, where they can be seen by more people. The villagers are terribly hurt that Perachora didn't receive any of the bronzes or golds. They don't have the best things, no. But they do have some very nice smaller pieces, some good pottery. Perhaps they have more by now.'

Before returning to London, Dilys Powell travelled to Crete and to western parts of Greece that she had not previously visited. She also made a journey to Mycenae and the small graveyard where Humfrey Payne is buried.

—JOYCE ZUCKERMAN



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NETWORK

IF CINEMA programs and schedules in Athens seem erratic and haphazard — with movies appearing at a moment's notice, and disappearing with no notice at all — it is because the major film distributors have a difficult time predicting the taste and tolerance of Athenian filmgoers. An exceptional film such as *Godfather Part II* — an overwhelming critical and popular success around the world — may play for only one week in nearly empty theatres, while a critical and, in most places of the world, commercial disaster such as *The Missouri Breaks* may be held over at major movie houses for several weeks because business is so strong. For no logical reason, a talky French melodrama such as *Au Delà de la Peur* will be a success in Athens while François Truffaut's *L'Argent de Poche* — easily the happiest and best film of the current season and highly recommended by most film critics — will barely survive for seven days at four 'uptown' cinemas.

Each week, distributors and exhibitors try to second-guess the mood of the filmgoing public by heavily advertising and promoting movies deemed to have some specific 'Greek appeal', while films without this predicted appeal slip in and out with barely a mention. Thus, films starring Telly Savalas get special fanfare, while Truffaut films are announced with one tiny advertisement in the newspapers.

Distributors, however, are the first to admit that most of their calculating is futile. The last two Telly Savalas films have been failures at the box office, and heavily publicized films such as *Barry Lyndon* (for which posters and billboards were put up a full year before the film arrived in Athens) fell far short of anticipated revenues. On the other hand, Athenians are just as apt to make huge successes out of films which distributors have written off as losers. One example of this phenomenon was Ingmar Bergman's *Scenes From A Marriage* which was expected to appeal only to an intellectual clique and the Kolonaki chic. For no apparent reason it became one of the most popular films released in Athens in 1976. Another recent example is *Network*, an amusing but esoteric satire on the American television industry, which was not

expected to have any local appeal. It drew crowds at eight first-run Athens cinemas for two weeks in March, and is due to be re-released at first-run cinemas in May.

Network is as far removed from the Greek Experience as one can imagine. No subtitles could possibly translate the

failed to anticipate? Stripped of all its humour and satire, and even most of its characters and plot twists, *Network* is a fairy tale about a veteran television newscaster, Howard Beale, who, facing the end of his career, decides to 'tell it like it is' to his nationwide audience. 'Everything I've been telling for years



Peter Finch in a scene from *Network*.

lingo of the American television business, and much if not most of *Network's* meaning and humour depends on such phrases as 'prime-time', 'ratings', 'audience share', 'overnights', 'subsidiary rights', 'syndication', 'William Morris Office', and 'The Coast'. One sequence of the film consists of inside jokes about 'The Edward R. Murrow Days', and many of *Network's* plot twists are comprehensible only if one understands the corporate structure and conglomerate superstructure of America's major entertainment enterprises. Even the title of the film would take a paragraph to translate accurately.

What then was the appealing 'element' that *Network's* distributors

has been a lie,' Beale announces to his viewers one night. 'All the news and everything else on television is a big lie, manufactured by big businessmen and politicians to make you numb and dumb.' After intoning more evils and exploitations of the military-industrial-political establishment, Beale beseeches his audience to go to their windows and shout to the world, 'We're mad as hell. We've had enough and we're not going to take it anymore!' The only thrilling and gratifying moment in the film comes when we see that windows are indeed being opened, and whole neighbourhoods echoing with Beale's angry chant. Beale's fate takes some unusual turns after that night, but considering the

muddled drama and idiosyncratic humour of the rest of the film, it is probably this window-opening sequence that captured the imagination of Athenian audiences. There was hearty applause during the scene at the screening I attended. One can only speculate as to the reason for this response but obviously Athenian audiences identified with the frustration of feeling that one has been manipulated even though it may be some time before they open their windows and shout 'We're mad as hell and we're not going to take it anymore!' Whatever the explanation, the idea captivated thousands of filmgoers who made *Network* a success in Athens.

THE Academy Award for Best Actor was won this year by Australian born actor Peter Finch for his portrayal of Howard Beale in *Network*. It was the first time an Oscar was awarded posthumously to an actor (Finch died shortly after completing his work in *Network*), and such recognition was long overdue. Peter Finch was never a 'star' in the Hollywood sense. His name alone never guaranteed success at the box-office. He played leading roles with such skill and modesty that his work was often overlooked by critics who lavished praise on more flamboyant performers such as O'Toole and Burton. In *Girl With The Green Eyes*, *The Pumpkin Eater*, and *Far From The Madding Crowd*, Peter Finch played the demanding and subtle roles of introverted middle-aged men — handsome and mild-mannered, but suffering from a powerful inner agony. That agony was allowed to burst, finely and chillingly, in *Network*. Only an actor with Finch's depth and dignity could have done such an extraordinary job as the Jewish homosexual doctor in *Sunday Bloody Sunday* — a performance among the finest in film history.

Peter Finch worked on a level shared by British actors such as John Mills, Trevor Howard, Dirk Bogarde, Michael Redgrave, Jack Hawkins and James Mason and American actors such as Rod Steiger, Jason Robards, Joseph Cotten, Karl Malden, and Burgess Meredith — not stars, but professional actors of the highest calibre who are often more daring and penetrating in their work than most big-game box-office champions. Stars shine and fade, but actors like Peter Finch will always be the backbone of motion picture making. His death is a formidable loss to the cinema.

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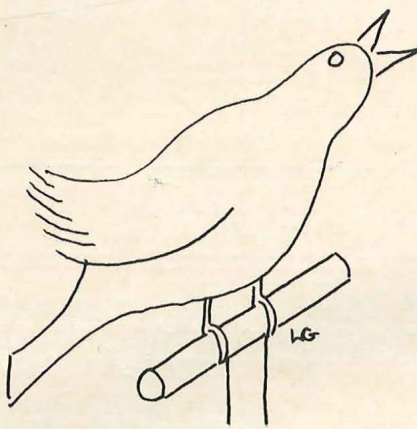
music

CONCERT NOTES

As a pleasing supplement to the standard symphonic and operatic fare, the German and French cultural institutes during the past season sponsored an array of piano recitals, including duo performances. Music for two performers, particularly that of Mozart, Haydn and Schubert, is familiar to most, but all too often is heard only at dinner parties when two musically inclined guests are persuaded, after the second cognac, to stumble through these seemingly easy works to the amusement of all save the two embarrassed amateurs themselves. To hear these works performed seriously and well is a somewhat rare and altogether delightful treat, as was the case with the Carl Lindstrom duo at the Philothei branch of the French Institute in February.

By far the best of the solo recitals heard recently was Frederic Gevers's brilliant performance at the French Institute's new chamber music hall on Sina Street. In a recital which included works by the three great French composers of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, César Franck, Gabriel Fauré, and Claude Debussy, the veteran Belgian artist played with absolute confidence and precision, thorough cognizance of stylistic demands, and a rare sensitivity of touch and linear clarity. Performances of such a high calibre are not that often heard in Athens, and it was a delightful experience to be reminded how musically enchanting a piano recital can and should be. As mentioned in an earlier review, the French Institute has rendered a great service to Athenian concertgoers by construction of this

lovely new recital hall, but one criticism remains — the fact that late arrivals (and in Athens their number is legion) are allowed to barge in continually during performances. Throughout Mr. Gevers's recital, such unwarranted intrusions by thoughtless concertgoers virtually ruined what was, as far as one could hear, a flawless rendition of Fauré's 'Nocturne' No. 7. Surely the French Institute can set aside funds in its



operating budget to station someone at the entrance to prevent members of the audience from straggling in late, except at specified intervals. As it is now, if I were Mr. Gevers, I would certainly think twice before performing again for the French Institute.

The Athens Choral Group ended its tenth season with a repeat performance of Gabriel Faure's *Requiem* (first performed by the group in 1971) and a first presentation of Heinrich Schutz's *Musikalische Exequien* (A German Requiem) at the Christos Kirche on Palm Sunday. The assembly of over

thirty singers under the direction of Harold Lynn sang the Fauré with an obvious appreciation of the lush, non-liturgical harmonies that distressed many of Mr. Fauré's audiences at the end of the last century. The 'Pie Jesu' section, as sung by soprano Betsy King, was as lovely as the reviewer has ever heard in performance or on a recording. The seventeenth-century Schutz requiem, like the Fauré, is far removed from the traditional approach to the Roman Catholic Mass for the Dead, but is nonetheless a deeply religious piece, based largely on Lutheran chorale melodies with overtones of rich Gabrielli-like harmonies that continued to inspire the composer (who lived and wrote well into his late eighties) long after his sojourn in Venice as a young man where he studied with Giovanni Gabrielli, the renowned composer and organist at the Basilica of San Marco. Written for a substantial chorus of from five to eight voices and numerous soloists, the work exemplifies all the many facets of musical genius for which Schutz has been justly, but belatedly, celebrated.

Commissioned by the Duke of Saxony for his own funeral (and first performed while the Duke was still alive so that he could enjoy what his mourners would later hear), this Requiem is divided into three sections: a six-part cantata for chorus and soloists in the form of a German-Protestant adaptation of the Latin Requiem, a dramatic eight-voice double chorus motet ('Herr, wenn ich nur dich habe'), and a final setting of the traditional evensong canticle, 'Nunc Dimittis' (Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace). The latter is written for a five-voice chorus and three soloists: sopranos, representing two seraphim, and a baritone, representing the spirit of the departed Duke, who reassures all who mourn that he is truly happy to be rid of life's cares and trials. Sung from the front of the church with harpsichord accompaniment and, from the distant loft, soft organ backing by Raita Grinbergs-Diamantopoulou, the chorus handled its demanding vocal lines with fine sonority and rhythmic precision. The more intricate solo lines were also well sung, particularly by sopranos Janice Carlsson, Mary Harborne and Betsy King, and baritone Gregory Pappas. It was altogether a moving performance, and one of the finest given by the Athens Choral Group during its first decade of performing choral masterpieces otherwise unavailable to local audiences.

— ROBERT BRENTON BETTS

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TAVERNA ART

IT IS commonplace today to find artistic activity taking place beyond the confines of the conventional gallery. As early as 1965 the GRAV (Groupe Recherche d'Art Visuel), a group headed by Julio Le Parc, was staging art demonstrations at various focal points in the streets of Paris. Their aim was to explore the relationship between the work of art, the environment, and the spectator, by introducing the work of art into the everyday environment. Hence, Environmental Art. Parallel to this movement, there emerged a range of activity based on the concept that artistic creations come into existence only when they generate an aesthetic experience. According to this theory, the aesthetic value of a work of art is not the art object *per se* — the painting or the sculpture — but the artist's conception, conceived with the spectator's response in mind. The most obvious manifestation of this approach was the exceedingly successful and popular 'Happening'.

Piraeus-born Yannis Kounellis, who has been living and working in Italy for the past fifteen years, recently held an exhibition in Athens of one of his major works, 'Table', first performed in 1973. Kounellis presently is allied to the movement in art where the art object consists of a contrived situation in which the aesthetic experience develops and is derived from various aspects of human activity and their cultural, sociological, or historical implications — 'an art of realization in terms of an event open to extra-artistic considerations'.

The venue chosen by Kounellis as the 'space of his image' for this experience-to-be-developed was, indeed, out of the ordinary: a taverna like any other taverna with the usual wine barrels, paper tablecloths, informal service and noise intact. His choice was prompted by the fact that the taverna is one of the few aspects of Greek life that has remained unchanged over the years. The performance of 'Table' slowly unfurled as the taverna's regular patrons partook of their ritual evening meal while the taverna was slowly inundated with a steady influx of sophisticated gallery-goers. The local patrons' surprise, puzzlement and curiosity at this unexpected invasion and the 'performance' taking place in the name of art, soon gave way to



Yannis Kounellis, 'Table' (1973)

boredom. (Many of them complained about the sound of the flute which they found piercing and irritating.)

The work consists of a long rectangular table on which are arranged the pieces of a reproduction of a Roman sculpture. A stuffed black crow sullenly perches to one side. Kounellis himself sits behind the table, his face covered with a life mask cast from the head of the sculpture. Seated at a slight distance is a flautist playing a selection of music as an accompaniment to this 'image' and thus calling attention to it. The duration of the experience is defined by the music. For Kounellis the 'image' — the object within the space — is of primary importance as opposed to the space. The music serves to intensify the environment and to focus attention on the image thereby enhancing the spectator's awareness of the image and, consequently, his experience of it.

The initial visual impact of 'Table' stems from the oddity of the image. The artist has used live creatures together with inanimate objects and included in his 'composition' seemingly unrelated subjects such as the crow, the music and the piece of Roman sculpture. All these factors instill 'Table' with an intense physical presence by creating a contrast between the real and unreal so that the work physically comes alive. Added to this was the impact of the incongruous marriage of art and taverna, which contrasted the formality of an art exhibition with the informality of the taverna.

The antique tradition, represented by the fragmented sculpture and mask, represents Kounellis's acceptance of a historical tradition which is an irrevocable nucleus of contemporary culture and the on-going Graeco-Roman tradition in Europe. The crow relates man to his primitive origins in nature. The music pervades the entire space and is a

conscious attempt to define the perimeter of the performance, giving the image greater intensity and depth, and demanding its perusal so long as it continues, forcing a crystallization of associations. Each spectator interprets the image on both a personal and collective level in terms of personal experience or cultural, historical, or social tradition. By means of this open composition Kounellis creates a situation that provokes endless possibilities of reconstructions by presenting in audio-visual-spatial terms a display that alludes to the supra-structure of our present day culture and its origins. Kounellis's juxtaposition of concrete objects in space with the living creator and the actual environment is intended to confront the spectator with awareness, beginning from the instinctive and the unconscious, and to provoke stimulation of all the senses and the intellect.

'Table', however, was not a success here in Athens. The choice of a typical Athenian eating place backfired as a space for the image because the spectators' negative response neutralized the intended effect. The aim of the artist is to sensitize his chosen space. The atmosphere should ideally intensify with the musical accompaniment, in this case the flute, drawing attention, delineating and heightening the image proffered by the artist. The notes of the flute should increase the momentum of the performance as the spectator is thrust into the complex process of unravelling his personal and collective origins. However, the effect was dissipated in the noisy babble of the assembled diners and viewers. Focus swiftly turned from the 'image in space' to the rather hearty social occasion stifling the experience as it evolved.

—CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS

books

George Anastaplo

HUMAN BEING AND CITIZEN:

Essays on Virtue, Freedom and the Common Good

Chicago, Swallow Press. 1975. 332 pages.

An interesting book on philosophy and politics must today contain a token of personal experience but with universal implications. The seventeen essays that make up this volume are not metaphysical or abstract, but are based on the author's personal experiences. In 1950 George Anastaplo was disbarred by the Illinois Bar Association after he had refused, as a matter of principle, to answer questions pertaining to his political beliefs. (In a dissenting opinion when the case reached the Supreme Court, Justice Hugo Black noted: 'We must not be afraid to be free.')

In 1960 he was expelled from the Soviet Union when he protested the harassment of another American, and in 1970 from the Greece of the colonels.

The fascinating thing about Anastaplo's book is the author's philosophy and deep preoccupation with the central problem of modern man as an individual and a citizen. The source of the fascination is not in the solutions presented, but in the human touch of the analyses which support the central theme: the place of the individual in a modern society which tries to impose on him obligations bearing on the conduct of human life. Since modern society is of necessity composed of political institutions which impose certain obligations on its members, dilemmas will always arise when individual values (moral or otherwise) are in direct conflict with social values, and even more so, with political expediency.

The title of Anastaplo's book was inspired by Socrates's words in the *Apology*, and reflects the parallels between ancient and modern agonies. The ancient Greek philosophers as well as modern moralists are the main intellectual sources of the book and Anastaplo masterfully combines old and new philosophies to convey his message. His astonishingly detailed *Notes*, which are nearly one hundred pages long, comprise one third of the entire work. They illuminate the main arguments in the essays, but expand them in many directions to reveal in some cases brilliant extensions of his thought. The reader should consult the double-reference pages in the contents: one set accompanies the main text and

the other covers the relevant notes substantiating the argument.

The methodology of the book is varied. Axiomatic positions and beliefs are interwoven with contemporary events and the author's personal life. Anastaplo does not belong to either the positivist or the normative school of thought. He uses both methods to deal with his multidimensional themes. For example, although 'In Search of the Soulless Self' deals with the complex



George Anastaplo

subject of human behaviour and such questions as 'What is a good man?', the writer uses simple propositions to answer ethical, political and social considerations. Independence, creativity and wisdom are among the qualities that characterize the essence of a 'good man'. The author's theory on this crucial question is as follows: We are suspicious of superior men — and even resent the notion that there may be 'superior' and 'inferior' individuals. We insist that there are no 'better' or 'worse' men but only those whom we might call better or worse according to certain arbitrary values. Indeed, we should prefer to call them merely 'different' from one another, with each man entitled 'to do his own thing'.

The practical orientation of the writer's philosophy is exemplified by another passage which asks, 'What is the natural habitat of man?'. Here Anasta-

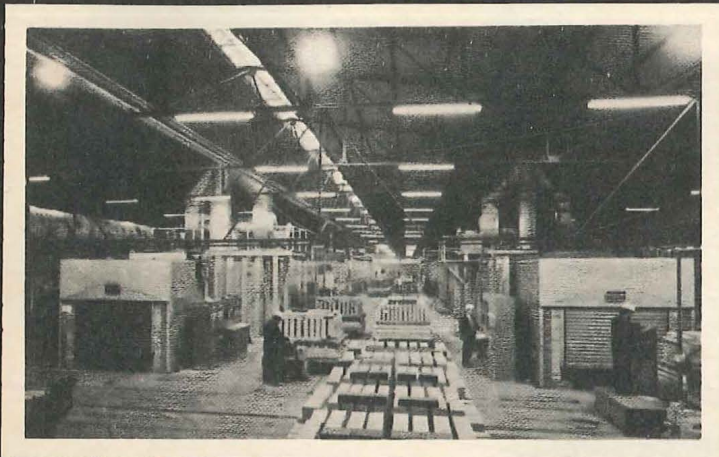
plo offers his standards for the optimum size of a modern city — a problem which has concerned town planners the world over: 'I offer, for purposes of our discussion, the proposition that the natural habitat of man is a community of approximately 300,000, a sovereign community of 300,000 (give or take 150,000). A community much smaller than that is not likely to provide the variety of human material necessary for the consistent stimulation of the richest human activities. A community much larger than that makes impossible the intimacy necessary if men are to be guided, in shaping and governing one another, by what they know about everyone else — a serious citizenship, as well as full development of the human being, becomes more difficult. Mere private pursuits are more apt to become the order of the day in such circumstances.' We in Athens who live in a city with a population of approximately three million would do well to remember such dangers.

The essays are written with a combination of partisanship and scholarship. It is interesting to note Anastaplo's frequent reference to ancient Greek writers, especially Plato. 'Every discussion of a Platonic dialogue is, at least, an introduction,' writes the author commenting on the *Crito*. The same is also true of the seventeen essays of his book which stimulate our appetite to read the Platonic dialogues again. Only by referring to these will the reader understand the intellectual sources of this book. One is reminded that the importance of education, or *paedia*, in forming a better world is recognized in *The Laws* by Plato where the great philosopher proposes even 'education in the womb'.

Anastaplo's essays on 'Natural Right and the American Lawyer', 'Liberty and Equality', 'Law and Morality' are of particular interest to the philosopher and legislator alike. He regards human rights not so much from a purely legalistic as from a philosophical, or in particular, an existentialist point of view.

In dealing with the subjects of obscenity and beauty, the author touches on some very difficult problems of aesthetics and intellect. He again resorts to ancient prototypes: 'Socrates speaks of an ancient quarrel between philosophy and poetry, between reason and art. How is this ancient quarrel to be understood inasmuch as both parties to it sincerely pursue the good? Both poetry and philosophy are touched by *eros*: one sees truth in beauty, the other beauty in truth.'

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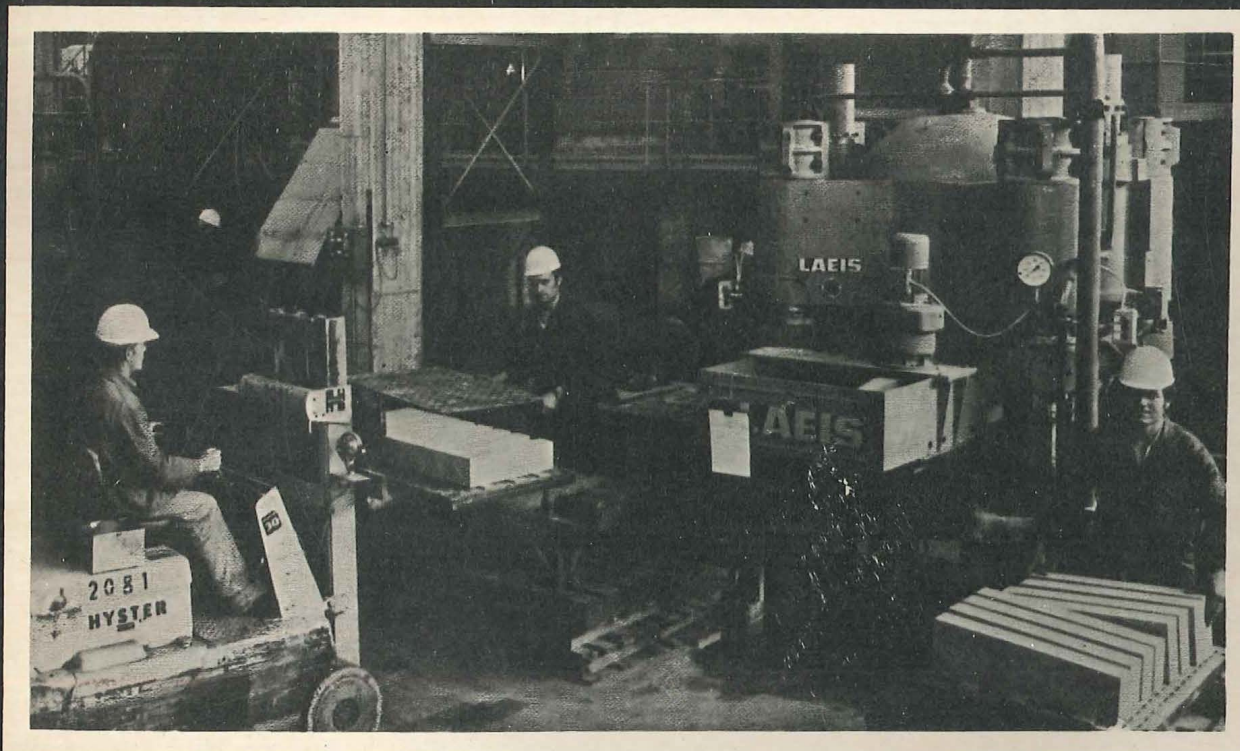
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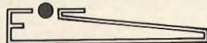
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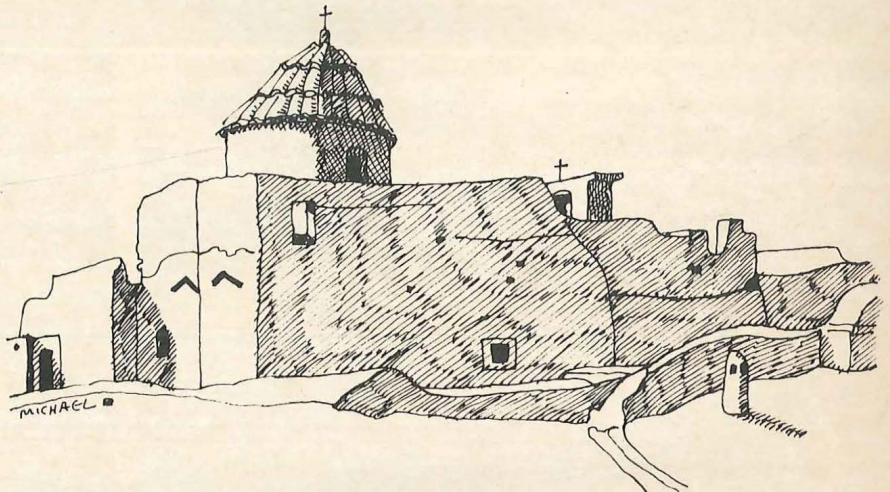
In dealing with death in his final essay, the writer concludes by speaking about life: 'Much of what one reads about how...men die... suggests that something is seriously wrong with the way most men live.'

What evolves from Anastaplo's ideas is always controversial and the writer rightly does not resort to definite conclusions. Ideas on obscenity and beauty change with the evolution of mankind. What is obscene depends upon circumstances and current

philosophies of life. History reveals that even seemingly permanent values change.

The variety of the subjects and the depth of Anastaplo's ideas do not allow us to draw convincing conclusions for, when we try to describe his ideas, we limit their dimensions. Anastaplo's book should be read by anyone intrigued by the workings of a brilliant and unorthodox mind.

—STAVROS M. THEOPHANIDES



Penguin-Hellenews ANGLO-ELLINIKON LEXIKON

Athens. Hellenews-Paidia. 1975. 926 pages. 450 Drs.

This English-Greek dictionary is based on the *Penguin English Dictionary* compiled by G.N. Garmonsway with Jacqueline Simpson. Its Greek manager is Spiros Galaios, and its editor George Vassiliades, assisted by a distinguished editorial staff and contributors, under the supervision of Nicholas Lingris.

Its emphasis is on the living and practical language, whether spoken or written, and although it omits obsolete words it includes all words necessary to the reading of old texts. Foreign phrases used in English are also included. Aware of the prevalence and importance of Americanisms, this dictionary includes American words, expressions and slang to a degree unusual in lexicons using primarily an English base and in which words are given their English and not American spelling and pronunciation. I was happy to see that it is not a queasy dictionary and lists the common, even vulgar words and expressions for sexual functions and organs, often omitted in books of this kind. One of the best features is the detailed listing of words used phrasally and colloquially; under 'take', for instance, we find definitions or equivalent phrases for

such idiomatic expressions as 'take a lot of doing', 'take it from me', 'take care', 'take hold-of', 'take off', 'take on', 'take it out on', 'take it to heart', etc. The definitions are written in a Greek which is, in appropriate places, the purist, the daily spoken language, or the demotic. The type, though small, is extremely clear and readable. Each word is immediately followed by a phonetic transliteration easy to understand.

In almost a year's use of this dictionary, I have found it to be by far the best of its kind and recommend it to all. There are bound to be imprecisions in a compilation of this kind, which may be rectified in future editions. 'Pop-corn', for instance, is listed as *psimeno kalaboki*, which does not sufficiently differentiate it from the charcoal broiled corn-on-the-cob sold on Athenian street corners; and 'corn-cob' in itself does not mean a 'corn-cob-pipe.' The alphabetical tabs should be so placed as to open on, and not after, the letters they represent. These are minor matters, for altogether this is a superb reference work.

—KIMON FRIAR

THE NAMEDAY CELEBRATION

NAMEDAYS are among the vital celebrations in Greek tradition. Certainly they are more important than birthdays which in recent years have begun to be observed for youngsters but remain largely ignored by the older generation. Namedays are also more meaningful than birthdays because they link the celebrant to the family tree. Names are passed on from generation to generation — the oldest son and daughter are traditionally named after the paternal grandparents, the second after the maternal grandparents or other relatives. Thus, the same dates are jointly celebrated by successive generations. (The recurrence of the same names in several branches of families accounts for the use of distinguishing middle names or initials: Stefanos Dionyssiou — Stefanos the son of Dionyssios; Maria Ioannou — Mary the daughter of John.)

Since namedays are connected with a religious holiday they may be the occasion for a village festival — a *panigiri*. With certain names there are so many celebrating on a single day that it approximates an unofficial national holiday. Although May 21 — St. Constantine's and Helen's day — is no longer a legal holiday as it was during the reign of ex-King Constantine, because of the preponderance of Constantines and Helens in our society it is a widespread celebration. (Both President Tsatsos and Prime Minister Karamanlis celebrate on that day.) In a sense, this holiday, too, marks a family celebration harking back many centuries: it is the feast day of St. Helen and her son, Constantine, the first Roman Emperor to convert to Christianity.

As on all major namedays, the *zaharoplastia* (sweet shops) do a thriving business as people place orders and purchase special gifts to be delivered or presented in person to celebrants. Florists increase their supply of fresh flowers and *glastres* (potted plants) to meet the demand for non-edible gifts. Their wares spill out on to the sidewalks where they will remain for a brief spell before being sent off with happy wishes.

Namedays provide an opportunity for another favourite Greek pastime —

eating. How much you are served depends on whom you may be visiting, and where — village or city. But you can be sure you will be served homemade refreshments and a glass of water with which to toast the person whose name is being honoured.

If the nameday falls on a religious feast day, the celebrations are subdued: for example Maria, Panagiotis, and Panagiota observe their namedays on



August 15 (Assumption Day); Stavros and Stavroula on September 14 (Elevation of the Cross or *stavro*); Peter and Paul on June 29.

If, however, a name is not represented by an official patron saint but is recognized by the church, the individual celebrates on June 5 — All Saints' Day. Those with mythological or non-Christian names do not have nameday celebrations. Godparents have the option of choosing the name of a child but will usually observe family tradition. (Occasionally they may name the child after themselves, or a relative of their own.) My husband recalls an incident when his late mother Eleni was asked to christen a baby girl. Since the girl's maternal and paternal grandmothers were both named Eleni, she planned to name the child 'Eleni' to please everyone. The grandmothers, however, were not on friendly terms. Each of them privately drew aside the godmother and said, 'You may give her

any name you wish, but don't name her Eleni. I don't want the baby to have *her* name.' So the godmother, in an effort to solve the problem, named the baby 'Konstantina' so that they could all celebrate together on May 21, St. Constantine's and Helen's Day.

My earliest recollections of nameday celebrations in America were not unlike those I observed in villages on my first trip to Greece, where they follow the same pattern to this day. Delicious spoon sweets (*glyko tou koutaliou*) are served with a teaspoon on small plates accompanied by a glass of water for each guest. All family members watch the guests as they enjoy the preserves. Then the glass of water is lifted and the visitor toasts the member who is celebrating with the wish '*na ta ekatostisete*' ('May you live a hundred years'). After a while the guest may be served a pastry such as *kourambie* or *melomakarona*, *diples* or *kataifi* and coffee. The visit is short because the visitor may have three or four friends celebrating on the same day — and friends may be offended if you forget their namedays.

There was a time not so long ago when, in the United States and other countries to which Greeks emigrated, relatives and friends travelled great distances to call on a relative or friend celebrating a nameday. So the hostess planned an enormous buffet. Aunts and grandmothers came days in advance to help make the *pites*, pastries, desserts, breads, and to roast the meats. The merriment would often continue into the wee hours of the morning with music and dancing. Children spilled over into the other rooms and garden, playing hide-and-seek and tag, or joining in the dancing and learning Greek folk songs. In our home, my father's nameday, St. Demetrios's Day on October 26, was the annual event I remember with the greatest joy, a very special occasion.

An optional religious adjunct to the occasion: a *prosforon* (offering of bread) may be prepared (without oil or fat) and taken to church with olive oil and sweet wine as an offering. Names of the deceased and living are commemorated during the liturgy.

If you are newly-arrived in Greece and would like to celebrate with your

new friends, you may telephone, cable or send sweets or flowers. If you know that they are at home to receive guests, you may visit in the afternoon following the siesta, but be sure to inquire because this is a fading custom in Athens, particularly among more affluent families. (Some people who do not wish to receive guests place an advertisement in the local newspaper.) If you visit, it is polite to accept whatever is served, to toast the nameday celebrant, and to leave promptly if the home is small and others are arriving.

Recipes for spoon sweets and pastries have appeared in the *Athenian* in earlier issues. You may wish to find out if you have a nameday and to try one of these Greek treats when celebrating in your own home.

PORTOKALO

Thick-skinned oranges
Water
Sugar
Lemon juice, strained
A sharp needle
White thread

If you wish a milder preserve, first lightly grate the rinds of the oranges. Using a small, sharp knife, peel the oranges, in a circular motion beginning at the stem, to make one continuous strip. Avoid breaking the rind. Place the rinds of at least twelve oranges in a large pot, cover with cold water and bring to a boil. Pour off the water and repeat the boiling process. Drain. Place the rinds in a large container to measure their bulk and set aside an equal amount of sugar (for four cups of orange rinds, use four cups of sugar).

Take a strip of rind and roll into a small curl just large enough to fit onto a teaspoon. Cut off the rest of the rind and set aside. Thread the needle with a double strand of white thread and sew through the centre of the curl. (Be sure to knot both ends of the thread.) Continue until all the rind is curled and threaded.

Place the sugar in a jelly pan and add half the amount of water. (For four cups of sugar, add two cups of water.) Bring to a boil, stirring constantly.

Simmer for fifteen minutes. Add the rinds and cook until they can be easily pierced with a needle. Remove the rinds. Continue to cook the syrup until the large thread stage. Add the juice of one lemon and add the rinds to the syrup. Cool. Remove the strings. To store, transfer the rinds and the syrup to containers and seal.

MELOMAKARONA or 'FINIKIA'

1½ cups honey
1½ cups granulated sugar
1 cup water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ kilo (1 pound plus 2 ounces) of walnuts, shelled and finely chopped
1¼ cups softened sweet butter
4 teaspoons ground cinnamon and extra cinnamon for sprinkling
½ cup vegetable oil
½ cup powdered sugar (castor)
Juice of 2 large oranges, strained
2 tablespoons brandy or Cognac
¼ teaspoon ground cloves
½ teaspoon grated nutmeg
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon baking soda
6-7 cups flour (*malako alevri*)

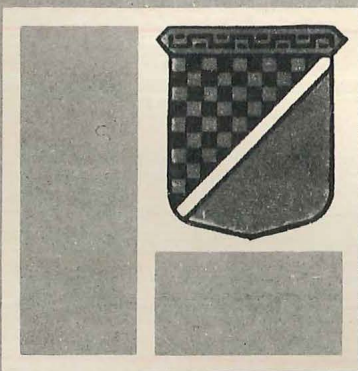
In a sauce pan combine the honey, sugar, water, and lemon juice and boil for five minutes. Remove from the heat and set aside.

Combine all but a half cup of the walnuts with one-quarter cup of the butter, two teaspoons of cinnamon and five tablespoons of the syrup. (This is the filling that will be used later.) Reserve the remaining syrup.

To make the dough: using an electric mixer, cream the remaining butter with the oil until light and fluffy. Gradually add the powdered sugar, beating at a medium speed. Add the orange juice, the brandy, one teaspoon of the cinnamon, and the other spices. Continue beating. In a small bowl, sift the baking powder, baking soda, two cups of the flour and gradually add to the batter. Continue mixing by hand, adding enough flour to make a soft dough. Knead.

Break off small pieces of the dough and shape with your fingers into oblongs less than three inches long. Flatten in the palms of your hands. Place one teaspoon of the filling in the centre, and wrap the dough around the filling to cover, and make a smooth shape rounded in the centre and narrower at the ends. Place on cookie sheet and continue until all are stuffed. Bake in moderate oven (350 F or 176 C) for twenty-five minutes. Carefully lift them and place on a rack to cool. Bring the syrup to a boil. Dip each *melomakarono* into the syrup and arrange on a platter. Sprinkle with the remaining walnuts and cinnamon. Cool. Store in covered containers.

—VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES



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ON THE TRAIL OF THE SOUVLAKI

ALTHOUGH the word *souvlaki* is derived from *souvla* — which means spit—it has become a collective term for various shapes and types of meat cooked over coals or on a hot grill. Probably the most internationally known member of the family is the shish-kebab served as an entree at Athenian restaurants and tavernas, sometimes at comparatively high prices. A variation on this which originated in Asia Minor is the *souvlakisnack* seen all over Greece. It has now made its way across the Atlantic and in New York City it is running a close second to hot dogs.

The *souvlaki* snacks available in Athens are generally made of pork and fall into broad categories depending on whether cubed, minced or sliced meat is used. Little cubes of meat and fat threaded onto bamboo skewers and cooked either over coals or on a griddle, are called *souvlaki horiatiko* or *kalamaki*. This is seasoned with a little lemon, salt, pepper and oregano and served with a slice of bread.

Minced meat *souvlaki* is the most common and the tastiest, especially when it is sizzling hot. Consisting of a handful of chopped meat and spices molded around and grilled on a metal skewer, it is served on a *pita* with onions, parsley and tomatoes. A *pita* is a pancake-shaped, doughy flat bread popularly referred to abroad as 'Arab' or 'Syrian' bread. (Your *souvlaki* man is probably willing to sell you just the *pita* which you may place in the freezer at home and later warm in the oven for homemade *souvlaki* or cut into small pieces to use with dips.) Other varieties of grilled ground - meat *souvlaki* are formed into cigar-shapes or flat oblongs usually served with a slice of bread like a *souvlaki horiatiko*. Another variation called a 'sandwich' is sometimes wedged into a larger piece of bread and topped off with french-fried potatoes. (If you're really interested, a shop on Platia Psirri sells them, and they're not bad.) A tasty garnish used on the 'Thessaloniki-style' *souvlaki* (also served with *pita*) is *tsatsiki* — yoghurt mixed with chopped garlic and cucumber.

The most unusual variety of *souvlaki* is the *donner* or *gyro* which consists of thin slices of meat served with a little onion, tomato, the occasional herb, salt

and pepper, all wrapped in a *pita*. The meat, placed one slice upon another on a large skewer, is cooked on a rotating vertical spit. As the *gyro* turns the counterman cuts off thin slices from the cooked outer layer; thus there is always some *gyro* fully cooked and ready to be served. Another variation cooked in the same manner is the commonplace pressed-meat *gyro* which is quite good



but the less you know about what goes into it, the better. Meat and other parts of the animal are finely minced, mixed with seasonings and packed firmly onto a large skewer. They are usually prepared by meat packers and sold to shops.

A final rule to observe in eating all types of the *souvlaki* snack: it is vital to choose shops or stands where there is a fast turnover, since there is nothing worse than a cold, congealed *souvlaki*. Here then are a few suggestions:

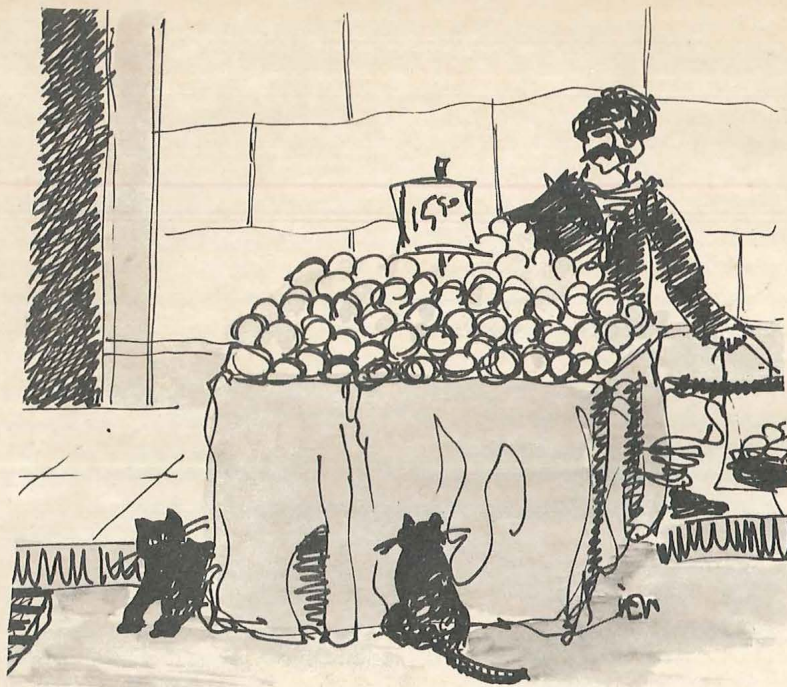
There are several stands between Syntagma Square and the Plaka but they are not particularly good. A super stand for minced meat *souvlaki* with *tsatsiki* is on Petraki, a little side street parallel to Ermou and Mitropoleos below Voulis. There are a great number of shops in the Omonia-University area which make

chopped - meat *gyro* and *souvlaki horiatiko*. Several good ones are on Kaningos, and there are quite a few just off Omonia Square itself. As one would expect, there are several stands in the Athinas-Monastiraki area near the central market. One shop is diagonally across from the market to the north, in a sausage shop. It produces rather spicy chopped - meat 'cigars' served on *pita*, which tend to be tasty but more greasy than most. There are several good stands on Ifestou in Monastiraki most of which make good *souvlaki horiatiko*. One of them, however, on the right as you walk from Monastiraki Square, makes superb, sliced-meat *gyro* and is one of the very few stands in all of Athens which does. You can also sit down at tables in the back of this shop. For chopped - meat *souvlaki* cooked over coals there are three stands at the end of Mitropoleos above Monastiraki Square. The best is 'O Savas' run by Armenians.

If you are travelling out of the city by train, you may find very good *souvlaki horiatiko* at the train's bar! This may come as a surprise, but it is one of the real amenities of the Greek railways. Should you be travelling to the Peloponnisos, you will observe passengers hanging out the windows to buy *souvlaki* as soon as the train approaches the Corinth station. These are usually quite good. In Argos there is a very nice stand located off the main square near the Nafplion bus stop. It produces a rather peculiar looking oblong variety. Once in Sparta, look for a stand toward the end of the main street, diagonally opposite the statue of Leonidas. You can have a complete meal there with salad, potatoes, and other trimmings. Their *souvlaki* is splendid. There is a hard-to-find 'hole in the wall' in Kalamata near the Museum in the area of the central market which serves superb, spicy *gyro*. Should you find yourself in Pylos, head for a little restaurant that resembles a red block-house located directly across the harbour from the more orthodox restaurants. They make only *souvlaki horiatiko*, fried potatoes, and salad. In Tripolis, good *souvlaki horiatiko* can be found at a shop in a corner of the main square.

Heading north, almost all the buses and certainly all motorists stop in the main square at Levadia for *souvlaki horiatiko* and you should, too. To begin with it is good, and furthermore it is a tradition. Driving through Levadia without stopping for *souvlaki* is unthinkable.

—ALAN WALKER



KOSMOS

MARCH 18

Paolo Ghittino, an Italian ichthyologist and F.A.O. (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN) expert on fish, arrives in Thessaloniki to explore the problem of jellyfish. The proliferation of these sea pests has become a nuisance at bathing beaches. Professor Ghittino is part of a research team carrying out experiments in the U.S. to isolate a substance that will eliminate jellyfish without destroying other forms of sea life. While in Greece, Ghittino will explore possibilities for the development of fisheries and the prevention of marine life diseases.

MARCH 21

In protest over the continuous shop-hour schedule introduced in late February, many stores in Athens close for twenty-four hours. The *laikes agores*, open-air street markets, continue with business as usual.

MARCH 22

Nearly four thousand eggs are illegally stamped *tis imeras* (of the day) — the official seal which marks the date of each egg and guarantees freshness. The vintage eggs are confiscated and two merchants are arrested.

MARCH 24

The president of the Acropolis Commit-

tee announces that plans to cover the entire Acropolis with an immense plexiglass bubble — the brainchild of a Swiss team consisting of three architects and two scholars — is an 'impressive idea'. It is not, however, feasible from an 'archaeological, technical, aesthetic and economic' point of view. Former mayor of Athens Plitas (who commissioned the study that gave birth to the concept) notes that the bubble, intended to protect the monuments from atmospheric pollution, would only have been erected as a last desperate measure.

The Ministry of Public Order prohibits the sale of ducklings and chicks which have been traditionally sold as Easter gifts in an attempt to curtail the custom which has led to the death of thousands of tiny birds.

MARCH 25

Greek Independence Day is celebrated one hundred and fifty-six years after Archbishop Yermanos raised the flag of revolution at Aghia Lavra near Kalavryta. President Tsatsos oversees the official parade from in front of the parliament building, protected from the elements by a small parasol-like awning. Other officials, including the Prime Minister, cabinet ministers and mem-

bers of the diplomatic corps, view the procession from the viewing stand, also equipped for the first time with an awning.

MARCH 28

The Theatre Museum opens at the Athens Cultural Centre on Akademias Street. The museum, which primarily consists of the collection of the late Yannis Sideris, exhibits documents and memorabilia relating to the great figures of the twentieth century, among them Marika Kotopouli, George Pappas, Christoforos Nezer and Katina Paxinou. Minister of Labour Laskaris, opposition leaders George Mavros (EDIK) and Andreas Papandreou (PASOK) and representatives of the Communist Party (KKE), the United Democratic Left (EDA) and the Agrarian Party attend memorial services at the village of Kileler in Thessaly near Larissa marking the 1910 massacre that followed a peasants' uprising against landowners which became a landmark in modern Greek populism. The Labour Minister is jeered by the throng that gathers for the occasion.

Ten American-owned cars are set on fire in the Athens area. This was presumably in retaliation for an incident which took place in Crete on March 26 when numerous Greek flags marking Independence Day celebrations were torn down in the town of Iraklion, allegedly by civilian-dressed U.S. airmen from the nearby base.

MARCH 29

Chestnut vendors appear on Athenian streets in Greek-inspired costumes. The local colour was commissioned by Metropolitan Police Director George Angelopoulos to give Athens more atmosphere. *Koulouri* (bagel) vendors are next on his list.

In a two-hour interview, Sir Hugh Greene, the former Director-General of the BBC and the Greek government's advisor-at-large on local media matters, comments on the state of television. Although Sir Hugh finds a slight improvement since last year, he criticizes biased broadcasting and cites the need for more freedom, better writers and educational programs. On the same day, the evening news announces that Sir Hugh has seen 'great improvement on local television'.

A sixteenth child is born to tenant tobacco farmers Maria and George Efthimiou of Kyparissia, a village near Agrinion. 'If God wishes it so, we will not be an obstacle to His will,' they announce. Their eldest child is only twenty; Maria, 38, hopes to have eight

more children, bringing the total to an even two dozen. Whether she plans to obstruct the Lord's will once she has reached her mark is not known.

APRIL 1

April Fool's Day is observed with the first Sound and Light Spectacles of '77 performed on the Acropolis and in Rhodes.

Radar control is installed along main thoroughfares leading into the city. Signs have been set up at strategic points by the traffic police warning motorists of this fact.

Bus and taxi fares rise as petrol prices go up again. Premium gasoline now sells at twenty drachmas per litre or about \$2.20 a gallon. Tourists with coupons, however, will continue to pay 11.5 drachmas per litre.

Mezzo-soprano Alexandra Papat-sakou wins the coveted international vocal competition Toti dal Monte in Italy. Papat-sakou was hailed this year in the bravura title role of Rossini's *La Cenerentola* at the Lyriki Skini.

The teachers' strike at public high schools ends but private schools remain closed.

Residents living near the Elysee Cinema applaud the police as they raid the theatre and confiscate pornographic material. Inserting hard porno clips into reels of film passed by the censors and screening the films at hours known to porno enthusiasts beforehand has become an increasingly common practice.

Police discover a horde of unregistered antiques in a villa in Philothei. Among the treasures are five priceless marble funerary steles dating from the Archaic period to the fourth century B.C.

The Union of Professors of the Faculty of Fine Arts appeals to the Ministry of Culture to save the Leondion School on Sina Street. The neo-classical structure, standing across from the University and behind the Cathedral of Saint Denis, is the property of the Roman Catholic Church which intends to raze the structure in order to construct a modern office block.

APRIL 2

After a week of low-pressure weather conditions, pollution in central Athens registers a record 333 milligrams of carbon dioxide per cubic metre of air, causing many to complain of respiratory problems.

Prime Minister Karamanlis, along with eighteen hundred delegates, attends the opening session of the

Congress of the New Democracy Party at the Gallini tourist complex in Halkidiki.

APRIL 3

Composer Mikis Theodorakis returns after a tour of Scandinavia to sign a contract with the Greek Tourist Organization to conduct thirty concerts this summer in the reconstructed amphitheatre atop Mount Lykavittos. The theatre was destroyed by fire several years ago. Fellow composer Manos Hadzidakis will be guest pianist at some of the performances.

APRIL 5

Huge traffic jams build up in Athens at midday as the Easter exodus begins. The chief reason for the blockage is that the Ministry of Transportation, in keeping with the national mania for whitewashing everything before Easter, chooses this time to spruce up the white traffic lines on major arteries.

APRIL 6

Spyros Loisios, employee of the electric company, is treated for severe facial burns shortly after his wife, Stavroula, empties a frying pan full of boiling olive oil over his head. Why Stavroula was boiling oil during the oil-free Holy Week fast is not revealed.

The Olympic Airways strike, involving about half the airline's pilots, is postponed until after the busy Easter holidays.

APRIL 8

A private transport company in Drama, Macedonia, is prosecuted in court for exhibiting photographs of former King Constantine in a prominent place on the windshields of its buses.

APRIL 9

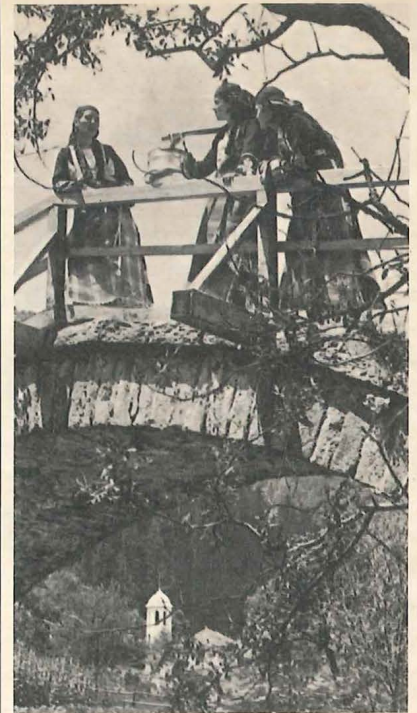
The rise in petrol prices seems to have no effect on Athenian motorists. In the greatest Easter exodus on record, over a third of a million cars leave Athens between Thursday and Sunday, a rise of nearly forty percent over last year.

APRIL 10

Prime Minister Karamanlis enjoys a sunny Easter holiday golfing at the fashionable resort island of Corfu, while chief Opposition leader George Mavros relaxes in the Athens area and Ilias Iliou of the United Left visits Delphi.

APRIL 12

Street vendor Leonidas Panayiotis, arrested during Holy Week for peddling plastic pistols used for shooting fire-crackers, is sentenced to four months in prison. He is the first person penalized for violating the new police regulations which ban fireworks during Easter celebrations.



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GRAB BAG

Since this is the season when many people begin to plan their summer holidays, this is the first of two columns entirely about travel preparations.

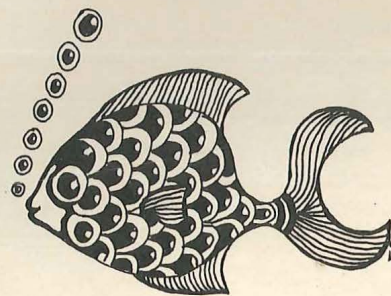
■ As soon as you know where you are going, make as many reservations as possible. If you will be travelling abroad, make certain your passport is valid, and be sure to inquire about visas or immunization shots. If you are a resident of Greece, remember to get a tax clearance. Although it may not be asked for, it is required when leaving the country. Have extra passport photos made: they may come in handy for unexpected documents.

■ When planning your itinerary, inquire about local holidays that may fall during your stay at all destinations, as well as about shop hours and visiting times at archaeological sites. This is especially important for off-season travel and limited schedules. Many short vacations have been ruined because everything has been closed for a long weekend.

■ If you are travelling by train, check on the special ticket prices for long periods of time. There is the Eurailpass for Europe and Brit-rail for Great Britain. If you are crossing the Atlantic look into Amtrak before you leave. (Some of these tickets can only be bought before entering the country.) It is usually cheaper to buy one ticket to your ultimate destination rather than

tickets from city-to-city. Reserve in advance.

■ It may happen that during your absence the electricity may go off for an extended time. If you have a freezer full of food this is important to know. Before your departure, fill a plastic glass three-quarters full with water and freeze. Then place a coin on top, fill, and freeze again. If the electricity does go off long enough to thaw out food, the ice will melt and the coin will drop to the bottom of the glass.



■ Avoid buying expensive luggage. It fairly begs to be stolen, not only for its own value, but because thieves assume the contents are valuable. Buy sturdy luggage that you can sit on, and if you *must* carry a lot of weight, buy a collapsible strap-on wheel frame. It will pay for itself on the first leg of your journey! Try to get luggage with locks that are recessed rather than protruding because they last longer and are generally more jimmy-proof.

■ All luggage looks alike at the collecting depots, so mark luggage

distinctly on the outside (decals are convenient) and have your name and address on the inside as well as on all smaller cases, cameras, and so on. Remove old destination tags as you go to save unfortunate mix-ups. Always carry the minimum necessities in your carry-on bag in the event of an unexpected overnight stay.

■ Take along personal cheques as well as cash, travellers cheques, and credit cards. When possible, use cheques for large purchases. This not only saves cash for emergencies, but often you can get a discount equal to the amount the store would have been charged by the credit card companies.

■ Whenever you buy foreign currency save the exchange receipts as proof of purchase until you leave the country. Without them it is impossible to reconvert leftover currency. Never carry cash and documents in back pockets or open bags — they are too easily lost or stolen. Sewing tabs with buttons to keep inside jacket pockets closed can save a lot of grief.

■ The airport is a good place to spend your loose change before leaving a country, because you may not be able to convert it at your next stop. Use it to buy reading materials and snacks for those long waits between flights. Many places also have collection boxes sponsored by the local animal welfare societies — surely the best use of all!

—DON 'SPAGGOS' SEBASTIAN

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

Shop hours will return to split shifts late in the month and will open and close according to a schedule to be announced at that time.

Shop Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Clothing, Dry Cleaners, Furniture, Hardware, Optical, Pharmacies*	9-5:30	9-5:30	9-5:30	9-5:30	9-5:30	9-2:30
Barbers and Hairdressers	»	»	»	»	»	»
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	»	»	9-2:30	»	»	9-5:30
Meat, Poultry	»	»	»	»	»	»
Fish	»	»	»	»	»	»
Bakeries	»	»	»	»	»	»
Wines and Spirits	»	»	»	»	»	»
Florists Open Sun. 8-2:30	8:30-9pm	8:30-9pm	»	8:30-9pm	8:30-9pm	8:30-9pm

*In accordance with a rotating schedule, some pharmacies remain open twenty-four hours a day. Their names and addresses are posted on the doors or in the windows of pharmacies that are closed.

television

The following 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* ... 3:40 Film* ... 5:00 Children's program* ... 6:10 Disneyland ... 7:15 The Week's News in Review* ... 8:00 The Actress with Aliki Vouyouklaki* ... 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)* ... 5:00 Children's program* ... 6:30 Banana Splits (children's program) ... 7:30 Music for the Young by the Young* ... 8:30 The Saint with Roger Moore ... 10:00 Musical Show* ... 11:00 The Man and The City with Anthony Quinn.

MONDAY

ERT 6:05 Bolek and Lolek (cartoons from Poland) ... 6:15 Lassie ... 7:15 Educational Topics* ... 7:35 Music program* ... 8:05 Pete Deuel and Ben Murphy as Smith and Jones (tongue-in-cheek western) ... 9:30 Theatre*.
YENED 1:30 The Baron (novelist John Creasey's jet set character played by Steve Forrest); continues at 2:15 after the news ... 7:00 Program on Cyprus* ... 7:15 The Little House on the Prairie (dubbed)* ... 10:00 The Great Uprising (serial)* ... 10:45 The Aeneid (based on Virgil's epic poem)*.

TUESDAY

ERT 6:05 Bugs Bunny ... 6:30 Children's circus program* ... 7:15 Sports* ... 7:30 Doctor in the House (British comedy series) ... 10:30 Musical Evening* ... 11:30 Strange Stories (Polish adaptation of stories by famous authors).
YENED 6:15 Tourist Greece (news from EOT)* ... 6:30 Documentary ... 7:00 Emergency!

(American hospital drama) ... 8:00 Documentary* ... 10:15 Foreign film (usually in English).

WEDNESDAY

ERT 6:05 Puppet Theatre* alternates with Woody Woodpecker and Bugs Bunny ... 6:30 The Lost Islands (British-Australian children's series) ... 7:15 Program on Cyprus* ... 7:30 Sports* ... 9:30 Round Table (talk show)* ... 11:15 Music program*.
YENED 1:30 Cannon, American detective series; continues at 2:15 after the news ... 7:00 Documentary* ... 10:00 Music program* ... 10:30 Foreign film.

THURSDAY

ERT 6:05 Fairy Tales* ... 6:30 Once Upon a Time (French children's program) ... 7:15 Documentary: Wonders of the Wild (dubbed)* ... 9:30 Freddy Germanos interviews personalities* ... 10:30 The World of Mr. Rossi (Italian cartoons) ... 10:40 Foreign film (usually in English).
YENED 1:30 High Chaparral; continues at 2:15 after the news ... 5:45 Children's educational program* ... 7:00 F.D.R. (documentary series on the life and times of Franklin D. Roosevelt) ... 7:45 Combat with Vick Morrow and Rick Jason (dubbed)* ... 10:00 Theatre* ... 11:00 Rich Man, Poor Man (dramatization of Irwin Shaw's novel).

FRIDAY

ERT 6:30 Submarine Stingray (children's science fiction series) ... 7:15 Serial ... 9:30 The Pantheists (serial)* ... 10:30 Topical chat show* ... 11:00 The Avengers, the highly successful British Series with Patrick MacNee.
YENED 1:30 The Rookies (life among the police cadets); continues at 2:15 after the news ... 7:00 The Pallisers (dramatization of Anthony Trollope's Victorian novels) ... 10:15 Immortal Love Stories* ... 11:30 Kojak with Telly Savalas.

SATURDAY

ERT 3:30 British soccer (dubbed)* ... 4:20 Sports* ... 4:50 The Mysterious Island ... 9:30 Hawaii Five-0 (cops and robbers in Honolulu) ... 10:30 Musical Show* ... 11:30 Interviews with well-known personalities*.
YENED 1:30 Danger Man with Patrick McGoohan ... 2:45 The Lucy Show ... 3:15 Sports Program* ... 5:15 Documentary ... 6:15 Puppets* ... 7:00 The Odd Couple ... 7:35 Music program* alternates with documentary ... 10:00 Film* ... 12:15 Music and Dance*.

radio

NATIONAL BROADCAST COMPANY — ERT

Major program changes in the last year 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 pm - 1 am a wide range of music, readings, and discussions.

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

THE ARMED FORCES RADIO — YENED

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

U.S. ARMED FORCES RADIO — AFRS

On the air 24 hours a day from Hellinikon Airbase (1594 KHz) and from Kato Souli (1484 KHz). News and weather on the hour. Popular, jazz, classical music, religious programs, and community service bulletins daily. Some highlights: 'Minute' Greek lessons (7:30 am, 11:30 am and 4:30 pm), *All Things Considered* (Mon. - Fri. 9 am); News analysis and interviews following 7 pm news (*Meet the Press*, *Capitol Cloakroom*, *Face the Nation*, *Voices in the Headlines*, *Issues and Answers*, etc.); Paul Harvey (10:15 pm).

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP. — BBC ●

World news, horror stories, music, reviews, commentaries, sports, science reports, business and press reviews. Heard in Athens from 6-9:30 am: 6.05 MHz (49.59 m)... 6-10:30 am: 9.41 MHz (31.88 m) ... 7-10:30 am: 6.18 MHz (48.54 m) or 11.75 MHz (25.53 m) ... 12 am-4:30 pm: 17.79 MHz (16.86 m) ... 12 am-midnight: 12.095 MHz (24.80 m) or 15.07 MHz (19.91 m) ... 7 pm-2 am: 9.41 MHz (31.88 m)... 8 pm-2 am: 6.18 MHz (48.54 m) or 7.12 MHz (42.13 m).

DEUTSCHE WELLE ●

News broadcasts in German every hour on the hour from 8 am - 8 pm: 6075, 9545 KHz (49, 31 m).

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL ●

Radio Canada broadcasts news and sports in English and French daily at 1:45 pm (11720 KHz or 25.60 m) and at 6:30 pm (17820 KHz or 16.84 m). A daily program in French at 8 pm and in English at 8:30 pm (11865 KHz or 25.28 m).

VOICE OF AMERICA — VOA ●

News on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour, *The Breakfast Show*, *Press Conference USA*, and *VOA Magazine*, jazz, popular and classical music programs, etc. Heard in Athens from 5 am - 9 am at 41, 49, 50.4 and 75.4 m or 7295, 6060, 5955, and 3980 KHz; from 7 pm-midnight at 30.7, 31.4, 41.8, 48.7, 49.7 and 75.4 m or 9760, 9540, 7170, 6160, 6040 and 3980 KHz.

Short Wave Broadcasts ●

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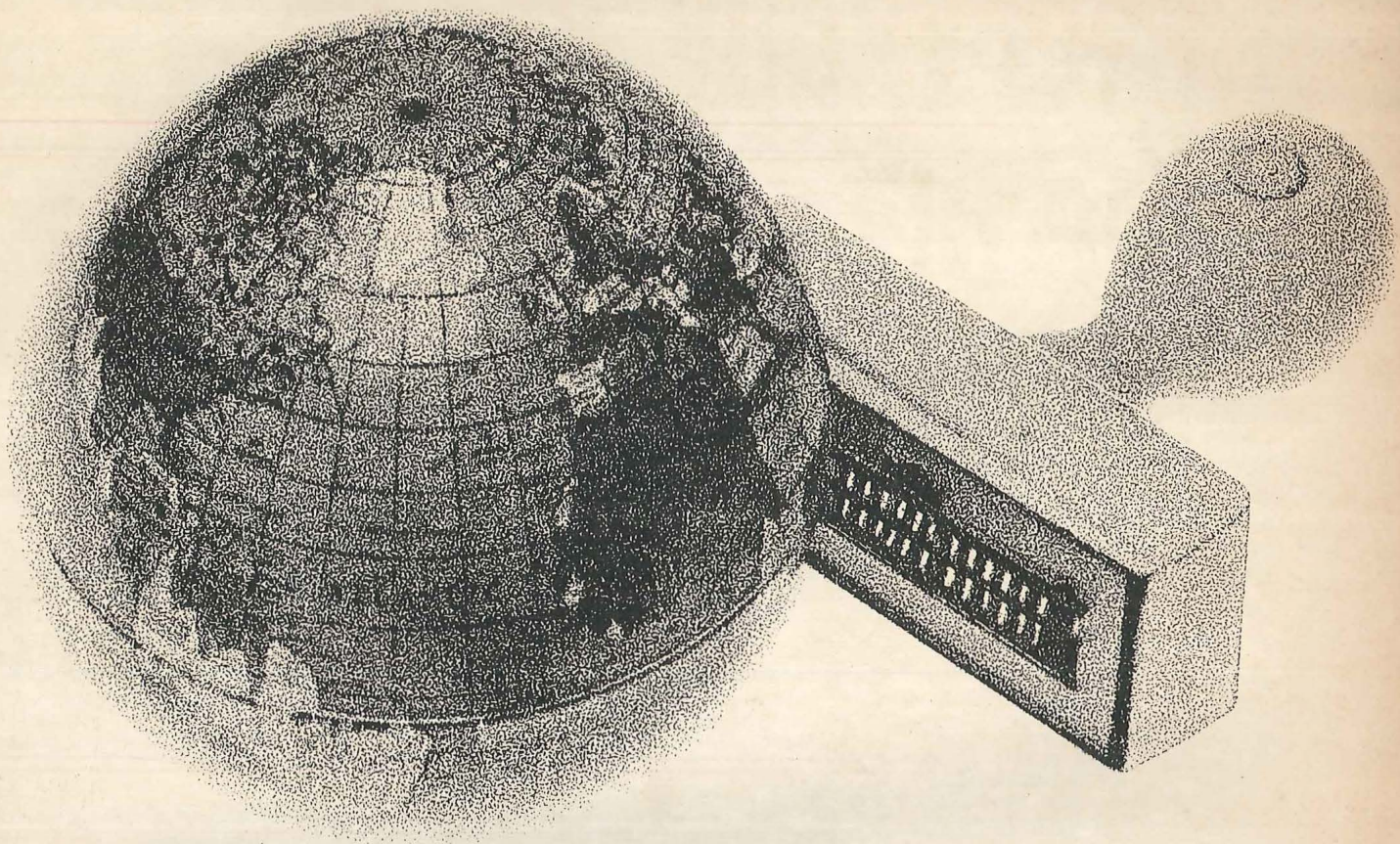
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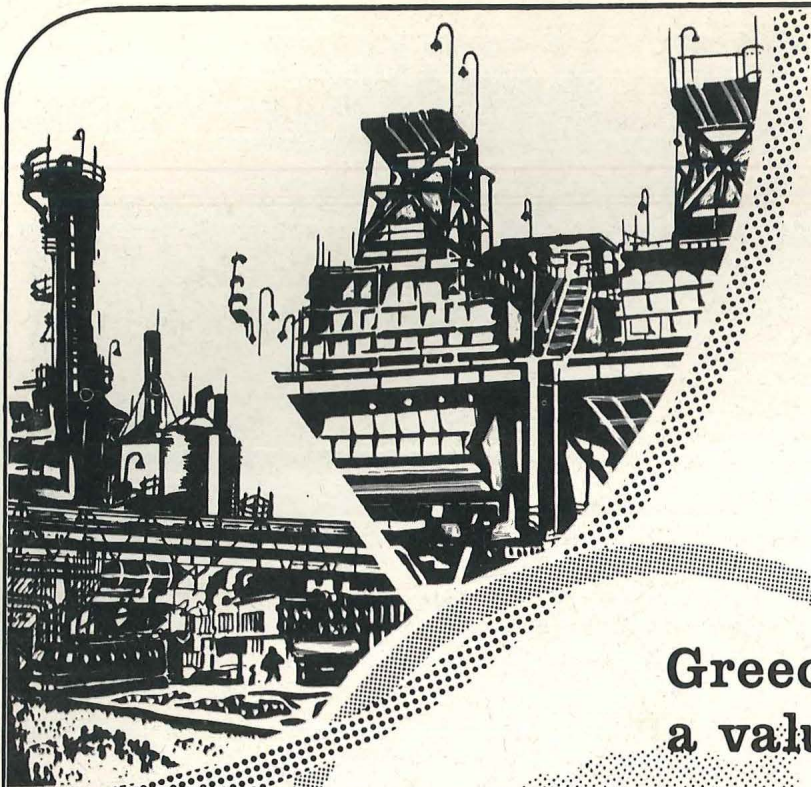
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